Published in Two Sections—Section I

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 157 No. 5 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 30, 1950

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JAN 28 '50

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 157 No. 5 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 30, 1950

Monopoly Probers To Start Hearings

The monopoly investigating committee of the house, headed by Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, will open hearings this week on the first of the legislative measures growing out of its studies of undue restraints and concentration in industry. The hearings will be held February 1, 2 and 3, and will be directed at three bills:—

A bill by Representative Francis Walter, of Pennsylvania, to increase the penalty for violation of the Sherman and Clayton acts from $5,000 to $50,000.

A bill to require the Department of Justice to report to congress on the nature, number, and reasons for consent decrees and pleas of nolo contendere in antitrust cases.

A bill to be introduced by Mr. Celler amending the Webb-Pomerene Act to provide standards for the conduct of export associations.

Later in the month the committee will resume its general hearings into concentrations of industry and will address itself to a number of specific industries "where such undue concentrations and financial power are alleged to threaten our economy," Mr. Celler said. He listed the following:—

United States Steel, newsprint; the du Pont organization; Lever Brothers Company; monopoly in the legitimate theatre, and finally, the distilling industry. It is understood that the Federal Trade Commission has submitted a report to the committee on E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., purporting to show the company's far-flung controlling interests.

Mr. Celler said that among those who are expected to be asked to testify are Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer; Charles Luckman, recently resigned president of Lever Brothers, and Henry J. Kaiser.

OPD Now Originates At 30 Church Street

Effective with this issue, the editorial, advertising and business offices of the Schnell Publishing Company have been established in new quarters at 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. Henceforth, all inquiries, correspondence and communications of any nature for OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, the NATIONAL PAINTERS' MAGAZINE, and the GREEN BOOK BUYERS DIRECTORY should be addressed to that address. The telephone number remains unchanged at REctor 2-9820.

Reynolds Metals Gets ECA Funds for Jamaica Bauxite

Under the terms of a contract which has been signed between the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Reynolds Metal Company, Richmond, Va., and its subsidiaries, Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Ltd., and Reynolds Mining Corporation, ECA has agreed to advance up to $5,963,000 in Marshall plan funds and £1,800,000 from ECA counterpart funds in Britain to promote the development of bauxite on the island of Jamaica. Funds advanced by ECA will be repaid by the company over a period of twenty years in the form of aluminum, which will be added to the government stockpile.

Coaltar Color Rules Amended

The Food and Drug Administration plans to amend its regulations to permit the listing of an additional coaltar color, to be known as FD&C violet No. 1, for use in foods, drugs and cosmetics. Public hearings will be held on the proposal on February 28.

Price Trend Levels Off

In number, reductions exceeded advances among price changes made last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. But, they were quite evenly balanced in aggregate size and weight. So, the overall index number was not appreciably changed.

With the exception of animal products and tin and its derivatives, the weight of changes did not follow the pattern of the preceding week. Egg products were joined by packinghouse byproducts on the downside, and another cut was made in the tin area. Imported casein was the only upped item of the group. Animal fats and oils were reduced, but those materials as a whole held the previous average because of advances in copra, coconut oil, and corn and peanut oils. Linseed oil was cut a little.

Aromatic oils got on the upside, advances quadrupling reductions. There was no definite trend, domestic and foreign oils being on both sides, largely by reason of bad weather. The same was true of spices, although the weight was on the downside, largely because of black pepper. Botanical drugs fell off a little in naturals and derivatives—penicillin salts, rutin, and agar. Limed sabadilla was advanced.

Chemicals, both inorganic and organic, were quiet, but there was some indication that a few coaltar products were pointing upward. Demand for petroleum aromatic solvents did a bit more increasing. The call for heavy chemicals was irregular but averaged fair. Lack of coal is curtailing operations in some consuming industries. A good demand for chrome colors was reported. Labor situations were improving a bit in the chemical field, one month-old alkali strike being settled; but a copper sulphate plant was closed; fortunately, demand is dull. It is different with respect of chlorine, and the potash situation has not been eased much.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 27, 1950	Jan. 20, 1950	Jan. 28, 1949
122.3	122.3	141.5

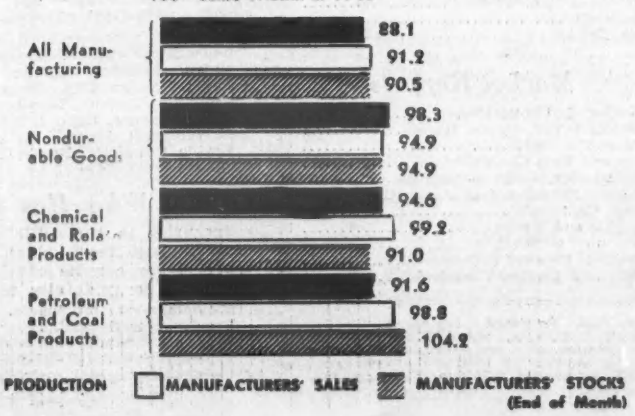
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3

Business in November, 1949

100=Same Month in 1948



Chemical Industry's Prospects For 1950 Described as 'Good'

The chemicals division of the Office of Domestic Commerce said last week that the chemical industry can look forward to good business during 1950. While demands for industrial chemicals and chemical products are not expected to approach the crest which occurred in late 1948, it is believed that the output of the industry will compare favorably with that of 1949.

In its annual outlook printed in the January industry report on chemicals and drugs, the division noted that activity of the chemical industry usually follows general industrial trends since the predominant part of its commodities is supplied to manufacturers. Thus, national prosperity plays an important role in determining the well-being of the chemical industry.

Generally, present chemical facilities are adequate to take care of expected demands for basic chemicals and the construction activity in the industry is expected to be less during the coming year than in 1949. Improved packaging and precautionary labeling of chemicals are receiving earnest consideration by shippers and broad recognition by regulatory authorities.

The chemical industry has reached a state in its development where a more gradual upward trend may be expected. Even with increasing utilization of modern equipment, manufacturing costs are not expected to change materially. Unforeseen events, such as shutdowns, whether caused by labor-management disputes, or shortages of raw materials, power or water, will, of course, affect the anticipated trends of the industry in 1950.

Inorganics Outlook Surveyed

In tracing the "road ahead" for inorganic chemicals, the division had the following to say as to some of the products in this field:—

"With the continuing high demand for chlorine, electrolytic caustic soda will, as previously, provide the major part of the caustic soda supply with the slack to be taken up by the lime-soda caustic. It seems likely that the importance of the lime soda process will continue to decline, possibly resulting in a lessened demand for soda ash. Demand for neither of these alkalies is expected to reach the peak which occurred in the latter part of 1948.

"Demand for chlorine during 1949 has been at a record level and has taxed even the expanded production facilities. Further expansion of facilities in 1950 is expected. Despite this, the market in 1950 is expected to absorb this new tonnage. Total yearly installed capacity should reach 2,000,000 tons.

"In 1950, capacity of phosphorus furnaces will reach a new high, as plants now under construction reach completion and come into operation. The ability of the industry to find new outlets for phosphates, phosphoric acid and other phosphoric materials will be a major factor in determining the overall production of these chemicals in 1950.

"Production of chrome chemicals stabilized during the last quarter of 1949 and it is now anticipated that the 1950 production will parallel the rate of output in this period rather than the high rate in the first quarter of 1949.

"Domestic and export requirements for native sulphur in 1950 should be available from domestic production as in former years. Sulphuric acid production increased in 1949 and should further increase in 1950."

In discussing the outlook for organic chemicals, the division pointed out that production trends in this field are influenced by many factors. In numerous cases the multiplicity of interchangeable items may bring unexpected shifts in demand for specific chemicals. New chemicals are introduced continuously, and frequently these change the established pattern of consumption of similar items or open up entirely new fields. The report commented on some of the products as follows:—

Aliphatics Demand Smaller

"Demand for most of the aliphatic chemicals was considerably smaller in 1949 than in 1948 and conditions at present indicate that 1950 may not equal the peak of 1948. However, no drastic decline from the 1949 total is in prospect.

"Methanol production depends largely on the demand for anti-freeze, and for formaldehyde to be used in melamine, urea and phenol-formaldehyde resins.

—Continued on page 30

O'Mahoney Freight Bill Hits New Snag in Senate

Progress towards final congressional action on the O'Mahoney freight absorption bill (S. 1008) was delayed indefinitely when the senate voted, January 20, to recommit the bill to conference with the house. As of January 26, the house had not accepted the senate's invitation for further conferences on the measure.

The vote to recommit the bill was a signal victory for its opponents, who claimed that it would seriously weaken the Robinson-Patman act by going far beyond its intent of legalizing freight absorption and delivered pricing schemes which do not contain any element of collusion or conspiracy. Although proponents insist that the bill is not being abandoned, they will make no predictions when it will be finally acted upon and sent to the White House.

The bill was recommitted primarily for further conferences on the meaning that is proposed to be given to the words, "the effect may be" as they are used with reference to certain practices. The conference committee said that they were to mean "reliable, probative and substantial evidence" of the specified effects.

Whaling Industry Revival Purposed by New Company

The Olympic Whaling Company has been organized in New York and is currently completing arrangements to send an expedition to the Antarctic during the fall, in an attempt to revive the whaling industry in the United States as an important industrial factor.

The mother ship of the new expedition, an American T-2 tanker, is currently undergoing conversion at Kiel, Germany. The conversion, scheduled to be completed by October 15, will include additions to length and tonnage, and installation of a whale-processing factory and quarters for a crew of 325. The vessel is scheduled to have capacity to process 4,000 whales, rendering 25,000 tons of oil.

Accompanying the mother ship will be twelve "killer" boats, converted from "flower-class" navy corvettes.

The new company is headed by Robert

—Continued on page 50

Excise Tax Bill Hearings This Week

The house ways and means committee plans to start hearings this week on a "one package" tax bill reducing many of the present excise levies, increasing corporation taxes slightly, and closing the loopholes in the existing tax structure to raise an additional $1,000,000,000 in new revenue.

President Truman recommended the "one package" bill in a lengthy message to congress last week, in which he singled out transportation taxes, long-distance telephone and telegraph taxes and the entire group of retail excises on such items as toilet preparations, jewelry and luggage as taxes that should be repealed if the loss in revenue is made up from other sources.

Health Insurance Group Plans Educational Program

Establishment of a private organization to conduct an educational program among the people on the subject of national health insurance is reported ready for announcement within a week or ten days.

The origin of the group is understood to stem from private surveys, which disclose an appalling lack of public opinion on national health questions. The organization's aim will be to enlighten the public on the issues involved in compulsory versus voluntary health insurance schemes.

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Fats, Oils European Demand Shows Drop

European demand for American fats and oils will not be as great this year as in 1949, although it will continue to hold a strong place among West European imports, it was stated last week by Dr. L. J. Norton, agricultural economist, who has just completed an on-the-spot survey of developments affecting the demand for fats and oils in eight European countries for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Two reasons were given by Dr. Norton for the expected reduced demand for the American products:—first, Europe's acute shortage of food fats has ended, and, second, the recent currency devaluation in most of the countries surveyed makes United States products less attractive than formerly.

Dr. Norton said that Europe's production of butter and slaughter fats has been increasing. Production in 1950 of oil from the 1949 olive crop will be much greater than 1949 oil production. Supplies of soft (liquid) oils are still short in non-dollar areas, however, and a number of these countries would like to buy soybean or cottonseed oil in the United States for use in margarin manufacture. Demand for this purpose is likely to be strongest in Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium.

A fairly large quantity of United States lard will be shipped to Germany and smaller quantities to a few of the other countries. Inedible tallow and grease will be sold to a number of countries because of their low cost and the shortage of other fats available for soap manufacture.

Italy could use some edible vegetable oils, primarily as a supplement to olive oil. The United Kingdom has access to sufficient large non-dollar supplies of oilseeds, oils and oil meals and, in view of its dollar position, is not likely to be a customer for United States supplies.

Imports of oilseeds, especially soybeans and peanuts, provide supplies for European crushing industries and make possible the production of high protein feeds. Denmark and the Netherlands now attach greatest importance to this feed consideration.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period January 20 to 26, were the following:—

To Belgium-Luxemburg—$1,000,000 for peanut oil, $200,000 for soap stock and fatty acids, and $40,000 for lecithin from the United States.

To French North Africa—$60,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Germany—$4,493,000 for soybean oil, $6,398,000 for lard, $4,176,000 for vegetable oils and fats, including oleomargarin, and $593,000 for whale oil and fish oils, from the United States; $900,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Netherlands—$315,000 for essential oils, $106,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials, and $20,000 for alcohol from the United States; $10,000 for essential oils from Japan, and $22,000 for vegetable tallow and waxes from Latin America.

To Norway—$70,000 for vegetable tallow and waxes, and $484,000 for soybeans, from the United States.

To Trieste—$53,000 for soybean oil from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$40,000 for vegetable tallow and waxes from the United States and Latin America, and $150,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

A-D-M Appoints Haas, Platt Vice-Presidents

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, has appointed Frank C. Haas vice-president of the Werner G. Smith Company, Cleveland, a division of Archer-Daniels-Midland. In addition, Walter F. Platt jr., director of sales for the parent company's eastern division, has been promoted from assistant vice-president to vice-president.

Robinson Retires As Wyandotte Vice-Pres.

C. B. Robinson has retired as vice president of Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., in charge of the J. B. Ford Division, but will continue to serve as a sales consultant. Mr. Robinson joined the J. B. Ford Company in 1917, and worked his way up until he became president of the J. B. Ford Sales Company in 1929.

Sharples Elects P. T. Sharples Board Chairman; Kendall New President

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has elected P. T. Sharples chairman of the board; Paul Kendall president, and Lee H. Clark executive vice-president.

Mr. Kendall, who succeeds Mr. Sharples in the post that the latter has occupied since the organization of the company, has been associated with Sharples for twenty-three years. Since 1941 he has been executive vice-president, and also serve as president of Sharples-Continental Corporation and as a member of the board of directors of Sharples Chemicals, Inc. He is a member of the Harvard class of 1920 and is active in the affairs of the Harvard Club, the Merion Cricket Club and the Sunnybrook and Pine Valley golf clubs.

Mr. Clark, who succeeds Mr. Kendall, will add the responsibilities of executive vice-president to his duties as vice-president-production. He has been associated with the organization for twenty-one years, and will make his headquarters at its Philadelphia offices. He is a member of several scientific societies and has been active in business and civic organizations in Wyandotte and Grosse Ile, Mich.

Lee H. Clark

Paul Kendall

Abietyl Alcohol Output Reported by Hercules

Abietyl alcohol, said to be the first alcohol successfully derived from rosin, is being produced in increasing quantities by the Hercules Powder Company under the tradename "Abitol," according to the company's 1949 annual report issued last week.

The alcohol is said to be showing growth in a number of industries, and rosin-derived detergents and emulsifiers are reportedly going to be produced commercially early this year.

In another section of the report, it was stated that cellulose acetate sales reached a new high by the end of 1949. Demand for nitrocellulose for hot-spray lacquer was reported to be improving and to show good promise. An increase in the capacity for the manufacture of cellulose gum was put in operation in the middle of the year, and a second addition was practically completed at the year end, the report stated.

Other noteworthy items included in the report stated that results obtained in the control of cotton insects and grasshoppers with toxaphene insecticide were uniformly successful and sales increased substantially; facilities to increase toxaphene production 50 percent will be available in 1950; a project increasing the capacity for production of anhydrous ammonia and ammonium sulphate at the California plant was completed late in the year, and research is being done on a product showing possibilities of improving the surface of coated papers.

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Pfizer Develops New Terrene Antibiotic

Terramycin is the latest addition to the antibiotics derived from fungous materials. It was discovered last year in the research laboratories of Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and has been developed there to proven, promising potency.

Terramycin gets its name from its terrene (earthly) origin. Its discovery, according to John E. McKeen, president of the Pfizer company, was the result of an intensive research program involving the testing of more than 100,000 specimens of soil. Terramycin was found in a newly-discovered actinomycete, *Streptomyces rimosus*.

Just announced to the scientific world in *Science*, official publication of American Association for the Advancement of Science, terramycin has been found in laboratory studies to be highly effective against a wide variety of pathogenic microorganisms. On the basis of experimental data now available, it is said to offer promise in the treatment of numerous infectious diseases. Its true value as a chemotherapeutic agent in man will not, however, be known until clinical studies have been completed.

Terramycin is absorbed readily into the body following administration by mouth or by injection. Oral administration is said to allow effective treatment with a minimum of discomfort to the patient. Animal studies indicate that the toxicity of terramycin is extremely low. Preliminary clinical studies have been initiated at the New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center, New York, and are now being expanded i numerous hospitals throughout this country and abroad. These clinical studies are designed to evaluate the effectiveness of terramycin in man in the treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia, virus pneumonia, hemolytic streptococcal infections, staphylococcal infections, undulant fever, whooping cough, enteric and urinary tract infections, and certain rickettsial diseases, such as typhus fever.

In commenting on terramycin, Mr. McKeen said: "The discovery and development of terramycin is an accomplishment which has been achieved through highly coordinated teamwork on the part of our scientific staff. It is the sincere hope of Charles Pfizer & Co. that terramycin will be useful to the medical profession in its unceasing efforts to alleviate pain and control the infectious diseases of man."

Diamond Alkali Expands Silicate Plant Facilities

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has put a new 50,000-ton furnace into full operation at its silicate plant in Cincinnati. W. H. Evans, general manager of silicate operations, said that the addition of the new furnace will increase the plant's production of silicate of soda and related products by 50 percent.

'Nu-2206' Called a Narcotic

Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, announced January 25 that it is proposed to place the new drug "Nu-2206" under control of the narcotic laws on the grounds that it has an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine. The drug is known chemically as 3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan. The commissioner said that he would consider any written data or arguments pertaining to the habit-forming properties of the drug which are received prior to February 20.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Medicinal, pharmaceutical products, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (FB-1); Manaus, Brazil (FB-2), Brussels, Belgium (FB-4); Florence, Italy (FB-6); Panama City, Panama (FB-7).

Penicillin, Manaus, Brazil (FB-2).

Spices, Havana, Cuba (FB-5).

Streptomycin, Manaus, Brazil (FB-2).

Textile Chemicals, Recife, Brazil (FB-3).

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Ethylalpha-oxal propionate.

Pyridon-n-acetic acid.

Sodium chlorosulphonic acid.

Trihexyl phenidyl 3 - (1-piperidyl) - phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

Sawyer Seeks Businessmen's Views on Federal Policies

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, as chairman of the President's committee on business and government relations, has invited businessmen to give the committee the benefit of their ideas on strengthening federal policies to promote competition and prevent monopoly.

A questionnaire from the committee is being sent to representative national organizations, including trade associations, small business groups, labor unions, farm organizations and consumer groups. It solicits their suggestions in developing a positive program to increase the effectiveness of government policies dealing with unfair competition, monopoly and other restraints of trade.

Copies of the questionnaire have been made available at field offices of the Department of Commerce, and interested parties have been asked to return them, if possible, before March 1. The questions included are as follows:—

1. Under present federal laws against monopolies, restraints of trade, and unfair competition, what new procedures, if any, are needed in order to: (a) increase public understanding; (b) promote voluntary compliance; (c) bring about more effective enforcement, or (d) otherwise make these laws more effective in promoting competition? What changes in existing procedures are needed for these same purposes?

2. What changes, if any, are needed in the scope and character of present exemptions from the antitrust laws? a. Should any exemptions be withdrawn or modified? b. Should any new exemptions be granted? c. Are additional safeguards needed to

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Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, distributors—Burma.

Machinery importers, distributors—Portuguese East Africa; Union of South Africa.

Medicinal, toilet preparations, manufacturers—Netherlands West Indies, Italy.

Metal and metal scrap importers, dealers—Syria.

Paint, varnish, pigment manufacturers, exporters—Thailand.

Plastic material manufacturers; molders, laminators and fabricators of plastic products—Brazil.

Soap manufacturers—Union of South Africa.

Tanneries—Chile.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, January 29, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Purchasing executives report good business in January. Production gains are at a higher rate than December. Order backlogs, though still of a conservative short range, are keeping pace with production increases. The price structure is creeping up, mostly attributed to steel. Industrial inventories show no marked change, but show the strongest trend to increase since last October. Employment is back to the September level. Buying policy continues within a ninety-day commitment range, with 74 percent maintaining a sixty-day coverage.

The January report confirms the December forecast of good business through the first quarter. The cross-section opinion of the men on the front line of buying does not support the strong optimistic tone of many of the first-of-the-year forecasters. "Cautious" optimism best describes the current purchasing attitude, preparing for possible quick changes in general business. Coal is beginning to pinch back industrial activity in several areas.

Commodity Prices

The greatest number since September, 1948, report price increases in the January survey. The increases are small, and most of them stem from rises in steel costs. Industrial profit margins are being squeezed, as sellers are becoming more competitive. With few exceptions, steel in particular, supply and demand are in near balance, and steel has been catching up rapidly. Continuing shortage of coal will slow up recovery of steel stocks.

Inventories

The overall trend is still toward lower industrial inventories, though the pace has been slowed up considerably in the past two months. A brake on the down trend is noticeable, as the largest number since September (21 percent) indicate moderate additions to inventory. Satisfactory turnover rates are being maintained. Availability of most products and prompt delivery conditions make it necessary to store more goods than are needed for operating requirements.

Buying Policy

The forward commitment range remains within a ninety-day coverage, which balances fairly well with production programs and the back-order position. Buyers expect to continue this cautious policy. Prices are still considered too unstable for even modest speculation. Procurement for definite needs is the general policy.

Employment

There has been a steady increase in reemployment during January. There is still quite a way to go to reach the presteel strike payrolls. Severe weather and seasonal slack in several areas account for much of the current unemployment.

Good office workers are scarce, as are skilled mechanics in some industrial localities. Unskilled labor is generally reported available.

Specific Commodity Changes

An impressive number of items are higher in price this month, though increases are small and many of them are influenced by the steel price rise.

Up were:—Belting, benzol, bolts, brick, chain, chlorine, cocoa butter, conduit, steel drums, dextrose, fasteners, files, forgings, coal, oil, work gloves, pigiron, plywood, manila rope, steel nuts, vegetable oils, kraft papers, pipe and fittings, propane, refractories, rubber, steel screws, screw machine products, starch, stampings, steel, textiles, tires, tools, washers, wire rope, zinc oxide.

Reported down:—Cable, castings, cedar poles, diamond powder, storage batteries, poultry,eggs, pork, gasoline, grease, hides, boxing lumber, rosin, tin, tinplate.

Hard to get:—Aluminum, benzol, burlap, chlorine, coal, copper, metal furniture, plywood, Western pine, tung oil, pipe, steel, wire, zinc oxide.

Canada

The Canadian business pattern follows that of the United States in only one respect—buying policy is within the same range, ninety days. Production up, but in lower percentage than December. Back orders have increased, but are lower than in the United States. Prices have not advanced as much, and there are more price declines reported. Inventories show no trend to increase, the decreases being substantial. The employment trend is still much lower. Weather conditions in some parts of Canada have been unfavorable. Lack of exports continues to trouble many companies in Canada.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The President's Committee on Business and Government Relations is sending questionnaires to business groups, labor unions, farm organizations, and consumer groups, soliciting their ideas on how to strengthen federal policies to promote competition and prevent monopoly. Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, chairman of the committee, is asking for replies by March 1.

It will be recalled that this committee was set up last December at the President's request, according to Mr. Sawyer, to examine possible threats to free enterprise and recommend a program to coordinate and strengthen government. Mr. Sawyer described it as approaching the problem from a "positive" standpoint.

Businessmen doubtlessly have some strong views on how federal policies might be improved; but, in the face of the tendency in congress, in its approach to the monopoly problem, to cast industry in a bad light, it is understandable if businessmen haven't been very anxious to make their views known. Mr. Sawyer, however, is offering businessmen the opportunity to get their story across and it would seem the better part of wisdom to accept the invitation.

The secretary is seeking answers to half a dozen important questions. He would like to know what new procedures are needed to increase public understanding of the federal antitrust laws, to promote voluntary compliance, to bring about more effective enforcement. Also, should any of the exemptions be withdrawn or new ones granted, whether penalties should be stiffened, and so on.

Incomes Above Sixty-five Years

Apropos the growing interest of business and labor unions in increased pensions for workers were figures released last week by the Bureau of the Census from information gathered by the agency last year on 1949 incomes. The bureau found that, out of 11,000,000 persons sixty-five years of age and over (excluding institutional inmates), 3,500,000 had no cash income at all, and the remaining 7,500,000 had an average cash income of only slightly more than $800.

The 7,500,000 which had cash incomes were broken down into the following classes:—4,500,000 with incomes under $1,000; 1,500,000 with incomes of $1,000 to $2,000; 70,000 with incomes of $2,000 to $3,000; 400,000 with incomes of $3,000 to $4,000; and 400,000 with incomes over $4,000. It was pointed out that many of these persons lived with relatives and were not entirely dependent upon their own incomes. However, 2,200,000 lived apart from any relatives, and 4,700,000 were heads of families.

In comparison with the average income of $808 for those persons sixty-five and over who did have incomes, the corresponding incomes for other age groups were:—Fourteen to nineteen, $463; twenty to twenty-four, $1,635; twenty-five to thirty-four, $2,288; thirty-five to forty-four, $2,451; forty-five to fifty-four $2,332; and fifty-five to sixty-four, $1,898.

Subfractional Currency

Judging by the number of congressional bills introduced on the subject this session, there must be considerable dissatisfaction around the country with the size of existing coins. At least a half-dozen or more bills have been dropped into the hoppers of the house and senate directing the minting of coins of new sizes.

If all the suggestions that have been made are adopted, in addition to the pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars now being minted, there would be

—Continued on page 34

Thompson-Hayward Named Falk Western Distributor

Falk & Co., Pittsburgh, has appointed the Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., distributor of its products in the midwest, west and southwest. The Thompson-Hayward organization will distribute from fifteen warehouses and sales offices, and the Falk & Co. technical sales service department has been expanded to meet the needs of Thompson-Hayward customers.

According to Stanley D. Rogaliner, sales manager of Falk & Co., Thompson-Hayward offices will represent the complete line of "Falkolin" linseed oils, "Falk" quality soybean oils, "Falkovar" fish oils and "Falkyd" resins, which are manufactured and processed by Falk & Co., as well as the "Piccoumaron," "Piccolyte" and "Piccolastic" resins and the "Hi Solv" solvents which are produced by the Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., and distributed through the Pennsylvania Falk Chemical Company, Pittsburgh.

Thionyl Chloride Capacity Increased by Hooker

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has increased its production facilities for thionyl chloride, and has announced that all current requirements are being promptly met and sufficient stocks are on hand to take care of any increased demands. The company has been producing thionyl chloride since 1931, and has increased its capacity because of the sudden sharp demand for raw materials required for the synthesis of antihistaminics.

Aluminum Industries Names Lyle Paris Paint Sales Head

Aluminum Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio has appointed Lyle B. Paris sales manager of its paint and varnish division. Mr. Paris, who has served as west coast district manager for the company during the past three years, succeeds M. M. Carmody, resigned, as executive head of sales of "Permite" aluminum paints and varnishes.

Drug Law Group Views Advertising

Speaking before the annual meeting of the section on food, drug and cosmetic law of the New York State Bar Association on January 26, Hugo Mock, chairman of the section's committee on cosmetic law, declared that the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration have been unnecessarily rigid in their standards of advertising cosmetics and drugs, "more rigid than is required for the protection of the public, and with the possible disadvantage also of preventing much of the logical development of both industries.

"This is not a plea," he continued, "for less rigorous standards in judging what may properly be marketed in cosmetics or drugs and the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission are to be commended for their vigilance in preventing the circulation of harmful drugs and cosmetics. However, it may be mentioned in passing, that where there has been widespread damage to the health of the public by the circulation of harmful drugs and cosmetics in the last decade, such damage has in most instances occurred through inadvertence and in unexpected places and in many instances the first information as to the circulation of these products came from the manufacturers themselves."

Taking up the question of advertising standards, Mr. Mock said that "unfortunately, some of the same rules that apply to political publicity are current in the governmental attitude towards cosmetic advertising. You may promise a new heaven and a new earth, provided your language is general and not specific. The courts have lent their sanction to the use of the word 'ideal' and we not only have ideal perfumes and cosmetics, but ideal pens and hundreds of other ideal articles.

" 'Miracle' is another word which has received the sanction of the government both inside and outside of the Patent

—Continued on page 51

Goodrich Chemical Names Koch to New Sales Post

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced three new appointments in its sales organization. George B. Koch, former advertising and sales promotion manager, has been named staff representative for chemical sales to direct promotion on agricultural chemicals. At the same time, Marcy W. Osborne, jr., was moved into the vacant position of advertising manager and F. L. McNabb was appointed staff representative for rubber chemicals. All three men will work out of the Goodrich Cleveland office.

Prior to his sales promotion managerial post, in which he served approximately two years, Mr. Koch was with the same department for a like period, handling publicity. He was also connected with the National Carbon Company, leaving that concern during the war for service with the army air corps. Mr. Osborne has been with Goodrich Chemical's advertising and sales promotion department since February, 1949. He joined the company in October, 1947, as a member of the "Geon" sales department. Mr. McNabb was previously connected with the Goodrich organization in Akron.

Baker Castor Oil Elects H.H. Fritts Vice-President

Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, has elected Haskell H. Fritts vice-president and has given him the responsibilities of director of sales, with headquarters at its office at 120 Broadway, New York. Mr. Fritts joined the Baker organization as district manager of its Chicago office in 1943. Three years later he was named manager of "Castung" sales, with headquarters in New York. In 1948 he joined the Southern Shellac Manufacturing Company as vice-president, and has just returned to the Baker Castor Oil Company.

Amer. Can Appoints Walsh Atlantic Div. Sales Head

American Can Company has appointed E. K. Walsh manager of sales for its Atlantic division, B. R. Wood, assistant manager of sales for that division, and D. B. Craver, assistant manager of sales for the central division. Mr. Walsh, who succeeds T. E. Alwyn, recently named general manager of sales, has been associated with the company since 1929. Mr. Craver also joined the company in 1929, and Mr. Wood has been with it since 1926.

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Providence 3, R.I., 15 Westminster St.	DExter 1-3908	Atlanta 2, Ga., 140 Peachtree St.	CYpress 2821
Chicago 54, Ill., Merchandise Mart Bldg.	SUperior 7-3387	Chattanooga 2, Tenn., James Building	Chattanooga 6-6347
Philadelphia 6, Pa., 200-204 S. Front St.	LOmbard 3-6382	New Orleans 12, La., Cotton Exchange Bldg.	Raymond 7228
San Francisco 5, Cal., 517 Howard St.	SUtter 1-7507	Portland 9, Ore., 730 West Burnside St.	Beacon 1853
Charlotte, 1 N.C., 201-203 West First St.	CHarlotte 3-9221	Toronto, Canada, 137-145 Wellington St. W.	Elgin 6495

Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.
American Association of Candy Technologists, annual production conference, Bethlehem, Pa., April 27.
American Chemical Society, 117th national meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 26-30; Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, April 9-13; Statler hotel, Detroit, April 16-20.
American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.
American Geophysical Union, Washington, May 1-4.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, research and development section, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, February 6-7; annual meeting Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30.
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineer, Statler hotel, New York, February 12-16
American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Navy Pier, Chicago, April 24-27.
American Oil Chemists Society, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3.
American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, April 30-May 5.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 13-15; midwestern section, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 23-25; western section, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, March 2-4; annual meeting, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31.
American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.
American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.
American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.
American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.
Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 25.
Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.
Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 2.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.
Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-10.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, March 13-14.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.
Independent Petroleum Association of America, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, May 7-9.
Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.
International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 7-13.
Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.
National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.
National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, April 4-7.
National Butane-Propane Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, September 18-20.
National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.
National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 15-17.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.
National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.
National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.
Natural Gasoline Association of America, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.
Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 13-14
Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 8-10
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, February 8.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.
United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

APFC to Meet

The fifth annual convention of the American Plant Food Council will be held over the four-day period of June 29 and 30 and July 1 and 2 at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., it was announced last week by Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the council.

Soap and Detergent Makers Argue Synthetics Versus Natural Products

A discussion of the relative value of soaps and synthetic detergents in various industrial uses was a feature of last week's annual meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers at the Plaza hotel, New York.

Neil H. McElroy, president of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, was elected president of the association. He had been acting president since Charles Luckman severed his connection with Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge Mass., on January 19.

Other officers chosen were:—Vice-president for the midwest, E. W. Wilson, vice-president, Armour & Co.; vice-president for the far west, E. M. Finehout, vice-president, Los Angeles Soap Company (reelected); treasurer, Nils S. Dahl, general manager, John T. Stanley Company (reelected), and assistant treasurer, Henry F. Elberfeld, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company (reelected). Roy W. Peet, manager of the association, was returned to office as its secretary. The office of vice-president for the east was left open for the time being.

In discussing "Synthetics as a Superior Industrial Cleaner," Dr. John W. McCutcheon conceded that "soap has its good

Neil H. McElroy

points, it is generally cheap, easily made, and an excellent detergent under neutral or alkaline conditions."

"It has its drawbacks, however," he continued, "and the two chief ones which are worth more consideration than all the others put together is its inability to exist in acid solution and its precipitation in hard water with the formation of insoluble greasy lime soaps.

"Now synthetic detergents are designed to overcome these hurdles and they do. Of course there are differences in the degree to which these synthetics can accomplish this purpose. However, with the basketful of available types from which one may choose, almost any industrial situation can be met. And by basketful, we do not refer to the trade names of the products which in many cases duplicate one another, but rather to the true basic modifications of structure which give rise to differences in chemical and physical properties.

"In general the lime salts of synthetics are so soluble that there is no precipitation in normal hard water and therefore no precipitation during rinsing operations. It is in this last operation wherein the danger lies. Soap itself is a splendid emulsifier. Many soap builders such as the polyphosphates enhance this property so that little danger exists for lime soap deposition during the washing cycle. It is in the rinse that this occurs. As the soap washes out it is precipitated by the hardness of the oncoming rinse water. The reaction is too fast to be beat.

"These soaps are sticky water insoluble materials which coat the fibres of textiles and prevent even dyeing. They do the same for leather, dull the gloss on furs, prevent sparkle to glassware and at the same time provide a breeding ground for bacteria. They cause streakiness on cars. They prevent the natural sheen on hair. It is easily seen therefore why soap has been replaced almost exclusively by synthetics in the textile, leather, fur, dairy and metal cleaning industries. Why they are superior to soaps in commercial hair dressing establishments, in commercial dish washing machines and in the cleaning of many surfaces such as cars, planes, railroad coaches, rugs, bottles, floors.

"The above function alone would establish beyond dispute the superiority of synthetics over soap for the uses named. Synthetics have, however, other qualities. They can be used under acid conditions. Soaps cannot. This permits their use in acid type cleaners such as tile cleaners, in eletrolytic baths and in acid dye baths, and so forth. This is particularly advantageous in many textile operations. For example, after carbonizing and fulling of wool under acid conditions, the neutralizing wash may be omitted in subsequent scouring operations. Print goods having fugitive dyes may be helped during the washing operation by the addition of a small percent of such acids as acetic and formic. This applies also in other industries.

Economic Factors Noted

Dr. McCutcheon cited various other physical data purporting to establish the greater versatility of synthetics over soaps, and then turned to economic aspects. Taking price as his first consideration, the speaker said that "up to this time, excluding war conditions, soap has had the advantage.

"This is due mainly to soap's greater simplicity of manufacture—even though its basic raw materials are higher priced. Even so, the present price advantage of soap is insufficient to prevent millions of pounds of synthetics finding their way into the price conscious laundry field.

"Of greater significance is the price stability of synthetics against that of soap. Soap varies daily with the tallow market. Over the past two years the weighted average of twenty detergent products made by fifteen companies has not varied by as much as 5 percent. They are so stable, in fact, that it is hardly worth while recording their variations. During this same period, the price of tallow went from 12 cents to 25 cents and then hysterically down to 5 cents."

In concluding his argument, the speaker pointed out that "in the pre-war period industrial synthetics have been estimated at about 150,000,000 pounds on a 35 percent active base. Right after the war this jumped to about 250,000,000 pounds and has risen with moderate steadiness to a present level of 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds.

"Industrial soaps at the same time have been estimated at between 550,000,000 and 650,000,000 pounds on a 63 percent fatty acid basis.

"It is my firm opinion that versatility of synthetics over soaps as given above, plus their present ready availability at stable price levels will permit the relative industrial positions of soap and synthetic detergents to be reversed within the next few years.

"Synthetics will probably make their greatest gains in the sanitary supply and insecticide fields, with commercial laundries considerably behind and in third place. This latter field will probably remain for some time one of the last bastions of industrial soaps, partly because of price and partly because of the fact that the industry early licked the problem of hard water by establishing water softening units in practically all plants. The textile industry was the initial key to the use of synthetics anywhere and will remain the largest or one of the largest single users.

"Truly, the first half of the century belonged to soaps. The second half is going to belong to synthetics."

Snell Argues Soaps' Position

In discussing the opposite side of the question, "Soap as a Superior Industrial Cleaner," Dr. Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, said:—

"At the start I concede that soap has no function as an industrial cleaner in acid solution—of course not—we used to use sulphated oils for those purposes and now we use synthetics. I concede that in water of 20-grain or more hardness it would be undesirable to use soap as an alternative to synthetic detergents, although much is used in hard water and, I shall show you later, does a pretty good job. But if one looks at the water map of the United States one is struck by the softness of water where there are large populations. And in the other areas there are water softeners for large industrial users.

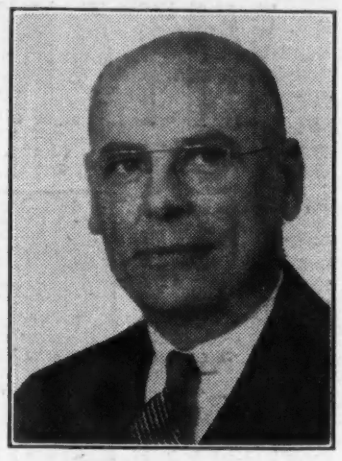
"Industrially it is cheaper to supply softened water than to use synthetics and, incidentally, that factor is spreading down into the household. So, industrially, unbuffered and soft waters are the rule. Then soap and synthetic have to compete. We—soap—will concede synthetics Canton, Ohio, in unsoftened water and take all of New York, we concede the unsoftened water supplies California and take practically all of New England.

To bring out the contended effectiveness

—Continued on page 60

Phila. Drug Exchange Elects Pittenger Pres.

Paul S. Pittenger, Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., was elected president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange at its annual luncheon meeting in the Downtown Club, Philadelphia, on January 24. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, George F. Applin, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; secretary, J. Mervin Rosenberger, Smith, Kline & French, Inc., and treasurer, Harold C. Halberstadt, Shoemaker & Busch, Inc. Dr. Charles E. Vanderkleed was continued as consultant to the organization.



Paul S. Pittenger

Elected as directors of the association were:—Wesley P. Adams, Harry C. Anderson, R. G. Anderson, A. B. Collins, Malcolm W. Cox, Richard L. Durst, Frank F. Law, B. A. Ludgate, Robert L. McNeil jr., Walter P. Miller jr. and Herbert C. Rorer.

The retiring president, Malcolm W. Cox, Eli Lilly & Co., acted as chairman, and expressed his gratitude to the officers, directors and committee chairman, who, he said, had helped greatly during his administration. Brief reports were also presented by Harold C. Halberstadt, treasurer, and J. Mervin Rosenberger, secretary.

Chlorine Inst. Reelects Officers and Directors

The board of directors of the Chlorine Institute reelected R. W. Hooker, vice-president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, president at its annual meeting in New York on January 25. W. I. Galliher, executive sales manager of the Columbia Chemicals Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, was reelected vice-president, and Robert T. Baldwin was returned to the post of secretary-treasurer.

Directors reelected for two-year terms were:—F. W. Fraley, vice-president, Diamond Alkali Company; S. W. Jacobs, vice-president, Niagara Alkali Company; H. F. Roderick, general sales manager, Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; W. H. Sheffield, jr., president, Innis, Speiden & Co.; H. W. Umphrey, Canadian Industries, Ltd., and Mr. Hooker.

New directors elected for two-year terms were:—F. W. Fraley, vice-president, Diamond Alkali Company; S. W. Jacobs, vice-president, Niagara Alkali Company; H. F. Roderick, general sales manager, Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; W. H. Sheffield jr., president, Innis, Speiden & Co.; H. W.

FPVPC, NPVLA Set 1950 Convention Dates

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will hold its 1950 annual meeting at the Congress hotel, Chicago, on November 9 to 11, and the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, on November 15 to 18.

In Chicago, the Paint Industries Show will open on November 9 and close on November 11. The Federation's council meeting will be held on November 8. In San Francisco, the Fairmont hotel will be convention headquarters, with the Mark Hopkins, Sir Francis Drake and Huntington serving as associated hotels.

AWWA Meets May 21-26

The American Water Works Association will hold its 1950 annual conference at convention hall, Philadelphia, on May 21 to 26.

THE MOST IMPORTANT VITAMIN B_1 NEWS SINCE 1936

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(Vitamin B_1 Mononitrate)

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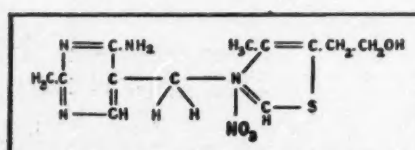
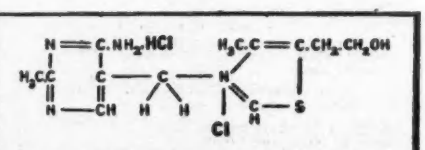
Thiamine Mononitrate Merck, a new and improved form of thiamine, is ready for immediate shipment. Here is the most important development in thiamine research since 1936—when Merck first announced the synthesis of Vitamin B_1. In terms of your own product, Thiamine Mononitrate Merck offers the long-sought-for advantage of better thiamine stability in B complex and multivitamin tablets and capsules.

Studies show that Thiamine Mononitrate Merck, mixed with other vitamins, shows greater stability over extended periods of time than does thiamine hydrochloride. With this improved form of thiamine, the vitamin B_1 content of your tablets and capsules should be retained more completely without affecting the stability of other vitamins present.



THIAMINE MONONITRATE MERCK



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$C_{12}H_{17}N_3O_4S$	EMPIRICAL FORMULA	$C_{12}H_{17}ClN_4OS.HCl$
327.36	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	337.27
below 1%	MOISTURE CONTENT	below 5%

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

January 27, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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Acacia (see Gum, arabic).			
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works	lb	.40 -	—
above 92.5 C, dms., works	lb	.50 -	—
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.11½ -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	.12 -	.12½
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.09½ -	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms	lb	.45 -	—
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald	lb	.22 -	—
l.c.l., ton lots	lb	.23 -	—
smaller lots	lb	.26 -	—
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb	.50	—
smaller lots	lb	.56	—
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.13 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.14½ -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb	.11½ -	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd	lb	.67½	—
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.66½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.67½ -	—
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more	lb	1.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	1.75	—
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd	lb	1.15 -	—
fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	1.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	1.15 -	—
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd	lb	.90	—
fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	.71 -	—
l.c.l.	lb	.72	.73
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09½ -	.10
tanks, dlvd	lb	.07½ -	—
Methyl (see M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb	.43 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.45 -	—
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb	1.10 -	1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms	lb	1.30 -	1.35
tech., l.c.l., dms., works	lb	.75 -	—
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works	lb	1.65 -	—
smaller lots same basis	lb	1.90 -	—
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb	.50 -	.60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms	lb	.43 -	.45
smaller pkgs	lb	.48 -	.54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms	lb	.36 -	.38
smaller pkgs	lb	.41 -	.47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.1145 -	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb	.05½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.06 -	.06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls	100 lbs	4.00 -	—
56%, bbls	100 lbs	7.00 -	—
70%, bbls	100 lbs	8.40 -	—
80%, bbls	100 lbs	9.40 -	—
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works	100 lbs.	13.00 -	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	18.00 -	22.00
USP, cbys., works	100 lbs.	13.50 -	17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00 -	9.50
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 -	10.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).			
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots	lb	53 -	—
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis	lb	48 -	—

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms	lb	49	—
smaller lots, dms	lb	49½ -	.54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb	.34½ -	—
Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls	lb	2.10	—
tech., bbls.	lb	1.05	1.50
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).			
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).			
Ascorbic USP dms., 500-kilo lots	kilo	24.50	—
25-50 kilo lots	kilo	25.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo	25.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo	25.70	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo	26.41	—
500 grams	kilo	27.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.15	2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs or more	lb	43	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up	lb	54	—
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls. works	lb	1.25	—
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	ton	115.25	—
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton	160.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton	165.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton	135.25	—
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	180.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton	185.00	—
bulk c.l. works	ton	111.75	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	90.25	—
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	135.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton	140.00	—
bbls. c.l., works	ton	110.25	—
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	155.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton	160.00	—
Acid, basic, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk c.l., works	ton	86.75 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	95.25 -	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	140.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton	145.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton	115.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	160.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton	165.00	—
bulk c.l., works	ton	91.75	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Broener's, bbls	lb	1.34 -	—
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works	lb	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.35 -	—
tankcars, works	lb	.33 -	—
Cacodylic, bots.	lb.	10.00	11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms	lb	5.00 -	5.65
synth., dms	lb	4.00	4.75
Capric, tech., dms	lb	.40½ -	—
Caprylic, dms	lb	.40½ -	—
Castor oil, split, dms	lb	.26½ -	.27
Chlorosuiphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb	.03 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.03½	.04½
tanks, works	lb	.02½	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works	lb	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.26	.27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).			
Cinnamic, refd., bots	lb	2.50	4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb	.26½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb	.27 -	—
smaller lots	lb	.27½ -	—
kgs.	lb	.23½ -	—
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.			
USP, cryst., dms., c.l.	lb	.27½ -	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb	.28 -	—
smaller lots	lb	.28½ -	—
kgs.	lb	.29½ -	—
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb	.24½ -	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb	.25 -	—
smaller lots	lb	.25½ -	—
kgs.	lb	.26½ -	—
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.			
Cleve's, mixed, bbls	lb	.65	.66
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb.	.23¼ -	.24¼
double dist., dms	lb.	.25¼ -	.26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.09¼ -	.10¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.81 -	.96
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis	gal.	.84 -	.99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.88 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.91 -	—
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis	gal.	.70 -	.85
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.86 -	.96
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90 -	.99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.93 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.96 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.75 -	.85
petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.72½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½ -	.76½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.60½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62½ -	.64½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
200° to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.50 -	—
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.58½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.60½ -	.62½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—
220° to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.48 -	.51
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.56½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½ -	.60½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46 -	—
245° to 290°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.46 -	—
295° to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.36 -	—
Crotonic, fib dms., works	lb.	.29	—
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls	lb.	.90	1.25
Desoxycholic	lb.	17.00	22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)			
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)			
Diglycolic, bgs., works	lb	.32	—
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works	lb	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.31½	—
tanks, works	lb	.29½	—
F, bbls., works	lb.	1.87	1.93
Folic, bots., fib. etns., kilo or more	gram	2.00	—
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l. works	lb	.13	.13½
l.c.l., works	lb	.13½	.14
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb	.13½	.14
l.c.l., works	lb	.14	.14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms	lb	.30	.31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb	1.63	1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.43	—
smaller lots	lb	1.46	1.48
Gamma, bbls	lb	1.20	—
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots	lb.	.23 -	.31
dms	lb.	.14 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.16	—
Glutamic, dl-, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works	lb.	2.30	2.40
25 lb. lots	lb.	2.45	—
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works	lb.	2.15	2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, 100% basis, bbls., works	lb.	.73½ -	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys	lb.	2.69	—
57%, cbys	lb.	2.83	2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.32	—
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.34	.36
34%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.35	.37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots	lb.	.35 -	—
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works.	lb.	.19 -	.19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works	lb.	.08½	.09
70%, steel dms., works	lb.	.143 -	.148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila	lb.	.064	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb.	.085	—
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns	lb.	.75	.77
J, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
L, bbls., works	lb.	.95	—
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.16	.18
smaller lots	lb.	.17	.19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more,	lb.	.285	.333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.19½	—
10 or less	lb.	.20½	—
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb.	.3495	.3548
tech., 22%, bbls., s.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20 -	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.95 -	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	11.35 -	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	11.85 -	—
NF, 85%, cbys	lb.	.69 -	.73
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.87 -	—
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms	lb.	.28 -	.28½
60%, dms.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms	lb.	.2150 -	.2210
water-white, dms	lb.	.2450 -	.2510
Maleic, powd., dms	lb.	.30	.31
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, dms.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.85	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	.06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	.009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-82%, works	lb.	.92	.95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flakes, 99%, dms	lb.	.22½	.23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.05	2.75
tanks, E. works	ton.	18.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	20.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	25.00	—
CP, USP, consumers., cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¼ -	.09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼ -	.15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.			
Myristic, dist., dms	lb.	.30½ -	—
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11 -	—
230-240 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	—
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)			
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).			
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).			
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).			
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)			
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).			
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)			
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).			
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).			
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).			
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).			
Neville and Winther's, dms	lb.	.82	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works	kilo	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.40	6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.90	6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	6.50
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.40	7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	7.00
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.90	7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	11¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	13	.13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	15½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	17	.18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.			
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).			
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works	lb	.62	—
smaller lots, works	lb	.64	—
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb	14¼	—
10,000 lbs., works	lb	14½	—
smaller lots, works	lb	15¼	15½

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor		
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
		e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
		equald	equalized	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	photo	photographic
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bbls.	barrels	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip	precipitated
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist	redistilled
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub	resublimed
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cns.	cans	indus.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	secs	seconds
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	solut	solution
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured			W.	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			w. w.	water white
				whse	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Palm Oil—Allspice

Acid, palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ - .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.05 - 7.50
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .41 - —

Acid, ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. bl. .38 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .32 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .40 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .10¾- .11¾
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
single-pressed, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .17¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .15 - .17
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs 1.90 2.50
tanks, E. works ton 13.75 —
66 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton 17.00 —
99%, tanks, E. works ton 18.00 —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12¾ - .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works ton 19.00 —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .08¾- .10¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 .90

Acid, tannic, USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .33 - —
small, dms lb. .35 - .37
imported, kgs lb. .28 - .30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.30 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .33 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, fib. dms lb. 1.70 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.54 - 1.57
powd., bbls. lb. 1.58 - 1.61
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .78 - .85

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. 67½ 72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 31½ —
works lb. 32½ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 32½ —
works lb. 33 —
tanks, dlvd lb. 30 —
works lb. 31 —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .16 —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss lb. .17 —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .15 —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 —
Benzyl, dms. lb. 60 .65
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. 45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, III., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .41½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50½
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .40½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49½
tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .42½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.49 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.53 - 17.58
tanks, same basis gal. 17.39 —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .39 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.44 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.48 - 18.53
tanks, same basis gal. 18.34 —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27⅝- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. 41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 2.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .06 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .36 —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 1.45
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 1.60
Algin, bbls., dlb. cnns. lb. .76 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .35 .40
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .19 Nom.

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
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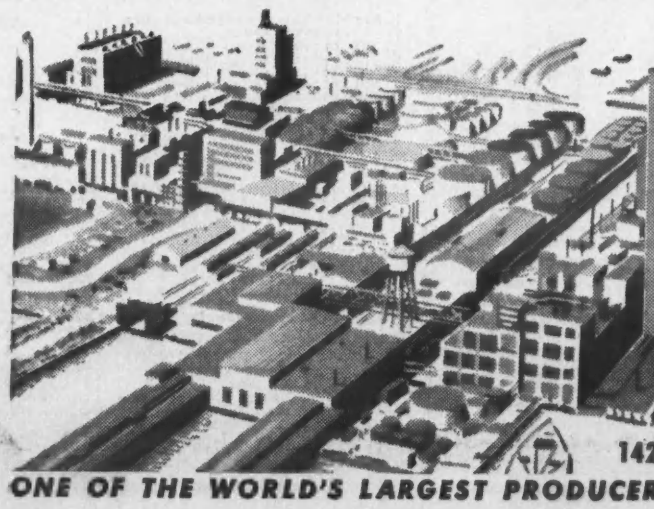

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Allyl Bromide—Anthraquinone

Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .69 · —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 · 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ · —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 · —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 · .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 · .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 · .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 · —
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 · .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 · —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb .41 · .43
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb 2.00 · 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene bbls lb .34 · —
Alphapicoline, ret dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 · .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .29½ · .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb .17 · —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.350.00 · —
Acetate, bots kilo.350.00 · —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb .30 · .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs 3.80 · —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 · —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 · —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 · .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ · .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 · —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 · —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 · —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ · .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 · —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 · —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 · 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ · .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).

Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 · —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 · —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 · .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11½ · .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690 · —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 · .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼ · —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 · —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 · .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l. lb. .09½ · —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 · —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 · 54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 · 86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 · —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ · —
contract, works lb. .20¼ · —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ · —
contract, works lb. .17¼ · —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½ · —
contract, works lb. .76½ · —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 · —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 · —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .27 · —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 · —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7% frt. alld lb. .24½ · .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼ · —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 · .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ · —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 · .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 · .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 · —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 · .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 · —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 · .53
kgs. frt. alld lb. .50 · —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 · .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 · .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 · —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 · —
jars, works lb.15.00 · 17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 · —
standard, dms lb. .59½ · —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .66 · —
standard, dms lb. .64½ · —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ · —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ · —
varnish, standard, dms lb .49 · —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum, resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 · —
Stearate, dibasic, cbns., c.l. lb. .30 · —
l.c.l. lb. .31 · —
monobasic, cbns., c.l. lb. .30 · —
l.c.l. lb. .31 · —
tribasic, cbns., c.l. lb. .30 · —
l.c.l. lb. .31 · —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 · —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 · —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 · —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 · .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 · .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.50 · 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .97 · 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .65 · .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ · —
tanks, works lb. .40 · —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 · —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 · 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 · 75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 · .17½
2 lb. .19 · .19½
3 lb. .21 · .21½
4 lb. .16 · .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.76.50 · 77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 · —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 · 81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 · —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 · —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 · —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 · 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 · .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 · .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 · —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 · 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 · —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 · —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 · —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½ · —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 · —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 · .36
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 · .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 · .37
dms. lb. .37 · .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½ · .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 · .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 · —
dms. lb .80 · .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 · —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.79 · 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ · —
kgs., works lb. .42½ · —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½ · —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 · —
dms., works lb. .39 · —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 · —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 · —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 · —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.57.50 · —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 · —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 · —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼ · —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 · .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 · —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 · —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 · —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 · .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ · .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ · —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 · —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ · —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 · 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 · .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 · .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 · 50.00
converters', bulk, works ton.45.00 · 50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ · —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ · —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 · —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 · .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 1.70 · 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 · 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 · .36
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 · —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 · —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb.36.00 · —
monobasic, bots lb.34.00 · —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 · —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.36.00 · —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 · —
monobasic, dms lb. 6.00 · —
Sulphate, dextro, bots lb.36.00 · —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 · —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ · —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 · —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 · —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 · 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 · 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 · .81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 · 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 · .70
imported, bls lb. .70 · .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 · .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 · —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 · —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 · —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 · —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .15 · .16
Cyprus, ogs lb. .20 · .20½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 · .15½
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 · 2.35
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .32 · .33
Seed, bgs lb. .18 · .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb .60 · .86
90%, bbls., works lb .81 · 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .85 · —

How to keep rough handling from putting a dent in your profits

After your product leaves the plant it's strictly on its own. And in today's market you can't afford to have it reach your customers in anything but first-class shape.

Hundreds of manufacturers agree that the best transit insurance for heavier products in large quantities is a Continental steel container. Modern and streamlined in appearance, Continental steel containers have the stamina it takes to go it alone, whether they move by rail, highway or water.

Continental knows the steel container business inside and out. We supply containers for some of the best names in the oil, paint and chemical fields. Continental is the largest U. S. producer of utility cans, and of flaring pails for roofing compounds and similar products.

Very likely there is already a container in our line that will suit your product to a "T," but if you have a special problem we're eager to help you solve it. We're big enough* and flexible enough to handle any situation. You'll find all our staff—research men, engineers and sales organization—willing and anxious to please Continental customers at all times.

THE CONTINENTAL LINE of steel containers includes lug cover pails, utility cans, flaring pails and closed-head drums in light and heavy gauges. After serving their original purpose, they can be re-used in many different ways.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

100 East 42nd Street New York 17, New York

*MAKERS OF: *Tin Cans • Fibre Drums • Paper Containers • Steel Containers • Plastic Products • Crown Caps and Cork Products • Decoware • Machinery and Equipment*

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys	lb	29	.30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.28¾	—
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	No stocks.	
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd	lb.	.20	.23
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, USP, dms	lb	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls	lb	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb	.22	.25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots	oz	5.00	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo	kilo.	70.00	-150.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		15.00	-16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	.75
root, bls	lb	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.12	- .15
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.80	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb	No stocks	
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.40	- .42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Asafetida, cs	lb	.32	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb	.50	.55
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	940.00	-960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	485.00	-492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	400.00	—
Fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	313.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	267.00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	249.50	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	231.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.50	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	-141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	83.00	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	85.00	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	84.00	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	78.50	-79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	58.00	-59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines	ton.	52.00	-52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	49.00	-49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	41.50	-42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	35.00	-35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	29.50	-30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	28.00	-28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	19.00	-27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for t.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	—
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¾	.13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	—
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	13.50	-14.00
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	9.00	9.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.42	—
10,000 units	vial.	.80	—
50,000 units	vial.	2.38	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb	1.40	1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry, root bark, bgs	lb.	.60	.65
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.53	.55
Barbital, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	-80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	-90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	.18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.33
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l., works	lb	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	.38
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb	.12½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton	9.40	12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis	ton.	35.05	—
t.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.65	1.10
Root, bls	lb	.45	.50
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	-10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.45	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb	.19	.25
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb	.24	—
t.c.l., works	lb	.26¼	—
6% gamma 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.15	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.16	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.16½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.17½	—
Benzidine base, bbls	lb	1.02	—
Benzocaine, cns	lb	3.25	3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.23	—
Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Dangerfield, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Wyandotte, Mich., Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.22	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb	1.15	1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb	.35	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb	.37	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt eq	lb	20½	.21
t.c.l., same basis	lb	21½	.22
Peroxide, pure, 6lb ctns., works	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms	lb	.60	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	—
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.19	.19½
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.20	.20½
high grade, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns	lb	1.60	3.50
Propionate, bots	lb	1.34	2.30
Salicylate, bots	lb	1.55	2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb	8.90	9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns	lb.	45.75	-48.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	45.75	-48.00
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	45.75	-48.00
Berberis root, bls	lb	.35	.40
Betagammapicoline, dms, c.l. works	lb	.21	.23½
t.c.l. works	lb	.21½	.24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
tech., bbls. c.l., works	lb	.30	—
t.c.l., works	lb	.32	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb	1.35	—
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth root, bls	lb	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, tars	lb	3.95	—
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.18	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.00	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb	1.85	—
Oxychloride, dms	lb	3.97	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb	4.60	—
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb	4.70	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	2.80	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb	2.75	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb	4.90	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.30	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb	3.80	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
cs. t.c.l. shipt point	lb	17	.19
Bone, bgs. bbls., t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.14¾	.22¾

Carload price ½c per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c per lb. higher.

Antimony Butter—Blanc Fixe

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.0650	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb	.0690	—
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.117	.1178
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	—
bgs. ctns. t.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb	.13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.05½	—
ctns. t.c.l. whse	lb	.09½	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05	—
ctns. t.c.l. whse	lb	.09	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.03½	—
ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb	.07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.0740	—
t.c.l., dlvd., or whse	lb.	.12	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.10¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb	.11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.07	.30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb	.12	.13
bark of root, bls	lb	.30	.32
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb	.70	.80
Tree bark, bls	lb	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb	.45	.50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
t.c.l. works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	103.00	—

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Caffeine, U.S.P.
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Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
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Blanc Fixe, Dry, Direct Process—Calcium Carbonate

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works ton 90.00 — l.c.l., works ton 95.00 — N. Y. whse. ton 113.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works, ton 67.00 — l.c.l., same basis ton 73.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 — l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 7.75 — high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton 8.00 — soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½-.17½ l.c.l. lb. .17½-.22
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .38-.40
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 — Toner, obls., ultra flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 — Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15-.16 Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .42 — Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.90 — imitation (see Blue, ultramarine). Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75-3.85 50%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00-3.40 Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda). Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 — Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .42 — Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60-.79

Blue, permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 — tungstic lb. 4.00 —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .42 —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .42 —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25-.26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19-.39
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60-2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .45-.50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09-.12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 75.00 — junk, bulk, same basis ton 50.00-52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 65.00 — Chicago, works ton 65.00 —

Bone meal, steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton 65.00 — Chicago, works ton 65.00 — fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 65.00 — Chicago, works ton 65.00 —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see Di).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .14-.16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40-.45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.50 — ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton 115.25 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 120.25 — bbls., c.l., works ton 80.50 — ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 135.25 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 140.25 — bulk, c.l., works ton 64.00 — crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 61.25 — ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 106.00 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 111.00 — bbls., c.l., works ton 81.25 — ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 126.00 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 131.00 — bulk, c.l., works ton 57.25 — granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 — ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 80.00 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 85.00 —

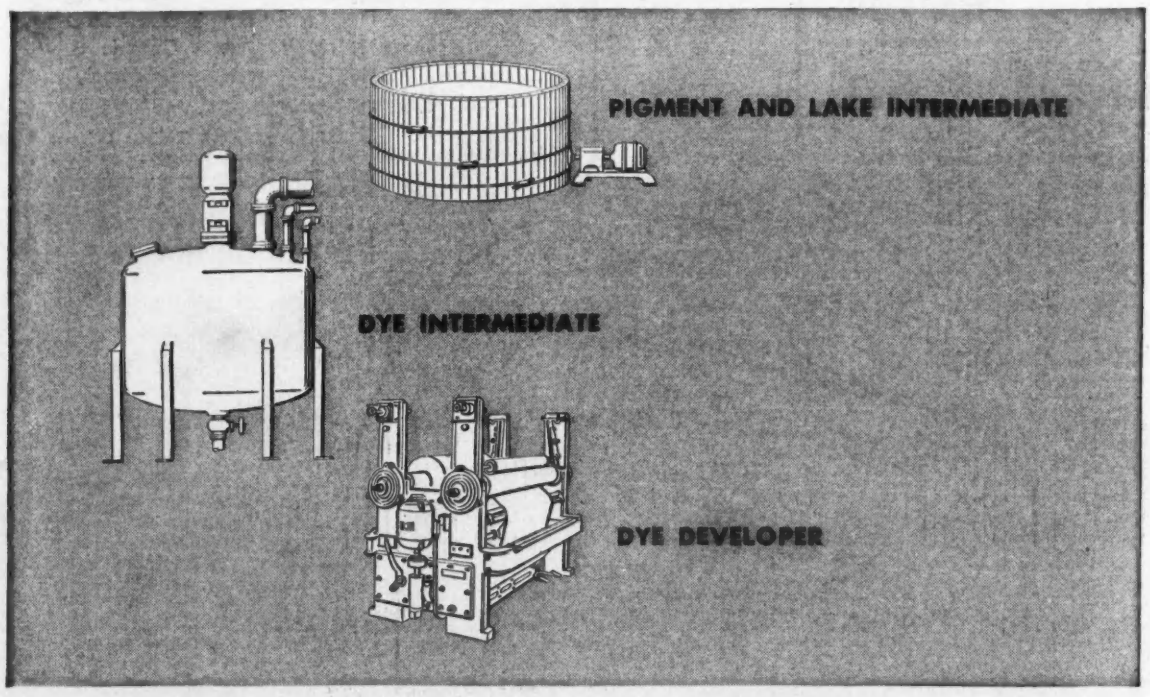
Borax, tech., gran., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton 55.25 — ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 100.00 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 105.00 — bulk, c.l., works ton 31.25 — powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.25 — ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 85.00 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 90.00 — bbls., c.l., works ton 60.25 — ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 105.00 — less ton lots, same basis, ton 110.00 — bulk, c.l., works ton 36.25 —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, point lb. .15-.21 l.c.l., same basis lb. .16-.23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 — 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 — single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 — dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .21 —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50-1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85-6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50-.60 moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .90-1.00 printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .85-1.10 radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60-.85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25-.28
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼— Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03-.03¼ Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 — powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾-.14¾ l.c.l., works lb. .04 -.15 raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 -.12½ l.c.l., works lb. .04¼-.12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾-.05¾ l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 -.06¼ Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾-.07¾ l.c.l., works lb. .06 -.08 raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾-.06 Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 -.06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾-.12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .45 — Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29-.35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .75-.80
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14-.18 cut and sifted, bls lb. .23-.25 Berries, bgs lb. .80-.90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20-.28
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 — tanks, same basis lb. .11½ —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .19-.25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13½- — l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- — tanks, same basis lb. .12 - — tankwagons, same basis lb. .12½- — other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- — l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- — tanks, same basis lb. .12 - — synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- — l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- — tanks, same basis lb. .12 - — secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - — l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- — tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- — l.c.l., works lb. .18½- — tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- — l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- — tanks, same basis lb. .41 - — Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 — Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 — Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00-2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - — l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, reagent, jars lb. 2.64-2.65 Iodide, jars lb. 5.00-5.22
Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 — patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 — anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 — Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 — anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 — Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 .66
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .27-.30 imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom. peeled, bls lb. .30-.31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 — 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 — less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 — in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more, works unit. .10 — 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 — less than 1,000 s.u. works unit. .12 —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. 09½ — l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Eastman B O N

BETA OXY NAPHTHOIC ACID



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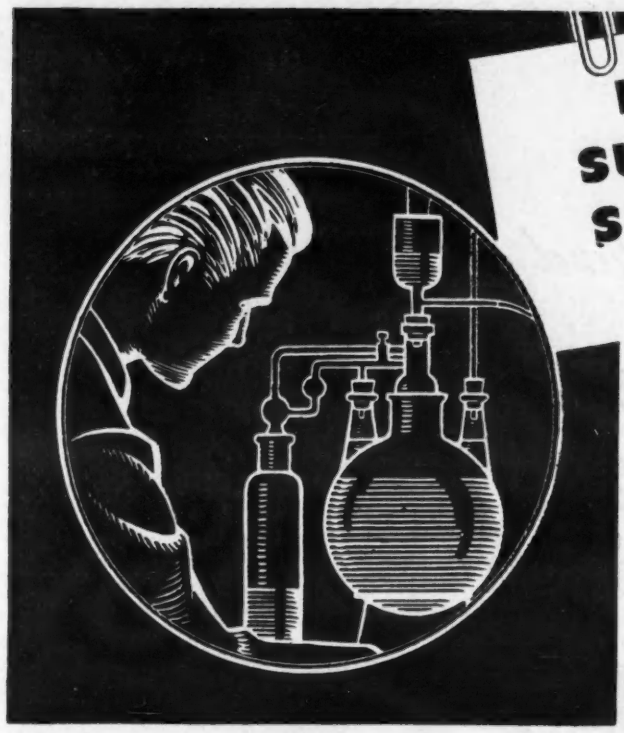
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars	lb.	.28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars	ton.	9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton.	30.00 -59.00
USP, gran., bbls	lb.	.30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.65 - .70
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.90
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis.	cs.	19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.80 - .83
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms	lb.	.37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾- —
Nitrate, tech., works	lb.	.07 - .09
Pantothenate dextro jars gram		.07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		6.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works	ton.	105.00 - —
one ton or over, works	ton.	115.00 - —
less than one ton, works	ton.	125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works	lb.	1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50 .85
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms.,	lb.	1.97 - 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).		
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.10 - 3.20
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45 - —
slabs, cs	lb.	.56 - —
tablets, cs	lb.	.74 - —
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.47 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.73 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.74 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.00 - 1.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.75 - 7.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.02 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.13¾- .14
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., tan lots, works	lb.	1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾- —
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0440- —
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06 .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	09 .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b stock points	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
NF, cbys	lb.	.17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose sodium—See CMC.		
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	3.50 - 3.55
medium, cs	lb.	3.35 - 3.40
Coorges, cs., futures	lb.	2.25 2.30
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures	lb.	3.20 - 3.25
Indian, cs., futures	lb.	3.20 - 3.25
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)		
Carmine, No 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb	5.50 - —
smaller lots	lb	5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta	10 mg	5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls	100 mg	2.00 - —
bulk, grain quantities	gm.	5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm	67½- —
tins, works	gm.	.56 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb	70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units, per gram	lb.	37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram	lb	7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.22 - —
dms., works	milli. units.	.20 - —
3,330 A units per gram	lb	85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.44 - —
Carvol, bots	lb	10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.10½ —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.24 - .24½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.24 - .25
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.23 Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock	lb.	.20½- .21

Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21 - —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls.,	lb.	.27 - .28
broken, bls.	lb.	.26 - .27
short stick, bls	lb.	.23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.12½- .13
broken, bls	lb.	.11½- .12
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.15½- .16
broken, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
unscraped, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
broken, bls.	lb.	.13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.15½- .16
broken, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
unscraped, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
broken, bls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.27 - .28
medium, bls	lb.	.37 - .38
thin, bls	lb.	.43 - .44
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.20 - .22
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports	long tons.	114.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	10.00 -40.00
artificial, cns.	lb.	9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.60 - —
Catnip, bls	lb.	.50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.28 - .29
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.24½- .25
futures, bgs.	lb.	.25½- .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.33 - .36

Cellulose acetate, molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.47 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb	.53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.51 - .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 - .48

Calcium Chloride—Charcoal, Willow

Cellulose butyrate, molding composition, variegations, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40 - —
Cerium nydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb	.70 - .72
Oxide optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb	2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.02¾- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.45 - .48
Roman, bls	lb.	.95 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 - .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½- .32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls	lb.	.23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South	ton.	30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	23.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00 -50.00
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06 .07



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Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
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AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Chestnut Extract—Cumene

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0438-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0465-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0379-	—
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1115-	—
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	9.50	10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	19.00	40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	35.00	45.00
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	45.00	60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, jars	lb.	1.05	1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	.82	1.05
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	.97	1.20
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	.13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	ft.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.08	.19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		2.70	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.30	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.35	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots	lb.	4.00	4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.40	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.91	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.93	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.18	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.50	2.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.50	2.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7%, bbls., cs	lb.	.08	.08½
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb	No stocks	
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide, USP, bots	lb.	.32	—
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb.	7.48	9.24
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.28	Nom.
broken, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., ctns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	—
Sulphate, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	.55	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., ctns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	.43	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works.	lb.	3.70	4.05
Standard, dms., works	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, cbys., ctns., dms	lb.	.90	1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.19	.20
Citral, bots., ctns	lb.	5.25	5.40
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.50	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.95	4.75
Civet, bots	oz.	4.00	5.00
artificial, bots	lb.	15.00	—
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.19	.19½
futures, bls.	lb.	No offering	
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.18¾	.19
futures	lb.	.18½	.19
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb.	.55	.65
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	.72
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	.69
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.23½	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.25	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.13½	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.24½	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.14½	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.93½	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.65	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.65	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.91¼	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	.91¼	—
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	2.13	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.13	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.57	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.66½	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.62½	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse.	lb.	1.80	—
under 100 lbs., ex-whse	lb.	1.82	1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.37½	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls.	lb.	.78¾	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.38	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.31¼	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb.	.23¾	—
Sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.69¼	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.05	—
Cobalt salts, prices are on		divd.,	basis
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine, USP, ctns., 100-oz.	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, ctns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.57	.57½
Codeine, NF, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP, ctns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.24	.26
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.17	.19
Colchicine, USP, bots., ctns	oz.	86.00	86.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.60	.70
Seed, bgs	lb.	2.25	2.50
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.30	.35
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Copaiba balsam, ctns., dms	lb.	.58	.60
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.1860	.2575
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.25½	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.17¾	—
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.46½	—
Gluconate, dms., ctns	lb.	3.00	3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.24¾	.25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¼	—
Nitrate, tech., crys., bbls., works	lb.	.22¼	—
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.37	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.39	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	.28½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	.30½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb	.24¼	.27¼
Quinolate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.25
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works	lb.	.12¾	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	11.90	13.00
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1815-	.2245
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2050-	.2345
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.10	.26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	3.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	195.00	197.00
Pacific ports	ton.	192.50	195.00
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.07½	.08
Italian, bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.09	.09¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.69	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.75	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.97	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.12	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.15	.19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.63	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis	ton.	57.50	58.00
Coumarin, ctns., 25 lbs	lb.	2.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.80	2.90
powd., cans	lb.	3.00	3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.27½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28	.29
imported, kgs.	lb.	.22	.24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald	gal.	.14	.18
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys	lb.	1.15	1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.1130-	.1255
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1160-	.1285
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1225-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1255-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	.1125
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1180-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1210-	—
ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1250-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1290-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1050-	.1150
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.00	—
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.26	—
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms. works	gal.	1.50N	—
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs	lb.	.35	.45
powd., cs.	lb.	.44	.54
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.50	.60
Cumene dms., c.l.	lb	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb	.09	—
tanks	gal	.53	.56

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION · NICHOLS · TRIANGLE BRAND · REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. · CHEMICALS · 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate · Selenium*

Tellurium · I-C Brand Zinc Sulphate

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION

Electrolytic Refiners of Copper

40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs. lb. .15½ - .16
Persian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Cutch, extract, 52% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs. same basis unit-ton 2.55 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb 21½ —
l.c.l. works lb 22 —
tanks, works lb 20 —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb 26½ 30
l.c.l. works lb 27 31
tanks, works lb 25 29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

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2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .55
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - .61
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 45
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ —
tump. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb .49½ - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb .32 —
smaller lots, works lb .31 34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb .32 —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works ton 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10½ - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb .33 Nom
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride-dl, dms lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. nigher.
Potato, bgs lb. .08½ - .10
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP, dms lb .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 5.00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .35½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .36½ —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .34 —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
tanks, works lb .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.65 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 50.00 52.00
California ton 38.00 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 80.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton 62.00 —
California ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 90.00 —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices,
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb .06 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 66½ —
l.c.l., works lb. 67 —
tanks, works lb. 65 —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 55½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 56 —
tanks, works lb 54 —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .30½ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 31½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 —
l.c.l., works lb. 51½ —
tanks, works lb. 49½ —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .51½ .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .52½ .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. 49 .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb 54½ —
l.c.l. works lb .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb 75 80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .058 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb 42½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 43 —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb 26½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 27½ —
tanks, same basis lb 25 —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 36½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 37½ —
tanks, same basis lb 35 —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 45 —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 49 .52½
tanks, dlvd lb. 43½ —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 34½ .35½
l.c.l. same basis lb 35½ .36½
tanks, same basis lb 34 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 26 27½
l.c.l. dlvd lb 27 28
tanks, dlvd lb 24½ 26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. 16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 16½ - —
tanks, works lb. 14½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½ - —
tanks, works lb. 55½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. 48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb 17¼ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 18½ —
tanks, same basis lb .16 —
Diethyleneglycol diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots kilo. 260.00 300 00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 30 00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 15.00 —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. 34 .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 28
Stearate, dms lb. .27 29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. 41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .45 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 1.00
smaller containers lb 1.05 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 69½ - —
l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb 16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb 50 —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms lb. 13½ .14
l.c.l. lb. .14 —
tanks lb. 13¼ - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 41½ —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 42½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb 40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb 48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oils).
Dipentaerythritol, ogs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, tncl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .30 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .53
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb .26 —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dipropyleneglycol Methylether—Ethyl Acetate

Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.64.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18% dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40% dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 19, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.12.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. .95 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .80 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb 2.74 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.78 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.84 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.45 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine black BH lb. 1.51 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra. lb. .81 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
593 Diamine green B lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.93 - —
672 Brilliant green lb. 2.55 - —
687 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.48 - 2.68
737 Wool green S lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb 2.76 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. 72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .28½- —
1027 Alizarin VI lb 64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B lb 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 1.98 - —
double paste lb 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO single paste lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.52 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P G lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .97 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.25 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. 72 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. 79 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc lb 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers works.
Auramine, G lb 1.66 - —
Black, basic, blue lb 1.08 - —
Jet lb 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. 78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .54 - —
Y extra lb. 58 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.34 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 1.80 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, B extra lb. 76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb 43 - —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc. lb. 3.77 - —
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb 3.77 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 1.99 - —
Methanil, conc lb. 83 - —

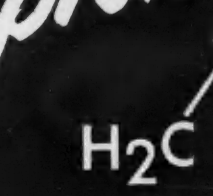
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher: tins 10c higher.

E

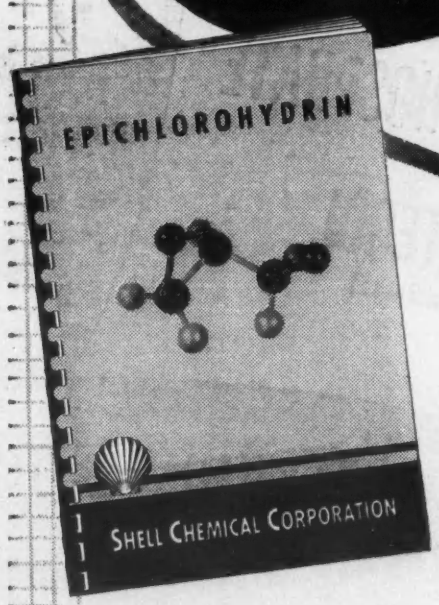
Echinacea root, bls lb. 45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.15 - 1.18
tanners, bbls lb 06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. 40 .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 .45
select, bndls lb. .55 .60
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots oz.38.75 - 42.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .25 .33
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram. .45 .50
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.75 Nom.
Eserine, bots. oz.45.0 - 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz.50.00 - 51.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.35.00 - 36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .90 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb 75 .80
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 08½- —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd, East lb. 10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 08½- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 06½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb 1.03 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 11½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 12 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

Epichlorohydrin



in drums and tank cars



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Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09¼ —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .48½ —
tanks, divd lb .46 —
Benzoate, dms. lb. .65 - —
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works lb. .70 —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms. lb. .39 .41
Butyrate, bots. gal. 4.75 —
cns., works lb. .65 .70
dms., works lb. .60 —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East lb. .13½ —
USP, bbls., cyl lb .20 .22
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.30 3.60
Formate, dms. lb. .35 —
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.08 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 —
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 .63
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .10½ —
W of Rockies lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies lb .09 —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .23¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ —
tanks, frt. alld. East lb. .16¼ —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ —
tanks, works lb. .40 —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ —
tanks, works lb. .16½ —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .38 - .40
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 .14
Eugenol, prime, USP. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls. lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
French, bgs lb. .12 Nom.
Indian, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¾- .07
Syrian, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11½- —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 28.00 -32.50
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.35 - 2.60
Fishberries, bgs lb. .20 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 165.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 155.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .42 .45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., mines, ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 39.00 -41.00
powd., 90-92% ton. 41.00 —
foundry grade, lump, 85-60%, ton. 34.00 —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
tmp., bgs. c.l ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., divd lb. .21½ —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .22½ —
tanks, divd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 42½ —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb 41½ —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 40½ —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb 38½ —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb 22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 20½ —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 19½ —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb 17 - —
solid, No. 1 bxs., l.c.l lb 28 - —

G

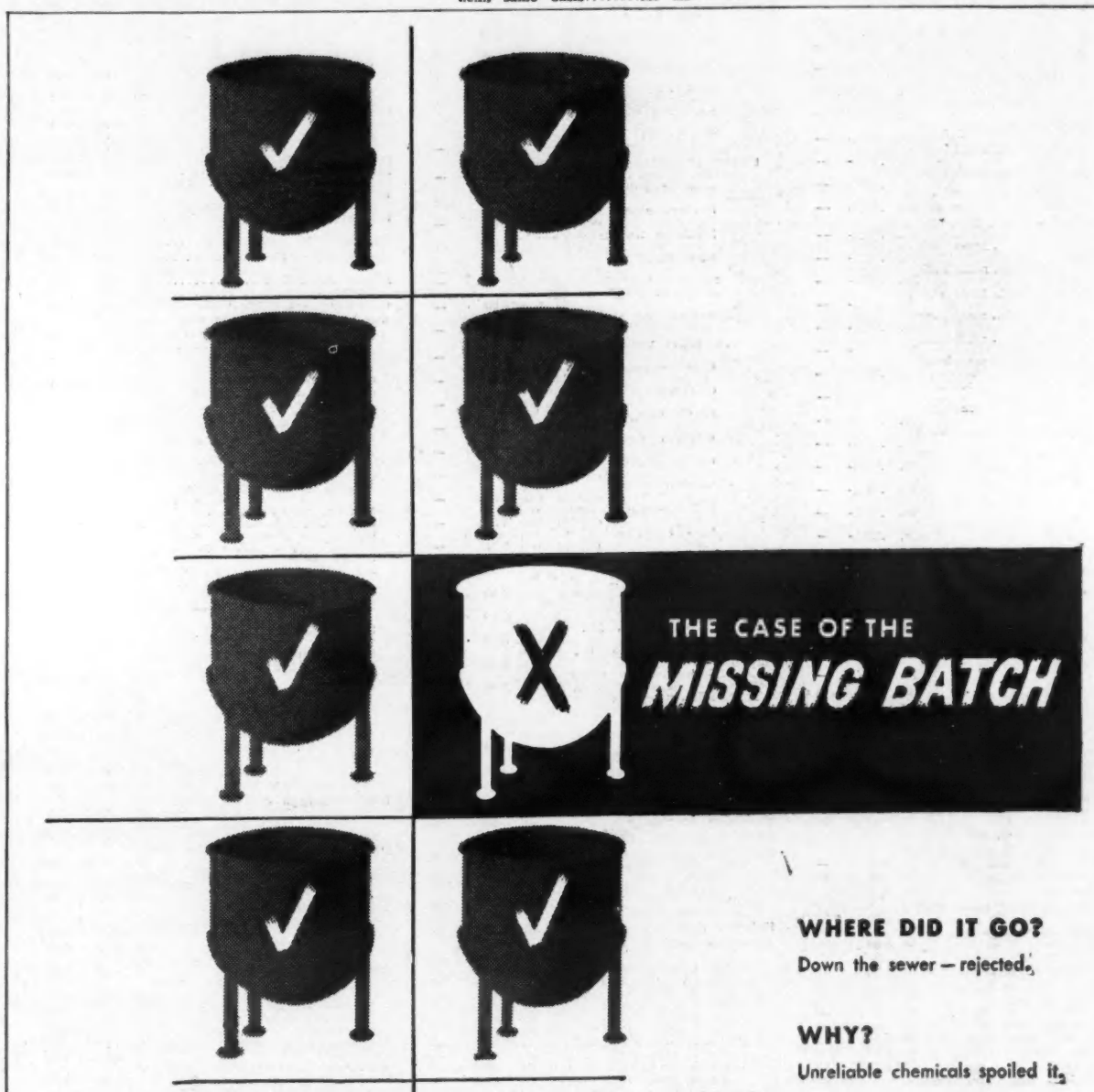
G salt, bbls lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10125- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1120- —
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks gal .0975- .10125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 25-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .05875- —

Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.13 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb 2.50 2.75
prime lb 2.20 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.65 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, African, bots lb. 6.75 - —
Jamaican lb. 7.50 - —
Root, African, bls lb. .47 - .48
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures, lb. .68 - —
unbleached, bgs., futures lb. .68 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .50 - .51
No. 2, bgs lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bgs lb. .48 Nom.
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Ginseng root, cs lb. 12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .17½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), divd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —

Ethyl Acetate, Synthetic—Glycine, USP

Glue, hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., divd lb. .22 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .23 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .24 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .26 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .27 - .31
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .28 - .32
299-330 bgs., c.l., divd lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .33 - .36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .34 - .38
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .35 - .39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 82%, to refiners, tanks, divd lb. .16¾- .18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, divd lb. .15¼- .16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., divd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .24½ —
tanks, divd lb. .23½ —
high gravity, dms., c.l., divd lb. .24¼ —
l.c.l., divd lb. .24¾ —
tanks, divd lb. .23¾ —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .26 - —
tanks, divd lb. .23 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, divd lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., divd lb. .24½- —
lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, divd lb. .23⅜- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).



WHERE DID IT GO?
Down the sewer — rejected.

WHY?
Unreliable chemicals spoiled it.

RESULT:
Often your spoilage savings enable you to maintain *higher* quality at *lower* long-run cost. May we give you the benefit of our long experience in solving quality control problems?

Even when only one batch in ten goes sour, your cost on the other nine goes up at least 11%. That's why so many process industries have found it pays to use Mallinckrodt *Fine Chemicals*. Their unwavering purity makes it far easier to turn out uniformly better batches . . . eliminate rejects.

• better batches *begin* with MALLINCKRODT FINE CHEMICALS

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS
Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York, N. Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

Glycol Boriborate—Lime, Hydrated

Glycol boriborate, dms..... lb. .28 - .30
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.20 - 3.40
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .72 - .90
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .05⅝- —
White, choice, loose lb. .06⅜- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .05⅝- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .33 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .34 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .35 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .35½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .36¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .36¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .37¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .43¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis bl. .28½- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs lb. .23 - .24½
CBB, bgs lb. .19 - .20
CNB, bgs lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
WS, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 - .07
black, bold, bgs lb. .11½- .12½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
pale, chips, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .13 - .13¼
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .13 - .13½
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .54
No. 2 lb. .45 - .46
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.25 Nom.
Scammony, cs lb 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.25 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .80 - .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 44½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. 41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 38½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. 36½ - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb 34½ - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb 17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb 13½ - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb No stocks.
tanks, works lb No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal 16 - —
group 3, tanks gal 13½- .13⅝
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs. c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l lb. 22½- — —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis lb. .24 - —
bbls. lb. .24½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb 39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks gal 13½ .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal 16 —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb 30½- —
l.c.l., works lb 31 - —
tanks, works lb 29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 12½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 -19.00
works lb.17.00 -25.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.16.00 -19.50
works lb.16.00 -31.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.500.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5lb. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz 13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb .40 - .45
Horehound, bls lb. .17 - .19
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydroturamide, dms., fin. cns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. 03¼- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb .90 - —
tech., dms lb .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb 5.35 - 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
Hyperme extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, F, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd. lb. 4.83 - 5.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.52 1.720
resubl., USP., bots., jars. lb. 2.30 2.48
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.45 - 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.40 -12.30
beta, cns. lb 7.05 6.50
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bgs. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb .16 .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° dms., c.l., works lb 09 - —
l.c.l., works lb 09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb .16 - —
dms. lb .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .06¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb 4.25 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb .21¼ .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see iron by hydrogen)
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb .80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb 25½- .29½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. 30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb 25½ .28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. .84 - .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb .97 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.21 —
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb .82 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb .60 - —
cns., works lb .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb No prices
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb 3.10 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb 25.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb 23½- —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, Isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb 10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 11 - .11½
tanks, same basis lb 09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .25 - —
tanks, works lb. 22½- — —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .40 .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb .45 .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb 7.15 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 .18
Tar, USP, dms. lb. .40 .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .47 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal .06375- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal .096 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal .086 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal .0825- .08875
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal .0975- .105
Kola nuts, bgs lb .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -85.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

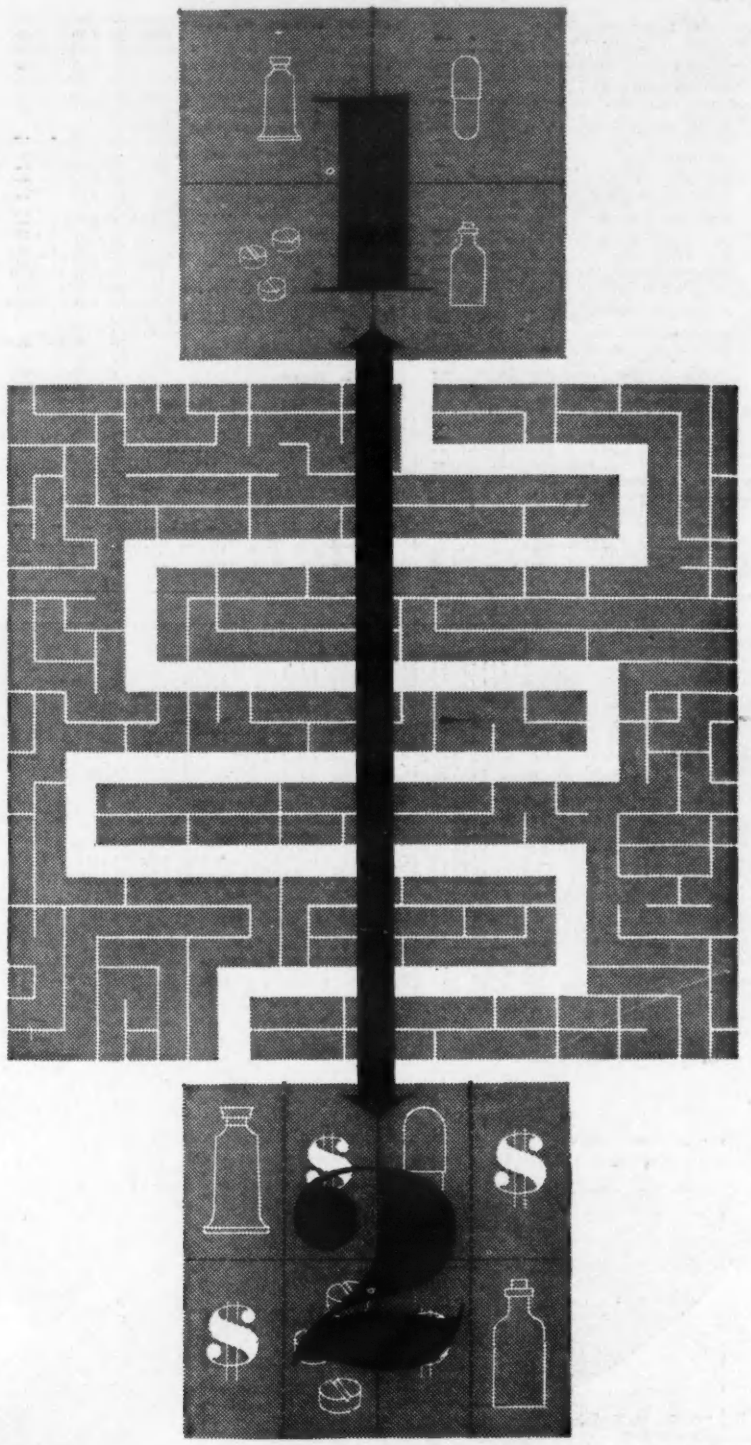
Lady slipper root, bls lb 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .31 - .33
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .32
hydrous lb. .28 - .30½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1072- —
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .33 - .40
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Greek, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Turkish, bls., due soon lb. .12 - .12¼
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .10½- .11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .18 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .39

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.

Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.80 - —
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. 12 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Metallic paste, dms., 30,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .28 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29½- —

Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher

Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .34 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .36 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb .25 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1420- .1473
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., lb. .13¼- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.26.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 .45
powd., bbls lb .11 .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton.10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.13.50 - —



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Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Engle, W. Va	ton	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
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Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	12.25	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.50	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	13.00	—
Manistique, Mich	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.50	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	10.00	—
Petoskey, Mich	ton	10.00	—
Port Island, Mich	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. Dak	ton.	12.00	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	—
Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Sherwood, Wis	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	9.00	—
Woodyville, Ohio	ton	8.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	11.70	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Engle, W Va	ton.	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	4.20	7.20
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.25	6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans	lb.	3.00	3.05
dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.22	.25
without leaves, bls	lb.	.22	.28
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	64.50	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb	1.65	—
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90	—
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10	1.19
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.93	—
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.25	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80	2.00
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	1.00	1.25
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.62	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	.06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.06½	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.83	.88
leaves, NF	lb.	.87	.92
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	34.00	38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	—
No 2. bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	—
Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½	.49½
Lovage root, imp., bls	lb.	1.00	1.10
Lupulin, tins	lb	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.35	1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo	kilo.	145.00	149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb.	.73	.74
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb	1.05	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.95	.96
West Indian, bls	lb.	.83	.84
broken, bls	lb.	.75	.76
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb	.29	.32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	—
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.29	.31
USP, light ctns	lb.	.34	—
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.30	.30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.s., frt. equald	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	—
USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.11¾	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	—
Magnesium carbonate, USP, kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00	46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.86	1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	4.85	4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.29	.30
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb	1.60	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46	.47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.20½	—
sticks, cs., works	lb.	.34	.38
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb	.31	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	.10
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb	.35	—
smaller lots	lb	.36	.37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif	ton.	67.50	—
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.	30.50	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher			
Malva flowers, black, bls	lb.	1.00	1.25
Blue, bls.	lb.	.95	1.10
Leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Manaca root, bls	lb.	.49	.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.42	.45
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls	lb	.23	—
Carbonate, bbls., works	lb.	.21	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.18	.19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 26-40 tons, works	ton.	74.00	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75	79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00	—
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.88	1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.15	4.25
Hydrate, bbls., works	lb.	.34	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.39¼	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.,	lb.	.41½	—
Metal, cs, dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls	lb.	.33½	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms	lb.	.21½	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	.37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	60.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	67.00	—
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E.	lb.	.05¼	.07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	68.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	75.50	—
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms	lb.	No prices.	
solid, 8% Mn, dms	lb.	No prices.	
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	No stocks	
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	65.00	—
Manna, flake, large, cs	lb.	1.10	1.15
small, cs	lb.	.85	1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.40	.43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb.	.85	—
Marjoram, Argentine, bls	lb.	.14	Nom.
Bohemian, bls	lb.	.47	.47½
Chilean, bls	lb.	.45	Nom.
French, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Matico leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.33	—
500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.33½	—
less 500 lbs., works	lb.	.38½	—
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram.		.06½	—
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian	lb.	10.40	10.75
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns	lb.	7.25	Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.27	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, dms.	lb.	2.13	2.18
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd	lb.	3.27	3.33
Iodide, red, NF, dms	lb.	4.07	—
Yellow, NF, fib, dms	lb.	4.22	—
Meta: (see Quicksilver).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.44	2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.78	1.00
Metachlorantilin, dms., works	lb.	75	—
Metacresol, 99%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
works, l.c.l.	lb.	.56	—
80-82%, dms., works	lb.	.35	—
70-75%, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
tanks	lb.	.20	—
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.28	1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs	lb.	76	—
Metatoluidine, bbls., works	lb.	.80	—
Metatolylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.85	—
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.61	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.59	—
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 2c. higher.			
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.41	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.36	—
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.45	—
l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.47½	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.31	—

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

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Methanol, synthetic, Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, deliveries, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 6.25 - 7.00
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .85 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .51½ - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., 1½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .59 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .56½ - —
frt. alld. W gal. .60½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½ - —
frt. alld. W gal. .47 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns. lb. .53 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .03 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.78 - 5.07
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate)
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
paint or facg., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - .13¼
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .12½ - .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls. c.l lb. .28½ - .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Milk, sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
USP, bbls., works 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼ - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .06 - —
New Orleans, tanks gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .85 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½ - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .38
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms. works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).

Methanol, Synthetic, Texas Production—Naphthalene

Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .13 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 - 30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.40 - —
25 lbs lb. 1.45 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .07½ - .08
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .11½ - .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05½ - .06
Mustard seed, Montana, Oriental, bgs., source lb. .07¼ - .07¼
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock ton. 52.00 - 54.00
J1 crushed, ex dock ton. 75.00 - —
J1, ex dock ton. 42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0635 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0635 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0750 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575 - —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —

No need to change paint formulas because of varying solvent shipments!

Save time, labor, money with constantly uniform Skellysolve!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: Every maker of paints, varnishes and lacquers who wants to keep operating costs down must have a solvent with *unvarying uniformity*, car after car, month after month. SKELLYSOLVE meets this requirement, as many paint manufacturers will testify.

Skellysolve offers other advantages, too. *Minimum of greasy residues*, for one . . . drying is complete and rapid. *Close boiling ranges*, for another. Some are as low as 15°F. from initial to dry flask end point, and they're *constant*, in storage and formulas. Then, there is Skellysolve's freedom from excessively volatile compounds, giving low evaporation losses and saving money as well as reducing tendency to blush. Too, Skelly is famous for *prompt delivery* of proper quality solvent.

As a pioneer in the development of special industrial naphthas, we have a wide line of solvents, years of research, wide experience, and a complete staff of trained Technical Fieldmen to help make solvent operations more efficient and economical.

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SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Naphthalene, Imported—Oil, Lubricating

Naphthalene, imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots lb. .03½- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.18.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, dms lb. 2.00 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo.11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.40.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
tanks lb. .08 .08½
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l lb. .10 - .11
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton.120.00 -126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 3.70 - 4.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .38 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .50 - .51
futures, bgs lb. .48 - .49
West Indian, bgs lb. .30 - .31
futures lb. .29 - .30
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

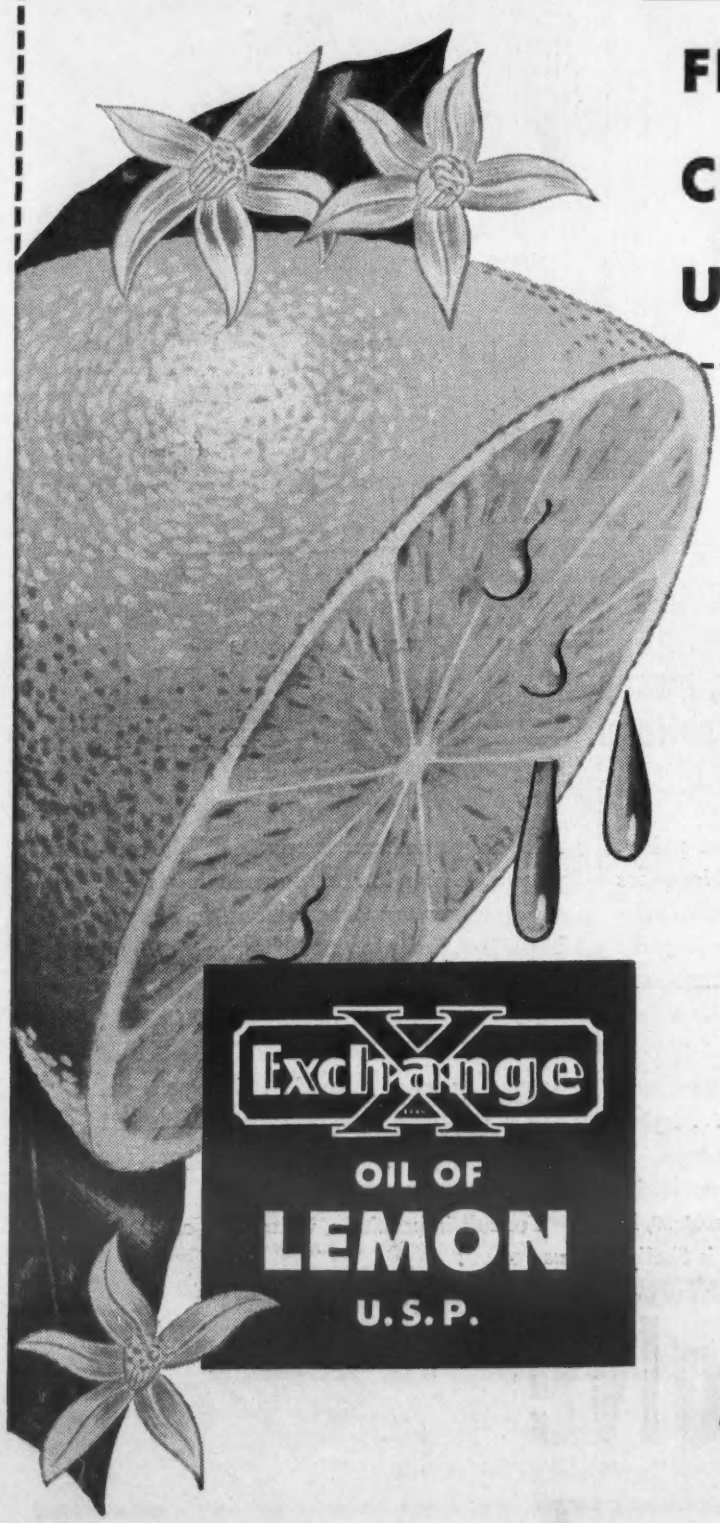
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., cms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.40 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .70 - .95
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .17¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.00 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF cns lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, white, dms lb. .24 - .45
sassafrassy, dms. lb. .23 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.00
rectified, cns. lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.63 - 6.50
Oil, cardamom, NF, bots lb.54.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tankcars lb. .18¾- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - .31
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks lb. .16 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .12 - .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¾
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
USP, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Cedarwood, cns lb. .42 - .55
dms. lb. .32 - .50
Celeryseed, bots lb.15.00 -18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., ems lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.29.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.35 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. 1.05 - 1.55
Java, and Java-type, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.85
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .14½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .23 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .09 - .10
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.40 - 1.55
Coriander, bots lb.27.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¼- —
refined, dms., New York lb. .16½- .17
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Costus, bots. oz.35.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .11¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01 - —
refined, dms lb. .16½- .17
tankcars lb. .14½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.50
Cypress, bots. lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 5.65 - 6.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .65 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .55 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .15 - .16
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .28 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .30 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .32 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -15.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.11.50 -15.00
Bourbon, cns lb.12.75 -16.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.21.00 -28.00
Grapefruit lb. .80 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11¾- .12¼
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwoo, cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.25 - 7.00
twice rectified lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns lb. 4.15 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.10
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns lb. 3.25 - —
Messina lb. 2.75 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.75 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1810- —
l.c.l. lb. .1870- .1910
tankcars lb. .1690- —
tankwagon lb. .1720- —
Boiled linseed oil 007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal 223 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. 18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. 285 - —
Penna., W. cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - —
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

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180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

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76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Distributors for:

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:

Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.45	- 3.85
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	9.25	- —
Italian, cns	lb.	7.25	- 9.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.06	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1180	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1330	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1030	—
tanks	lb.	.0920	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.19½	- .20
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.28	- .28½
20°, dms	lb.	.27	- .27½
30°, dms	lb.	.21	- .21½
Neroli, French, bots	lb.	85.00	-300.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Niaouli, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.60	- 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.35
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.70	- 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.23¼	- .23½
Oleo, extra, tres	lb.	.14½	—
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.25	- 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	1.75	- 1.85
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.50	- 2.75
foots, dms	lb.	.13	- .13½
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.,	lb.	.25	- .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	.95	- 1.25
Calif., cns	lb.	.60	- 1.00
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.42	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	2.45	- 5.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	1.95	- 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.12	- —
tankcars	lb.	.11	- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	9.25	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY	lb.	No prices.	
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.11½	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	22.00	-24.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast	lb.	.14¼	—
refined, dms	lb.	.18½	- .19
tanks, New York	lb.	.17	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns	lb.	4.60	- 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.00	- 6.40
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.25	- 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, cms	lb	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.05	- 2.50
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	3.85	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	1.55	1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.55	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.56	—
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	.57	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.09½	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Red, single dist., dms	lb.	.13	- .14
tanks	lb.	.11¾	- —
saponified, dms	lb.	.12¼	- .13¼
double dist., dms	lb.	.15½	- .16
tanks	lb.	.14¼	- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.13½	- .14
tanks	lb.	.11½	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, cop pers	oz.	24.00	-38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.75	1.50
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.95	- 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms	gal.	.66	—
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.68	—
3d rectified, dms	gal.	.78	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.75	5.00
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	13.50	-16.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.50
Spanish, cns.	lb.	.85	3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	11.50	-16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.06½	- .07
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1180	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1330	—
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1030	—
tanks	lb.	.0920	—
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.38	- .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.30
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Savory, cns	lb	3.00	—
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms	lb.	13	- —
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.31	- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal.	gal.	.27	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.30	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.19	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	-25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.05¼	—
raw, 30%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.02½	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l	lb.	.1460	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1520	- .1560
tanks	lb.	.1340	—
clarified, dms., c.l	lb.	.1370	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1430	- .1470
tanks	lb.	.1250	—
edible, dms.	lb.	.14¾	- .15
tanks	lb.	.13¾	- —
Spearmint, dms	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums	lb.	.1620	- .1670
tankcars	lb.	.1520	- —
natural winter 45°, dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
tankcars	lb.	.14	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb	1.65	2.75
Sunflower seed, cmp., refined, tanks	lb	No prices	
semi-refined, tanks	lb	No prices	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.50
Southern, cns	lb	1.95	3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.06¼	—
tanks, works	lb	.05	—
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11½	- .12
Tansy, dms	lb	8.75	9.00
Tar, pine comi, dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb	.045	—
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.0473	—
whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.0595	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	—
rectified, NF, c.l., dms., incl works South	gal	.60	—
Tar acid (see P)			
Teaseed, dms	lb	No stocks	
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF red, cns	lb	2.05	3.35
white, cns	lb	2.30	3.80
technical, white, cns	lb.	.40	- 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.26	- —
imported, dms., c.l	lb.	.28¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.28½	- —
tanks	lb.	.26¾	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine rectified NF, cns, dms	lb	.35	.55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.60	-15.00
Haitian, cns.	lb.	10.00	-14.50
Java, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	No stocks	
Winter-bleached dms	lb	No stocks	

Oil, wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.43	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.48	- —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis,	gal.	.44	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.49	- —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	- —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	- —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	- —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	- —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	69½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	74½	- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	7.00	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	8.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	3.50	4.25
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	7.50	- 8.25
extra, bots.	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Olein crude (see Oil red).			
white, low titre, dms	lb.	.15½	- .16½
tankcars	lb.	.14¼	—
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.09¾	.10
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.00	9.50
	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	12.00	—

Opium, USP, cns	lb	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	21.90
powd., USP cns	lb.	21.65	21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies	lb	1.10	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn and N. C., E. of Minneapolis Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul	lb.	.28	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Chrome dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.15	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1810	—
Molybdate	lb.	.40	- —
Persian, bbls	lb	30	45
Orange flowers, bls	lb	40	45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Sweet, bls	lb.	13	17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.11½	- .12
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.18	.18½
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.18	.19
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20	.25
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.26	.29
Verona, bls	lb.	.16	.21
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.31	—

Orthoamylphenol dms., c.l., works	lb	.42	- —
Orthoanisidin bbls	lb	.80	- —
Orthochloroanilin dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb	.60	- —
smaller lots	lb	.70	- —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms., works	lb	.65½	.70
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.27	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald.	lb	.1930	.2403
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1960	.2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.1900	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1930	—
29° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1830	.2303
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1860	.2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.1800	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1830	—
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1630	.2000
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660	.2110
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1500	.1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns	lb	12½	—
100-lb. cns	lb.	11½	—
dms., c.l. works, frt alld E of Rockies	lb	08½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	09½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.07	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c per lb higher			
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).			
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.	lb	29	—
l.c.l.	lb	30	—
tanks	lb	28	—
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb	.90	.93

as you were in 1900

Many soap-making operations were done by hand; so were some of the processes involved in paper, textile and glass manufacturing as well as water purification and sewage treatment.

as you are today

Sanitary, efficient machine operations replace the old hand processes in soap manufacture.

...with 50 years of research by Niagara Alkali

Gigantic kettles four stories deep... capacities as high as 175 tons... these are the superlatives in which soap-makers are planning—and working—today. Every step in soap manufacture is absolutely controlled to assure a uniform and superior product.

Niagara Alkali, now observing its 50th anniversary, is likewise able to assure the uniformity and superiority of its products—the result of continuous research to achieve product control and efficiency. The success of this research is reflected in Niagara's ability to serve many fields well: paper, soap, glass, textiles, sewage treatment, water purification and others.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Liquid Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Carbonate of Potash • Paradichlorobenzene • Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLOROethylene

Orthonitrochlorobenzene—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. 33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb 15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, lots gram. 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., tb. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.30 - 5.00

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz lots oz 5.00 —
smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .27 - .30
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb .80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 3.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —

Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works lb. .14 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., works lb. .15 - .16
1,000 lbs., works lb. .17 - —
100 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .13 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% in 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
USP, cbys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs works lb. .28 - .30
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, dms., works lb. .77 - —
redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Parathion, tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - —
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. No stocks.

Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton. 64.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.42 1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
DI and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10½ 11½
Pepper, black lb. 1.27 - 1.29
Feb. arrival lb. No prices.
Jan.-Mar. lb. No prices.
Mar.-May lb. No prices.
Red, Carolina, source lb. .44 - .45
Hontaka, bgs lb. .63 - .64
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Niger, capsicum, bgs., futures lb. .40 - .40½
birdseye, bgs. lb. .65 Nom.
White, bgs. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½ —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .95 - 1.05
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅜- —
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 —
Petrolatum, USP, extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05⅛- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .06 —
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07⅛ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .07½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅝- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.54 - —
Upper field bbl. 2.84 - 3.54
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.93
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C., cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .87 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.25 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.65 - 2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.35 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.08 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.10 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.02 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.05 - 2.10
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.08 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.08 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.13 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.075 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.03 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .061 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0875- .09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .075 - —
No. 3 gal. .07125- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .083 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08 - .08375
No. 1, straw gal. .08 - .08375
No. 2, straw gal. .0725- .085
range gal. .08 - .0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .0925- .10
No. 2 gal. .0875- .095
No. 3 gal. .0875- .09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. 147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax. Portland, Ore gal 158 - —
San Francisco gal 152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal 158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal 16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal 12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. 11125- 11375
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. 153 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —

Multi-storage availability with ESSO SOLVENTS!

With water terminal and storage facilities in industrial centers, ESSO SOLVENTS are always conveniently *available.* Prompt shipment and quick delivery to your door is assured in any quantity . . . tank cars, tank trucks, or drums. Specify Esso Solvents for dependable delivery *when* you need them, *where* you need them.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON ESSO SOLVENTS FOR

- **MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY**—water terminals in industrial centers.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS**—separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used in all Esso Solvent handling operations. Prompt, efficient delivery to your door is assured.
- **UNIFORMITY**—made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
- **ECONOMY**—closely-controlled quality gives constant, efficient industrial processing, high-quality products.
- **CONTROLLED EVAPORATION**—available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
- **SOLVENCY**—Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

Controlled high quality helps produce larger profits with versatile, dependable Esso Solvents.

Esso PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

Petroleum, mineral spirits, Calif., 305-365 e.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.09875	.10375
tank-wagon, Baltimore	gal.	.173	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.197	—
Detroit	gal.	.214	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.18	—
St. Louis	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, St. Louis	gal.	.19	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.197	—
Detroit	gal.	.214	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal	gal.	.20	.21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	.24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.23½	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.26½	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	.24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	.26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	—
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	—
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.25½	.27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	—
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	.11375
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Chicago	gal.	.207	—
Detroit	gal.	.224	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.209	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.207	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	—
St. Louis	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375	.11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14	
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375	.10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.10	—
Tankwagon, Boston,	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.197	—
Detroit	gal.	.214	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.199	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.197	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1715	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.1750	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1525	—
50% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1365	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1400	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1175	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.00	4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E of Rockies.	lb.	.1275	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1275	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100	—
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	.14¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1425	.1500
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1250	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.02	1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., 18,000 lbs., works	lb.	.41	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb	2.35	2.65
100%, bots	lb	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	30.00	37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.35½	—
t.c.l., works	lb	.36½	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb	1.45	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb	3.75	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works	lb	5.00	5.07
commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works	lb.	1.58	1.60
Phlororglucinol CP, fib dms., works	lb.	13.75	15.75
commercial fib dms., works	lb.	4.50	7.00
tech., fib., dms., works	lb	10.00	10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½	—
16-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.50	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton	3.735	—
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.155	—
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.805	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, unground, 75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.805	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.905	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton	4.93	—
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton	5.78	—
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton	5.83	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.			
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5	long ton	6.45	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton	7.21	—
Phosphorus, red, amorpnous, cs	lb	.33	.36
tins, export	lb	.34	.37
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms., c.l.	lb	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.12	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb	12	—
c.l., works	lb	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.15
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.16
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials	oz.	6.50	7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials	oz.	6.25	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.22	.22½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0473	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.60	1.70
Piperidine, 85% dms., frt. equald.	lb	1.65	—
98% dms., same basis	lb	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb	8.50	9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08	.08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, ums., ex whse	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	68 00	72.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.13	.14
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.25	.28
Podophyllin, NF, dms	lb.	12.45	—
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31	.60
Polystyrene colors, standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½	—
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25½	.27
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26½	.28
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½	.29
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½	.29
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.68	70
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	50	.53
Seed, Dutch, bls	lb.	.18	.18½
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.15½	.16
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs		4.525	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.025	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.20	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.15	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.90	—

Mutual's

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE

OTHER NAMES: Potassium Dichromate, Bichromate of Potash

•

FORMULA: $K_2Cr_2O_7$

•

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 294.21

•

DESCRIPTION: Non-hygroscopic, orange-red, prismatic crystals.

- Bulk density averages 100 lbs. per cu. ft.
- $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 99.9 % min.
- Chloride as Cl 0.06% max.
- Sulfate as SO_4 0.01% max.

USES: Similar to sodium bichromate. Also the manufacture of corrosion inhibitive pigments, matches, pyrotechnics, ceramic colors and medicines. Special textile, fur and leather finishing, photochemical processing, blue printing and proprietary compounds.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS:

- Bags — 100 lb. net. Fibre Drums — about 400 lb. net.

OTHER MUTUAL PRODUCTS

Sodium Bichromate — Sodium Chromate
Ammonium Bichromate — Potassium Chromate
Chromic Acid

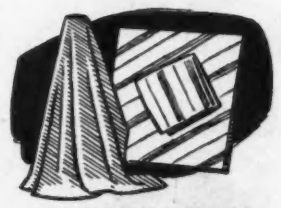
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CORROSION INHIBITIVE PIGMENTS

MATCHES

PYROTECHNICS



TEXTILE FINISHES

FUR AND LEATHER FINISHING

PHOTO CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS

BLUEPRINTS

SINCE 1845

Potash, Caustic, Regular—Quinolin

Potash caustic, regular, flake, 85-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0615-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	089	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03725-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0450-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0340-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0755-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0830-	—
Potassium abietate	lb	03	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	.24
Bichromate, bgs., works	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	192.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	245.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	250.50	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.48	—
25-200 lbs	lb	60	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0780-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0855-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb	06¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb	.16½	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb	.25	.30
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12	—
NF, gran., dms	lb	.31	.33

Potassium chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26 -	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	.38½
powder, dms	lb.	.40½	41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Glutonate, dms	lb.	75	79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.05	2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.33	—
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Hypophosphite, NF 50-lb lots 5lb. dms	lb	90	93
Iodide, dms	lb	1.85	1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton		20	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton		21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls	lb	21	—
powd., bbls	lb	25	—
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton		37½	—
Trona, Cal unit-ton		45½	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran. bbls	lb	.30	.33
purified, dms	lb	42	44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works	lb	13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	14	15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb	21¾	22¾
USP, dms., works	lb	23½	24
ex whse	lb	29	—
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb	21	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb	.13	13¼

Potassium prussite, red, kgs	lb.	.60 -	.63
yellow, bbls	lb	.21	—
kegs	lb	.26	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	18	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	200.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more works	100 lbs	5.00	—
1-4 works	100 lbs	5.50	—
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more works	100 lbs	5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs	6.00	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more works	100 lbs	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs	7.00	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb	07	08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton.	32.50	—
indust, bulk, works	ton	36.00	—
NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	31	33
gran., dms	lb.	18½	—
powder, dms	lb	17	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms	lb	70	78
tech., works	lb	45	50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb	12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12½-	.12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works	ton.	14.50	—
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb	.50	.53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs	lb.	.65	.70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb	52½	.55
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb	.23	.25
Berries, bgs	lb	.55	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb	.50	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	3.75	4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	4.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.00	5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms	gm.	1.75	—
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal.	.03	-	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb	28½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l	lb	08½	—
l.c.l.	lb	09½	—
smaller containers	lb	12½	—
tanks	lb	07	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	18½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	19½	—
tanks, frt. equald. E	lb.	16½	—
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	16	—
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	16½	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works	kilo.	55.60	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	55.10	-55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.22	.25
blonde, bgs	lb.	.19	.21
husks, bgs	lb.	.42 -	.43
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½ 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots.	lb.	03½	.04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots	lb.	04½	—
smaller lots	lb.	03½	.04¼
fine bgs., ton lots	lb.	03½	—
smaller lots	lb	03½	.04
Italian, silk screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	04	—
coarse, bgs., ton	lb	05½	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	03	—
coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb	04½	—
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb	18	30
Purple lake (see Red)			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	11.00	-11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal.	9.50	—
regular base, dms., works	gal.	9.40	—
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	14.15	—
regular base, dms., works	gal.	14.05	—
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.42	- .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.56	- .65
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l	gal.	2.00	2.60
l.c.l	gal.	2.00	2.72
Pyridin, refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.74½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	- —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram	.55	- —
Pyrites, Spanish c.i.f. Atl ports long-ton		8.00	- —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol)			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	-11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00	—
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.50	- —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	-12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	10.00	-10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
gray, cs., works	lb	.14	- —
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12	- —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
translucent, pastels, cs., works	lb	.17	- —
transparent, colorless, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.19	- —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —
white, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
USP, bots., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
	lb.	9.54	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb	08	- .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.14¾-	.15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls, works	lb.	.08	- .08½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	09	- —
powd., 70% tannin, ogs., c.l	lb.	.15½-	—
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08 5/16	
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.60 freight and $3 insurance per long ton			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb	33½	—
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	14½	—
solid bxs	lb	28	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask.		71.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	73.00	-75.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.90	- 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns	oz.	1.90	- —
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.85	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	1.25	- —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.70	- —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.51	- —
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	.70	- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.63	- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63	- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.76	- —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	.66	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.56½	- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	lb.	.68	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb	50¾	54½
l.c.l., works	lb.	51½	.55
tanks, works	lb.	.50	- .51

A page from the Stauffer Catalog

NUMBER FOURTEEN IN A SERIES

SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE

(45% SOLUTION)

Other Names . . . . . Sodium Sulphydrate, Sulphydrate of Soda.

Formula . . . . . NaSH (in aqueous solution).

Properties . . . . . An alkaline solution that smells of hydrogen sulphide. Weighs approx. eleven pounds per gallon at 60° F. The 45% solution "freezes" at 63° F., therefore shipment is made in tank cars equipped with steam coils.

Sodium Hydrosulphide Solution is only mildly corrosive to carbon steel and cast iron, but alternate exposure to the solution and air should be avoided. Stainless steels (18-8) are highly resistant. Copper and its alloys, and aluminum and zinc are rapidly attacked.

These solutions are corrosive to the skin; rubber gloves should be worn. The fumes can be harmful.

Grades . . . . . Technical solutions containing from 45% to 50% NaHS.

Analysis (Typical) . . . Specific Gravity @ 15.6° C. (60° F.) 1.328
Total Sulphide Sulphur as NaHS 47.80%
NaHS 46.90%
Na_2S 1.25%
Na_2CO_3 less than 0.10%

Principal Uses . . . . . Sodium Hydrosulphide Solution is an economical form of reactive sulphur in alkaline solution. It is used as a reagent in the manufacture of viscose. It is also a process material in the manufacture of some dyes, and is used in applying "sulphur dyes" to cotton, and to leather and skins. When used with lime, it is a useful dehairing agent for producing fine leathers.

Packing . . . . . In Tank Cars, 8,000 and 10,000 gals.
55 Gallon non-returnable black iron drums.

Shipping Regulations . None.

Stocks . . . . . Bentonville, Va. (Factory)
Roanoke, Va. (Factory)
Chester, Pa. (Factory)
Dominguez Junction, Calif. (Factory)

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlordane
Chromic Acid
DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur (Specially processed for all industrial uses)
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)
2,4-D (Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

Stauffer Chemical Company

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420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. · 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14, Cal. · 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. · Apopka, Fla. · Portland, Ore. · Houston 2, Tex. · Westco, Tex.

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. ... lb 70 - 75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. ... lb 1.65 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C.; E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.). (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.15 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.35 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.25 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.15 - —

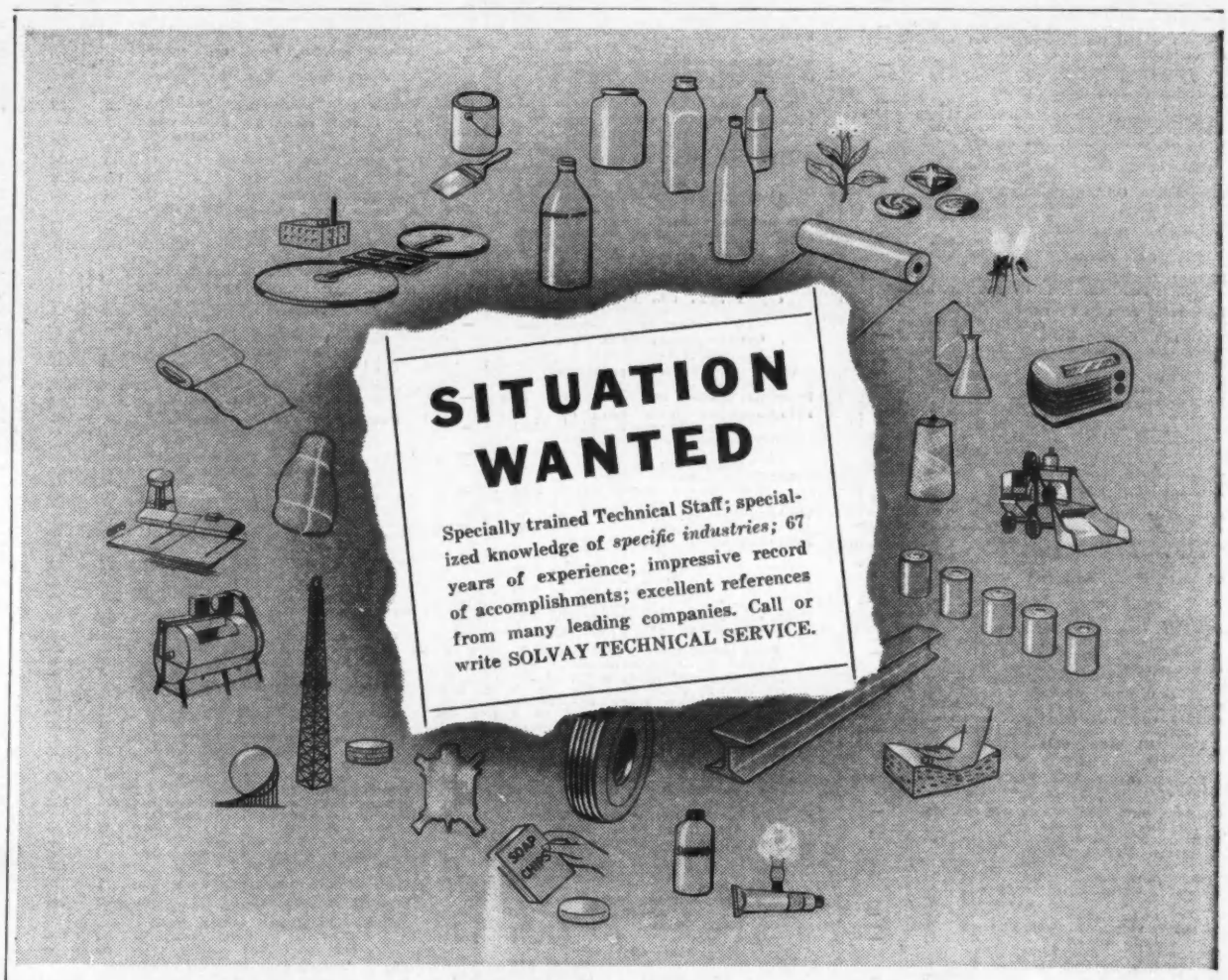
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb 11¼ 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. ... lb. 11½- 11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. 05¼ 09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .60 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb 80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb 1.40 —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb 3.25 —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.02 —
Metallic, bbls., works lb 02½ .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. 06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb 85 .88
chlorinated, kgs lb 95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb .80 —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb 4.45 —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb .20 .25
Purple lake, kgs lb 1.35 —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb .25 .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb 05½ 05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb 05¾ .06
ex whse., New York lb 06½ —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb 05¼ 05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb 05½ 05¾
ex whse., New York lb 06¼ —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb 14½ —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb .24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb 0350 —
20%, bgs., works lb 0360 —
25%, bgs., works lb 0410 —
30%, bgs., works lb 0440 —
35%, bgs., works lb 0465 —
40%, bgs., works lb 0490 —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .32 —
Quicksilver, cfns lb 2.27 —

Red Precipitate, NF powd., fib. dms lb 2.17 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, industrial, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 —
l.c.l., works lb. .63 —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .12 .14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs. lb. 1.30 Nom.
powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 125.00 —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb 79 -
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .27½ —
smaller lots .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb .20 .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .07½- .08
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.43 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.66 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.20.00 —
tech., works lb.16.50 —
Rottenstone, bgs. c.l. mines ton.36.00 —
l.c.l. mines ton.45.00 —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms. gram. .04½- .05½
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .04½- .05½
smaller lots, fib. dms. gram. .05 - .06

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .33 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .80 - .85
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb.16.50 -18.00
Safrol, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Sage, Cyprus, bales, futures lb. .12 - .13
Dalmatian, bls lb. .85 - .90
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .25 Nom.
Spanish, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05½- .05¾
Saltgenin, cfns., works lb.14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.00 —
fib. dms lb 1.02 1.03
powdered salol, 10c higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. .98 1.03
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.13.90 —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .68
powd., dms. lb. .75 .78
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No 1 cns lb 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 .40
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 .40
select, bls lb. .50 .55
Savory French, bls lb. .14 .15
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb .23 .24
Scammony resin, nump, cns lb 3.10 3.25
powd., cns lb 2.20 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb .60 .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 -24.50
Hydrochloride, bots oz 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb .25¾ —
smaller lots lb .26½ —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb .27¼ .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns, 10-lb lots lb 2.10 —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.00 —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.65 1.70
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb .22 .24
sifting, bgs lb .19 .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb .17 .24
No. 2, bls lb .14 .19
No. 3, bls lb .10 .11
Pods, bls lb .12 .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb .16 .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 2.30
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .11½- .12
hulled, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Nicaragua, hulled lb .22 .25
Salvadorean lb .13 .13½
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½ .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry,, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .51 - .52
No. 2, bgs lb. .49 - .50
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .47 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .45 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 14½ —
l.c.l., works lb 18½ .20¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. 73½ —
Cyanide, fib dms., 2,250-oz. lots. oz. 66½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots oz. 67¼ - —
100-oz. lots oz. 67½ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. 46¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots oz. 48¾- —
250-oz. lots oz. .49 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .63
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .33
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex wlse ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Smalt, black, cfns lb. .11 —
Blue, cfns lb 18 —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 - .45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Soapbark—Tin Tetrachloride

Soapbark, bls ..... lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls ..... lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 4.53
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.15 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 6.27
Sal. bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.50 —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb .10 .11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works ..... lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works ..... lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls. works lb .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb 1.30 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .32 —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 —
USP, bbls., dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., works ..... lb. .09¾ - .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.10 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms ... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, gran., dms ... lb. .05¾ - .06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb .07¾ .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb .09 —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .21 .22
Chromate, dms., works ..... lb. .11½ - .12½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls ..... lb. .21½ - —
dms. ..... lb. .22½ .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls ..... lb. .28 — —
dms. ..... lb. .29 .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. ... lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works ... lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 dns to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, tons ..... lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb .83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs ... lb. 1.55 - 1.58
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb 1.70 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys ... lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb .23 —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area ... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars ... lb. 2.47 2.66
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾ - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - .15
t.c.l., dms. works lb 13 .15%
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.118 00 123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher
Metal, dms., works ..... lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 4.75 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb .51½ .53

Sodium monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .60 .63
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.48.00 - —
USP, dms ..... lb. .21 —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¼ —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 8.05
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs 8.90 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 —
t.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ..... lb. .09½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 6.05 - 7.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .22½ .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb .19¼ —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. ..... lb. .41 .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 7.00
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.25 7.50
cryst., ogs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 3.35 3.60
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb .30 —
smaller lots, works lb .31 —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks
Salicylate, USP, dms lb .57 .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M. Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

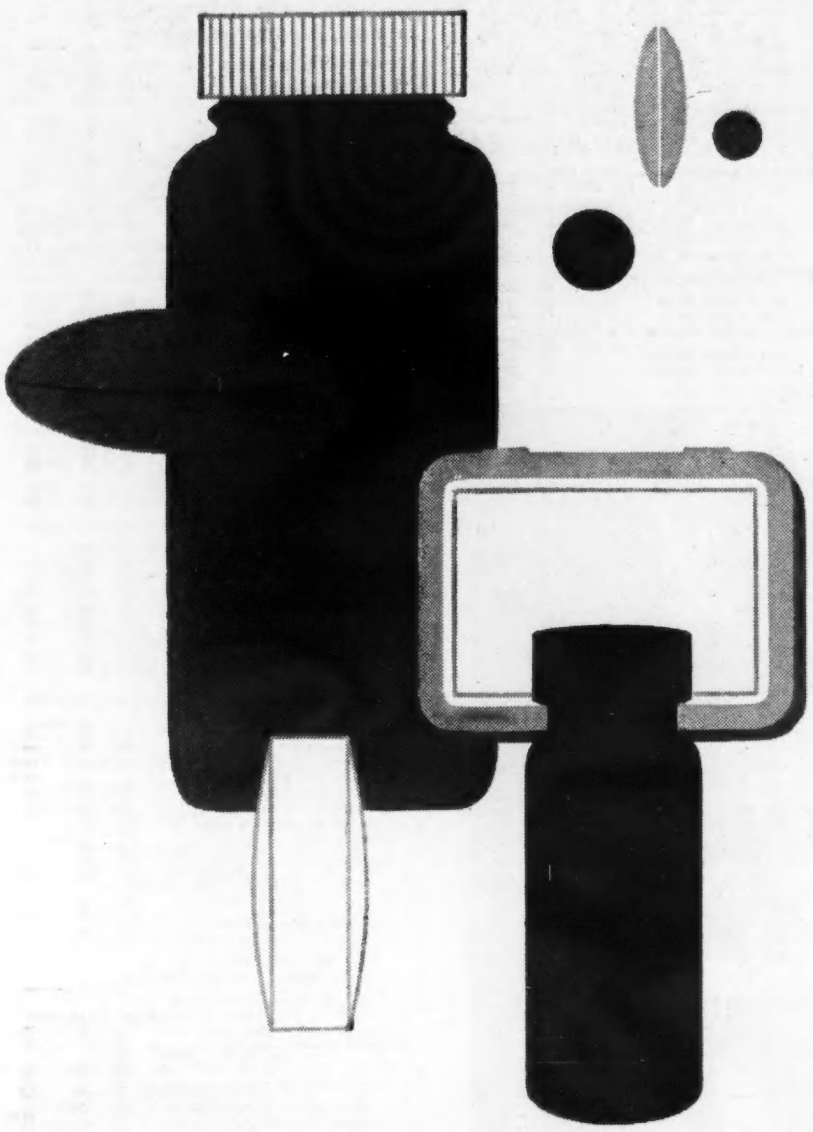
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 1.35
tanks, works ton.16 00 17 00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.05 2.15
tanks, works ton.32 00 —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
t.c.l., works lb .04½ —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .450 - .503
lb. .433 - .498
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb 51 56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb 22 —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms lb. .20 .23
tech., anhyd., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .17 .19
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .15½ .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs 4.50 —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 5.00 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.40 —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls 49 51 61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾ —
t.c.l., works lb. 06¼ —
liquid, 45% basis 100% tanks, works ton.90.00 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 65
tech., dms., works lb 30 —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP cryst. bbls lb 10 12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ... lb. .10 —
5 tons, works lb 10¼ —
1 ton or less, works ... lb. .10½ .11
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.25 —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 7.65 —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East lb. 1.10 —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .16½ —
t.c.l., works ..... lb .17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works ... lb .25 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis ... lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works gal. .25 .3236
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 .3236
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
ton lots, works lb .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼ - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .23¼ - —
less ton lots, works ... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works ... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.53.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .19 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .19¼ - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .19½ .23
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .0590 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .0605 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns ..... oz. 1.00 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls ..... lb. .52 .55
Spikenard root, bls. ..... lb 40 45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb .05¼ —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 1.60
White, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls ... lb. 17 .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works ... lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 4.87 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.67 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.78 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l., Idaho, works lb. .05¼ - —
Maine, works ..... lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l., spot ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Rice, bgs ..... lb. .12½ - —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. ..... lb No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0606 - .0656
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. 40 41
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 38
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07½ 08
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .19 .20
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 —
wholesalers, vials ..... gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 —
Carbonate, 90%, dms ..... lb. .15½ - .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb .22 .24
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .09¼ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼ - —
Oxalate, bbls., works ..... lb. .42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.25 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots ..... oz.39.00 —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd. cns. 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs ..... oz. 1.14 —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 —
Styroly) acetate, bots ..... lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, benat., bbls., t.c.l., works lb .60 —
tech., bbls., t.c.l., works ... lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms. works lb10.25 10.75
free flowing crystals, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb.10.40 -10.90
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP dms., works, lb 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 10.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb.10.40 -10.90
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c higher
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 3.80
free flowing crystals, dms., works lb. 4.00 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb. 3.65 3.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2 10 2.45
crude, c.l. bulk, mines contract, long ton 18 00 —
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada long ton.19.50 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 2.36
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb .27 .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 3.50

Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.20 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works ... lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ..... ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% ..... lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls., 25% ..... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bots. ..... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk. Balto. unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. ... unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls ..... lb. 1.50 1 70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.17.50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 —
t.c.l ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
t.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼ - —
fancy, loose, same basis ..... lb. .06¾ - —
special, loose, same basis ... lb. .05¾ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms ..... lb. .06 .06¼
50%, dms. ..... lb. .08½ .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls ..... lb. .10 .15
kegs ..... keg.10.00 —
Tankage animal, feeding, 8-11% ammon, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 8.25 - —
fertilizer, 8% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls ..... lb. .24 .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.... lb. .08½ - .08¾
medium grades, bgs ..... lb. .06½ - .06¾
low grades, bgs ..... lb. .05½ - .06½
Java, bgs ..... lb No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 —
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works ... gal. .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l. ex docs U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd. bgs. c.l., same basis long ton.225 00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. ..... lb. .45 .50
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .80 .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb .46 —
dms. ..... lb. .47 .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kg. lb. .51 .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb 24½ —
t.c.l. lb .25 .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South ..... lb 13½ - —
t.c.l., South ..... lb 14 - —
tanks, South ..... lb 13 - —
prime, dms ..... lb. .33 .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb 19½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Tanks, works ..... lb .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .60 1.03
prime, cns., dms ..... lb. .33 - .35
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb .20½ .21½
smaller dms., works lb .23½ .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb .70 —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb .65 .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb .51½ —
t.c.l. works lb .52 - —
tanks lb .50 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms .... lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, fib. dms .... lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, dms., 100 grams kilo 160.00 —
Mononitrate, dms., 100 grams.kilo.160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 - 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 42 —
t.c.l., works lb .44 —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb 3.50 —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115 00 —
Thyme, French, bgs ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .08½ .09
Thymol, USP, kgs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .708 - .718
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .58½ - —
Metal, R.F.C ..... lb. .75 - —
Straits ..... lb. .75 - —
Oxide, bbls. ..... lb. .82½ - .83¼
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .82½ - .84½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47 - .48



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"De-Vitaminized" Casein
Lactose USP
Lactose Impalpable USP
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Titanium Dioxide—VM&P Naphtha

Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. 19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 22 .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 08 .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. drms lb. .57 - .58
smaller, pkgs., works lb. 65 1.22
technical, 5-gal. drms., works lb. .32 —
smaller pkgs., works lb 40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., drms ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .23½ - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .22¼ - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .24½ - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .24½ - —
Dangerfield, Tex ..... gal. .24½ - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. 19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .24 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works, Johnstown, Pa. gal. .22 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .... gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .25½ - —
Pittsburgh district .... gal. .22 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md .. gal. .23½ - —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .27 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .22½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .25½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .... gal. .22½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y .... gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. .... gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. .... gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. .. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. .25½ - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb 80 .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. ..... lb. .85 - .95
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. ... lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works ... lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works ..... lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .35½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms. ..... lb. 41 43
smaller containers ..... lb. .46 .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb .57½ - —
smaller containers ..... lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l. works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks ..... lb. .08½ - —
Trichlorethane, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½ - —
Zone 2 ..... lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 ..... lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, Zone 4 ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Thicholine citrate work's prices equaled with N. Y., Phila., St. Louis, and Los Angeles.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms. ..... lb. .34 .36
smaller containers ..... lb .39 .43
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works lb. 36 —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb 90 - —
Tripoli air-floated, bgs., c.l. works. lb 0175 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb 015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works ..... lb 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works ..... lb 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works ..... lb 5.50 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs .... lb. .38 Nom.
Haitian, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Jamaica, bgs ..... lb. .10½ - .11
Madras, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ... gal. .23 - —
Turpentine, wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 41 - —
N. Y. whse ..... gal. 45 - —
tanks, works, South .... gal. 27½ - —
steam-dist. dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South .... gal. 56 - —
ex whse., NYC ..... gal. 64 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. ..... gram 1.15 - 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs .... lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l. wks lb .04½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .05 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N Dak., Okla., S Dak., Tex. and east ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. allo. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 - —
30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. allo Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W Va ton 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, tr. a 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ..... ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb .10 .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .45 .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 53.00 - 55.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb 14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb 1.00 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins .... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins, futures ... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
whole, tins, futures ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs .. lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. drms., works lb. .16 - .16¼
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units. mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units mill. units .035 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., drms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .28 .33
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .30 .34
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .33 .37
751,000 or more A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .35 .39
Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.
Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. 40 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 300,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 40 - —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

... for that means progress. And in progress, it is interesting to note how rings themselves, of every kind, are destined to play an important part. Take, for example, the tire, the ring spinning frame, the ball bearing ring, the "benzene ring" of organic chemistry, and the circular field of the microscope. All closely integrated with progress these — and of particular significance to us at Metasap, since they symbolize vital fields we serve.

THE "BENZENE RING", FOR INSTANCE, IS SYMBOLIC OF PLASTICS ... METASAP CALCIUM AND ZINC STEARATES, added to plastic molding compounds, improve internal lubrication. They assure easy release of preforms and finished products from molds —thus helping to prolong mold life, speed the molding cycle, step up output and minimize rejects.

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BEARINGS IMPLY LUBRICANTS ... METASAP ALUMINUM STEARATES provide bases for many types of greases that are moisture-free, have high-temperature resistance, outstanding stability and water-repellency.

THE SPINNING BOBBINS PROCLAIM THE WORLD OF FABRICS ... METASAP STEARATES can be used advantageously to help make textiles water-repellent.

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W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb	1.50	1.75
Tree bark, bls	lb	.55	75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton	65.00	—
merchantable bgs., ex dock	ton	62.00	63.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb	04¾	.05
tanks, works	lb	04¼	—
solid, E Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb	06¾	—
S Afr. 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb	06¾	—
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline)			
Bayberry, bgs., spot	lb	No stocks.	
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs	lb	.64	.65
slabs, bgs	lb	.63	.64
crude, African, bgs	lb	.44	.45
Brazilian, bgs.	lb	.54	Nom.
Cent. American, bgs	lb	.48	.50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs	lb	.56	.57
slabs, bgs	lb	.54	.55
Candelilla, crude, bgs	lb	.48	.49
refined, bgs	lb	.52	.53
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh 6c.			
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb	No stocks.	
North Country No 2, ton lots	lb	.85	.88
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb	.82	.83
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb	.87	.88
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots	lb	1.11	1.13
No. 2	lb	1.09	1.11
Powdered carnauba price same as powdered candelilla		differentials	
Japan, bgs.	lb	.70	.71
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works	lb	.14	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.15	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	12½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	13½	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.25	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.26	—
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.14½	—
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.16	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.17	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	15½	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.27	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.28	—
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	20½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	21½	—
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.19	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.20	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	33½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb	34½	
Montan, dom., black raw	lb	.25	.25½
refined	lb	.31	.32
Bohemian, bgs	lb	.17	.18
German, bgs	lb	.17	.18
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots	lb	.82	.84
Paraffin (see P.)			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb	.27	.30
cake, cs.	lb	.28	.31
Sugar cane, crude, imp. bgs	lb	.35	.37
refined, dom., slabs, works	lb	.60	.65
imp., bags, N. Y	lb	.40	.42
White lead (see Lead white)			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb	.13	.20
White precipitate USP powd., dms., 50 lbs	lb	2.00	—
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	6.00	10.00
smaller lots, works	ton	6.50	15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	16.00	30.00
smaller lots, works	ton	21.00	35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l	ton	24.00	31.00
l.c.l.	whse. ton	25.00	40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l	ton	18.00	20.00
l.c.l.	ton	25.00	35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls	lb	.06	.07
rossed, bls	lb	No prices	
thin, natural, bls	lb	13½	.16
rossed, bls	lb	.17	.18
Wild indigo root, bls	lb	.30	.31
Wild yam root, bls	lb	.16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls	lb	.20	.25
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East	ton	32.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	40.00	—
60 mesh bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	37.00	—
l.c.l. same basis	ton	45.00	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	40.00	45.00
l.c.l. same basis	ton	50.00	55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable			
Wooltat (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb	.13	.14
Levant, bgs	lb	4.15	4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls	lb	.40	.45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls	lb	.28	.30
Xylene (see Xylol)			
Xylenol 5° 7° ret dms, c.l., works, frt equald	lb	21¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	22¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.21	—
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	.24	—
fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal	.91	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	.94	—
tanks, same basis	gal	.80	—
Meta fraction over 7° C. dms. c.l. same basis	gal	.96	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	.99	—
tanks same basis	gal	.85	—
Xylidins mixed dms	lb	.45	.50
Xylol coaltar industrial, tanks works —			
Bethlehem Pa	gal	.25	—
Birmingham district	gal	23¼	—
Chicago district	gal	26½	—
Cleveland district	gal	.26	—
Dangerfield Tex	gal	.27	—
Hamilton Ohio	gal	.25	—
Johnstown Pa	gal	.24	—
Lackawanna N Y	gal	.24	—
Pittsburgh district	gal	.23	—
Sparrows Point Md	gal	.26	—
St Louis Mo	gal	.25	—
Syracuse N Y	gal	33½	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal	.28	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal	.27	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal	23½	.25

Xylol, petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal	.28	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.28	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal	.25	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal	.27	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal	.28	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal	.28	—
Providence, R. I.	gal	.28	—
Sewall's Point, Va	gal	25½	—
Wood River, Ill	gal	.27	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns	lb	2.00	2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	.44	.48
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb dms	lb	.49	.51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb dms	lb	.53	.55
300 B units per gram 100 lb dms	lb	.57	.59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb	.30½	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb	1.60	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	2.65	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	.95	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse Le per lb higher			
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb	.23	—
(dlvd Ala., Fla. Ga. La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 16c higher dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb	1.60	1.70
Primrose bbls same basis	lb	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide, natural bgs., c.l., works	lb	0141	0250
l.c.l. works	lb	0166	0275
French type, bgs., c.l	lb	04½	—
l.c.l.	lb	04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs., c.l.	lb	0185	0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb	.09	—
l.c.l. works	lb	09¼	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb	1.93	—
smaller lots	lb	1.95	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb	01¼	02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb	.21	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs. works	lb	.30	—
1,000 lbs to 36,000 lbs. works	lb	.32	—
smaller lots works	lb	.35	—
Zinc acetate, tech. obls. dms	lb	26¼	—
NF. dms	lb	.38	—
Arsenite bgs c.l frt alld E of Rockies	lb	No stocks.	
l.c.l. same basis	lb	No stocks	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E	lb	.12	15½
frt alld Pac Coast	lb	.15	17½
l.c.l. ship't pt. frt alld E	lb	12½	.16
frt alld Pac Coast	lb	16¾	19¼
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms.	lb	.26	—
tech. rubber makers bgs., works	lb	10¾	11¼
precipitated, powd., dms.	lb	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		7.00	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		7.40	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs		7.75	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.15	—
solution 50% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		3.90	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		4.50	—
tanks, works 100 lbs		3.25	—
NF, gran., dms	lb	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc)			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb	.38	.41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb	.1225	—
dlvd.	lb	.1250	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.1260	.1325
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb	.40	—

—Continued on page 69

ENAMELS HOLD THEIR "NEW LOOK" LONGER with...

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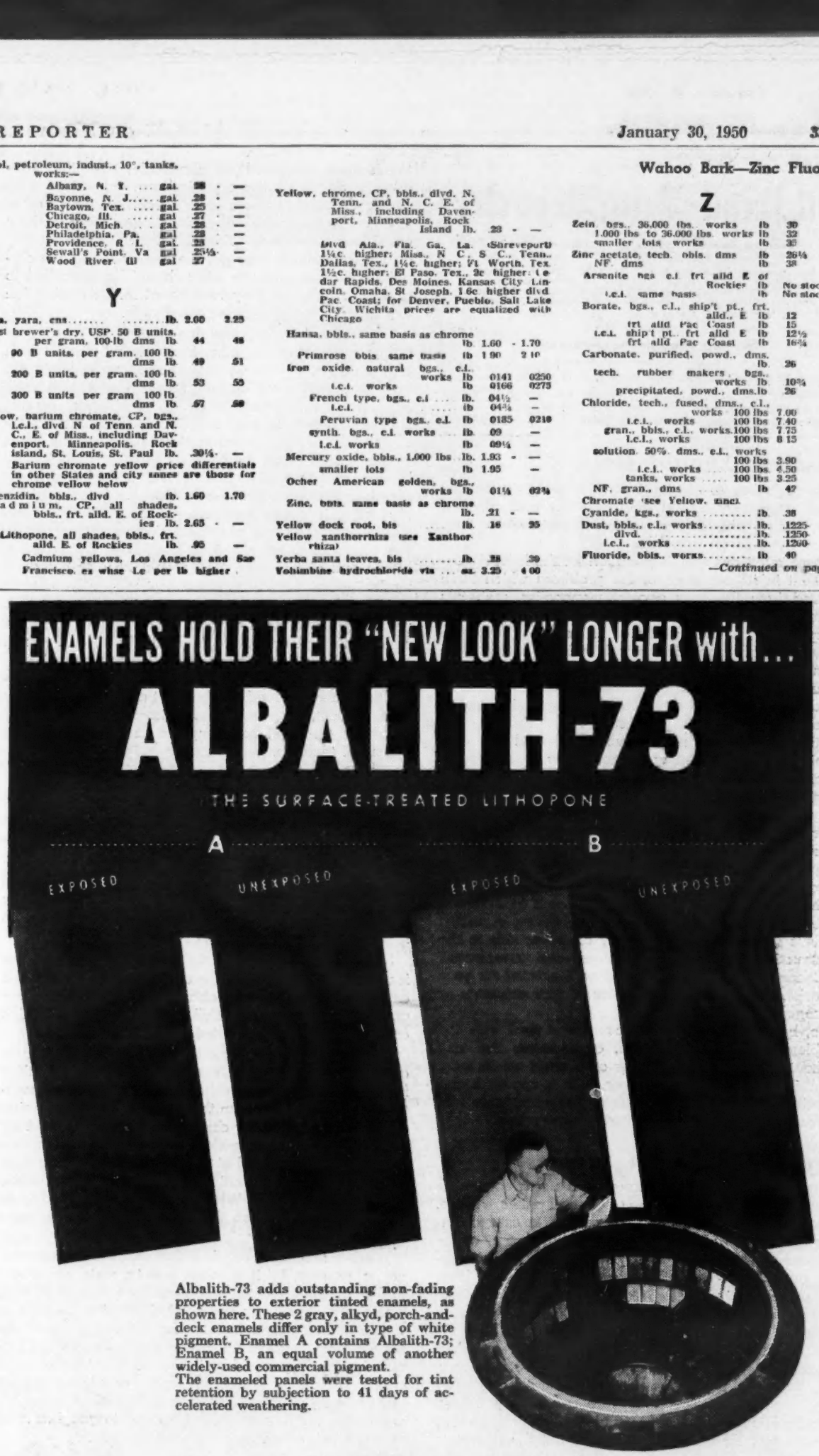

Albalith-73 adds outstanding non-fading properties to exterior tinted enamels, as shown here. These 2 gray, alkyd, porch-and-deck enamels differ only in type of white pigment. Enamel A contains Albalith-73; Enamel B, an equal volume of another widely-used commercial pigment.
The enameled panels were tested for tint retention by subjection to 41 days of accelerated weathering.

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Business Should Help

On page five of this issue of OPD are six questions which everybody should read carefully and consider fully, and all who have something to contribute to their purpose should answer them.

These questions seek information for the federal government in its approach of the problems which have derived from the laws against monopolies, restraints of trade, and unfair competition over the past fifty-odd years. The government states its desire to have the assistance of business in the task of better fitting those laws to the economic needs and processes of today.

Business should accept government's invitation in good faith. It should approach the cooperation that is asked of it with a wholly objective view. The so-called "antitrust" laws do need emendment—and the economic conditions of today do not justify their emasculation. Those laws are not what they should be. Their language allows too much variety in its interpretation. They should be clarified and simplified in order that their necessity may be freed from undue restraint upon optimum service to the public.

Business and government can work together for the advancement of the general welfare. The experience of the Petroleum Administration for War is an excellent testimony to that possibility. War's easing of selfish motives should not be necessary on either side in the constructive cooperation of business and government. Selfishness and suspicion should be discarded for such occasions—they are not unilateral in their existence or influence.

So, business should help government deal with the problems of trade regulation, approaching the task without a chip on its shoulder or a sneer on its face. Conceivably it would get farther, both in approach and in achievement, if it will go about the acceptance and performance of its role as individual enterprises.

Real Tax Reform Needed

President Truman's tax program is not a commendable one from the standpoint of general public welfare. In large part, by increasing corporation taxes and cutting excises, it would flimflam the public which, as the consumer, would have to pay the tax on manufacturing, distributing, and other services in a hidden levy. The only honest place for a tax is out in the open. The only equitable place for a tax is on the basis of ability to pay.

Excise taxes are open, but, they are not equitable. Corporation taxes may be equitable in their levying. But, they are pyramided to the consumer—he pays them with interest—and they are deceivingly hidden from his knowledge. That is not honest.

Much talk there is about digging out the corporate tax-evaders disguised as charitable, scientific, educational, or cooperative organizations. The attack is on the wrong side. If there were no corporation or other taxes on production, distribution, or other services, there could be no evasions. The tax should be laid directly on the individuals who get the money which the corporations earn—and the latter should be compelled to give it to them, or fully to account for its application to internal needs, existing or expectable.

The big howl is against the taxfree status of consumer cooperatives, whether incorporated or not. Such organizations, of course, should have no advantages. But, in almost total degree they do distribute their earnings to their stockholders. The latter, of course, should be taxed on such income. To tax the cooperative would be like taxing a stockbroker on the basis of the profits made by all his clients in speculations or other deals which he engineered. It should be obvious that, if a cooperative organization were taxed on its profits, it would make no profit. All its dealings would be in the name of one or a dozen of its cooperators. Instead of retaining profits and distributing them at the end of the year, they would be distributed as made.

The President's tax program is bad because it is expediently based on a purpose of continuing to spend at least tiwce as much as is rightfully needed to run the government. Expediency is seldom right. Those who are compelled to pay its enormous cost should insist that congress lop from that cost enough to do away with, at least, the warsize excise taxes. And then they should go on to get from congress an honest, equitable system of taxation.

Guilt Is Individual

Much attention is being given, at least vocally, to doing something to the antitrust laws that will make them applicable to the misbehavior of organized labor. Much emphasis is laid on the really deplorable fact that labor is not statutorily regarded as a commodity; hence there can be no such things with respect of it as monopoly, restraint of trade, or unfair competition.

Such dealing with the misbehavior of organized labor is using the wrong deck. The antitrust cards are stacked against the prevention of labor disturbances. But there are still available many civil and criminal laws which can quite effectively be fitted to the case.

One of the few attempts to deal with labor disturbances as simple civil or criminal wrongs—which they frequently are—are the suits of eight Ohio coal operators seeking damage from the head of the miner's union and a number of lesser chiefs for losses occasioned by the disruption of production. The trouble with that move is that it is aimed at the wrong target. The suits seek to set aside the union officials as the law of the coalmining industry. What should be attempted is to force the miners to know that there is a higher and more authentic law.

There is nothing in any law that requires any governmental agency, be it of town, county, state, or nation, to deal collectively with violations by workmen of laws which protect property and other civil rights. Those who violate such laws, no matter who ordered or condoned the violations, should be legally dealt with as individuals, just as they would be if they were not members of a striking union. Getting the leader of a law-breaking gang usually does nothing more than make a place for a successor. The way to put an end to gangism is to get the whole gang.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Books for Britons

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

The Borough Oil and Colour Students' Association is a comparatively small but virile organization of students who have attended classes in paint, colour, and varnish technology at the Borough Polytechnic, London. Before the war the association had a very fine technical library for the use of students but, unfortunately, this library was totally destroyed by enemy action.

Due to the interest displayed in the welfare of the students by a few generous people, the library is again functioning, but many more books are needed.

Some books are no longer available, while others are beyond our purse. May I, therefore, through the medium of your journal, ask your numerous readers to search through their own collections and libraries for any books that can be spared to assist the present-day students in their studies, and to send them to me for addition to our meager collection? Any contributions, whatever the condition, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

5 Meanley road, Manor Park, London E. 12, England.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Honorary Librarian.

For the Bookshelf

THE ESSENTIAL OILS. By Ernest Guenther, Ph.D. Volume Three: Individual Essential Oils of the Plant Families *Rutaceae* and *Labiatae*. Cloth; xvi+777 pages. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $10.

Dr. Guenther and his competent collaborators, in this volume, get to the informative consideration of individual essential oils, having very well treated the history, origin, production, constituents, and analysis of these important materials in the first two volumes of their contribution to the modernization of the technical literature. They continue to do a most useful work on a comprehensive scale and of a quality and reliability which are commendable.

The *Rutaceae* and *Labiatae* families contribute importantly to the field of essential oils. They are best known, perhaps, the first for the citrus oils; the second for the mints. Both have much broader scopes. It is significant, however, that the chapter on *Rutaceae* devotes 354 of its 394 pages to citrus oils. Of course, those are many in addition to lemon and orange, the more popular representatives—at that there are six types of lemon oil and about twice as many orange oils in the treatise, and the petitgrains and nerolis add as many as the two. Oil of rue, naturally, comes in the *Rutaceae* group. But, there are also angostura, buchu, jaborandi, West Indian sandalwood, and others.

Treatment of the *Labiatae* begins with oil of balm and runs to five oils of thyme. In between are four basils and a dozen other *Ocimum* species, catnip, hyssop, a dozen or more lavenders, various marjorams and monardas, and three or four other

—Continued on page 50

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

added pieces of the following values:—3 cents, 3½ cents, 6¼ cents, 7 cents, 7½ cents, and 12½ cents. It is difficult to predict whether anything will ever come of the legislation. Probably nothing this session, anyway, but it is believed to be indicative of a desire upon the part of the people for a means of making change easier with less possibilities of error and to escape being charged another full cent when the calculation comes out with a fraction.

Fats and Oils Economy

With money made available under the research and marketing act, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been making rather exhaustive studies of the fats and oils market and has arrived at some tentative conclusions as to the factors affecting consumption which prove to be important tools for economists in predicting probable demand and prices of oilseeds and fats and oils.

The researching has covered an eighteen-year period of postwar, depression, and recovery—the period 1922 to 1940—and from it these conclusions can be drawn:—(1) In the case of inedible fats and oils, there appears to be a definite relationship between consumption and business activity; when business is good consumption increases and does not seem to be affected by prices; but when business is down, consumption is down. (2) In the case of edible fats and oils there is a definite relationship between consumption and income levels, and people eat about the same quantity from one year to the next, whether the price is high or low.

The changes that do come in the industry are more of a long-time matter resulting from changes in the way that food is prepared, and from technological developments in the case of nonfood fats and oils.

Literacy and Dictators

The Brookings Institution has come up with an answer to the question of how come, in this day of advanced (?) civilization, we have totalitarian systems which restrict individual liberty even more than did feudalism or absolute monarchies. Brookings says, in effect, that it is because of too much literacy and too much freedom.

Harold W. Metz and Charles A. H. Thomson, who have just completed a study on "Authoritarianism and the Individual" for Brookings, explain it this way:—

"The modern totalitarian movements are the culmination of a regression which set in from the new height reached by the individual in the nineteenth century. The advances in knowledge, skill, and tools offered new scope for the individual to live a free and full life, but they likewise provided the indispensable requisites to unlimited control and at the same time offered an invitation to such control.

"Uprooted from their traditional foundation by the industrial revolution, the masses discovered their need for new loyalty, new idols, and new beliefs. Many have not been able to stand the stress of independent thinking, judgment, and action, and sought for a new orthodoxy—a new hierarchy of leaders which would fit them back into society, think for them, and tell them what to do. This rise of the masses has called into being the characteristic modern totalitarian leader, who gratifies the mass, fills its emotional needs, and uses it as a means to seize and maintain power.

'Dictators base their controls on mass education and the most modern systems of communication. Thus, as in Russia, they hasten to increase the literacy of the masses so they can fully utilize propaganda to persuade their subjects to support their own subjugation. Literacy itself becomes a tool of dictatorship."

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STAMFORD, CONN.—Elm Court

Heavy Chemicals

Sodium stannate was priced lower last week and so were tin crystals. These declines were directly the result of the downward tendency of tin metal which was established at the lowest price since January, 1948. Other tin based chemicals closed weak with a downward revision expected shortly. No announcement of a change in the price of antimony sulphide was made although lower prices were expected on account of the recent reduction in the price of antimony metal. Copper continued firm with most of February's output now under contract. Sales of lead in January showed improvement over December and no weak spots were uncovered at the close of the month. Zinc held steady although efforts to advance the price were met with considerable seller resistance.

Labor difficulties at a West Virginia chlorine plant were settled last week and production was resumed. One of the largest copper sulphate plants has closed down on account of labor troubles. This follows the withdrawal recently of another producer and creates a situation that would be more serious if the active agricultural season was in progress. Electrolytic caustic soda production has been increased and will probably continue at a high level in view of the heavy demand for chlorine. Potassium muriate is being produced at the three Carlsbad plants with output running from 20 to 30 percent of normal.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.0 percent for the week ending January 21, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 100.4 in the preceding week and 95.2 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Supply situation comfortable with inquiry slanting toward expansion. November, 1949, production amounted to 115,667 tons of synthetic, compared with 108,604 tons in October and 93,923 tons in November, 1948.

Ammoniac Sal—Buying interest in white granular from the dry-battery manufacturers showed improvement at the close of the month. Inquiry from other consuming sources revealed no unusual activity. Stocks remained fair but not excessive and prices continued steady.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Some relaxation in demand last week and it looked as though cracker-bakeries had built up inventories to a working level temporarily at least.

Carbon Bisulphide — November, 1949, production was higher than the preceding month. The total registered 34,547,142 pounds, compared with 32,616,136 pounds in October. Output in November, 1948, was 35,983,931 pounds. No change in prices since the reduction of the tank-car figure on January 1.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Output in November gained over the previous month but was below the corresponding month in 1948. Market situation steady with supply about equal to current requirements but no important excess. Production in November was 17,154,033 pounds, compared with 14,648,296 in October and 18,394,750 pounds in November 1948.

Chlorine—Settlement of labor difficulties at a West Virginia plant has permitted more chlorine to reach consumers. The strike was settled late last Tuesday and shipments were resumed shortly after. Production at this plant was suspended within one day of three weeks. The market position has remained definitely tight with demand continuing to exceed production.

Copper Sulphate—Closing of a plant on Long Island by a labor dispute and the recent withdrawal of another producer has materially affected output. This condition would be more serious if the agricultural demand was active. Inventories at the Long Island plant are said to be ample to meet industrial requirements but were picketed last week. It is hoped the strike will end shortly and, so far, consumers have not experienced any unusual inconvenience.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock — Consuming demand has kept slightly ahead of output without creating any shortage, as inventories were sufficiently large to meet requirements. The market has continued firm and without quotable change in prices.

Glauber's Salt—Anhydrous has found a fair seasonal outlet during the past month on the basis of $2 per 100 pounds in bags, carlot shipments from works. It was stated that the market has experienced some competition from importers. Crystals have not found a ready market and demand has continued definitely slow, with occasional sales at $1.60 per 100 pounds works.

Manganese Acetate—Market sustained on the basis of 32c. per pound, with movement quiet. Hydrated is priced at 34c. per pound works, and carbonate at 31c. spot. Small lot sales have predominated during the past month.

Nickel Sulphate—Available stocks did not appear as free at the close as at the opening of the month. Platers can get shipments readily enough, regardless of the recent suspension of production at one plant. A supplier whose output was temporarily under contract is now taking orders for March shipment.

Salt—Based on reports from producers, representing a large proportion of the total evaporated and solar salt production in the continental United States, shipments in November, 1949, were:—evaporated medium grainer, 31,146 tons; vacuum pan, 107,522 tons; packers, 818 tons; blocks, 16,277 tons, and table, 24,620 tons, making a total of 180,383 tons. Solar salt, 34,907 tons, showing a combined total of 215,290 tons, compared with 221,242 tons in the preceding month. Shipments from January 1 through November 30 were 2,350,248 tons. According to the Bureau of Mines, for the year 1948, evaporated and solar salt production constituted 19½ percent of the total domestic production.

Salt Cake—Shipments holding a fair average to kraft paper mills where capacity production has been sustained throughout the month. While odd lots of imported material have occasionally been offered at concessions, domestic has held steady at $22 per ton bulk, delivered East. Production of crude commercial in November 1949 amounted to 43,022 tons, compared with a revised total of 41,184 tons in October and 58,294 tons in November in the preceding year.

Soda Ash—Shipments of both light and dense ash have held a fair average during the month of January. Production was never pushed to meet requirements and stocks for prompt shipment continued available. The outlook was described as favorable, more so than in caustic soda.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks of all forms have continued adequate to meet requirements. Production was augmented during the week by the resumption of activities at a West Virginia plant that had been shutdown by labor difficulties for about three weeks. Exports to the Philippine Republic have been temporarily checked by the refusal of import licenses. It was stated that inventories in the Republic at present have reached the overflow-stage and that restrictions will hold until stocks are reduced.

Sodium Nitrite — Meat-packers have continued to purchase this chemical throughout the past month but not in sufficient quantities to pinch the supply position. Demand from other quarters did not exceed seasonal limits.

Sodium Phosphate — Production of tribasic in November, 1949, amounted to 5,788 tons, compared with 6,153 tons in October and 7,595 tons in November, 1948. November output of meta was 2,647 tons, against 2,652 in the preceding month and 3,557 tons in November, 1948. Production of tetra in November was placed at 7,123 tons, compared with 8,117 in October and 5,935 tons in November 1948.

Sodium Stannate — Priced lower as a prompt response to the decline in tin metal. At the close of the week, the mar-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Sodium stannate, 1.70c. per lb.
Tin crystals, ⅝c. per lb.
Tin metal, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
213.8	213.8	216.4	236.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	121.8	122.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

ket was quoted at 43.3c. to 49.8c. per pound freight allowed East. Consumer purchases have not exceeded the limit of actual necessities.

Sodium Tungstate — Prices remained steady throughout the month of January at $1.10 per pound in kegs delivered East. Demand while spotty averaged fair for the month with stocks sufficient to meet requirements.

Tin Crystals—Priced lower as a result of the decline in the metal. Closing quotation was 57½c. per pound based on 75c. tin. Small lot sales for actual wants accounted for the market's activity.

Acids

Hydrofluoric — Miscellaneous inquiries including the chemical, ceramic, glass and gasoline industries reached the market in fair volume during the past month. Prices remained unchanged and stocks were adequate to meet requirements. Production of anhydrous and technical in November last year totaled 4,344,000 pounds, compared with a revised amount of 4,304,000 in October and 6,449,000 pounds in November 1948.

Muriatic — Production reached a new high in November 1949. The total was 44,668 tons, compared with a revised amount of 43,616 tons in the preceding month and 38,889 tons in November 1948.

Nitric—Stocks have been kept adequate to meet demand for nitrating uses. November 1949 production was placed at 91,832 tons, against 85,208 in the preceding month and 91,348 tons in November of the preceding year.

Oxalic—No shortage of stocks during the past month. Buying interest increased at intervals, with small lots commanding the most attention. Sales to the garage interests accounted for a sizable amount of the month's activity. There were no price changes uncovered.

Phosphoric—November 1949 showed a production of 120,127 tons, including 65,686 made from phosphorus and 54,441 made from phosphate rock. The October total was revised to 124,479 tons and in November 1948 output registered 104,435 tons.

Sulphuric—Shipments, while heavy, were subjected to irregularity during November. Some pickup in the agricultural demand was reported late in the month and some relaxation from the iron and steel industry. Inquiry from other sources remained about seasonal. Stocks in this area were adequate to meet requirements.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic primary aluminum output of 35,865 short tons in November established the lowest average daily rate of production since July 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. The strike at two reduction plants, affecting over one-quarter of the national capacity, continued through November and lowered output 22 percent from the preceding month. Stocks of aluminum at producing plants were reduced from 46,607 tons to 39,738 tons during November. Quoted base prices of primary pig and ingot remained unchanged at 16c. and 17c. per pound, respectively.

Copper—Firm with prices unchanged at the close of the month. Closing of a refinery on Long Island is expected to be shortlived and was reflected in smaller demand for scrap. About all industrial requirements for January have been satisfied and it was stated that production for most of February is now under contract. Electrolytic was priced at 18½c. per pound, delivered, Valley basis.

Lead—Total sales for January were considered fair and above those for December. No weak spots were uncovered at the close of the month. The battery trade showed more interest last week regardless of the unseasonal weather. There was less competition from foreign sellers, and prices closed steady at 12c. per pound, New York, and 11.80c. St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Market situation remained quiet at the close of the month, with an absence of important consuming interest. Sellers named $71 for 100-flask lots and $73 for smaller quantities. Shipments were quoted on the basis of $70.30 per flask for prompt.

San Francisco.—There has been no improvement in buying interest here and a quiet market obtains. Metal quoted $73 per flask.

Silver—Market steady at the close of the month. January occasioned no change in prices and demand and supply appeared to be evenly balanced. Silver bullion was priced at 73¼c. per ounce in the New York market.

Tin—Another reduction by RFC established the market at 75c. per pound, a decline of 1¼c. and a total decline of 28c.

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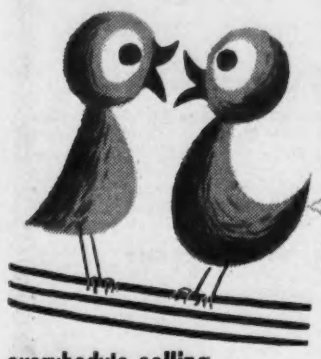

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from the high of $1.03 per pound named early in January 1948.

Zinc—Some pickup in sales to galvanizers regardless of uncertainty in iron and steel production brought about by coal shortage. Market firm at 9¾c. per pound for prime western, basis East St. Louis. Efforts to advance the price to 10c. have met with resistance. Special grades have remained short. Stocks of prime western were about adequate to meet requirements but no surplus at present.

VanLiew, Simmons Retire From Diamond Alkali Div.

Alfred B. VanLiew, vice-president and treasurer of the Martin Dennis Company Division, Diamond Alkali Company, and John J. Simmons, director of sales and service of the division, have retired. Mr. VanLiew is seventy-three years old and Mr. Simmons is seventy, and their combined service records total seventy-five years.

Concurrently, the parent company has announced a realignment of assignments within its sales organization. Charles E. Grant, product sales manager of chromium chemicals, has been placed in charge of domestic sales of fat liquors and "Tanolin" chrome tanning compound, produced by the Martin Dennis Company. Mr. Grant will be assisted by George E. Grant, and export sales of Martin Dennis products will be handled by S. S. Savage, recently appointed director of Diamond Alkali's export division.

Plastics Engineers Elect C. T. Clark 1950 President

The Society of Plastics Engineers elected C. Todd Clark, director of the plastics division of the F. Burkart Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, president at its recent meeting in Cleveland. Other officers chosen were: — vice-president, Islyn Thomas, president of Thomas Manufacturing Corporation, Newark, N. J.; secretary, Robert L. Davis, sales engineer for the Continental Can Company, Cambridge, Ohio, and treasurer, W. O. Bracken, Hercules Powder Company.

Aluminum Ass'n Elects

The Aluminum Association elected R. S. Reynolds, jr., Reynolds Metals Company, president at its recent annual meeting in New York. The following were elected vice-presidents:—E. G. Grundstrom, Advance Aluminum Castings Corporation; M. E. Rosenthal, United Smelting & Aluminum Company, and George N. Wright, John Harsh Bronze & Foundry Company. A. V. Davis, Aluminum Company of America, was reelected chairman of the board, and Donald M. White was reappointed secretary and treasurer.

Pennsalt Engages Two

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has added Robert T. Mills and Ralph C. Erskine, jr., to the staff of its advertising department. Mr. Mills will handle the advertising of Pennsalt's heavy chemicals, special chemicals and agricultural chemicals departments. Mr. Erskine will supervise art work within the department, as well as handling the advertising for the company's laundry and dry cleaning, and B-K household products.

Glyco Assigns Peters To Development Dept.

Dr. Franklin T. Peters has been assigned to the newly formed development department of Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been with the company, in the sales department, since 1947, following ten years with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in research positions.

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Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 3

Only moderate increases in these resins is in prospect.

"If normal demands for glycerin continue, the production in 1950 will depend on three major factors. Synthetic production will probably be somewhat higher than in 1949, since the synthetic plant was not operated at capacity during the first months of 1949. Availability of crude glycerin from the candle and soap industries will probably show little, if any, increase of 1949 because soap production in 1950 is expected to be steady. Finally, recent imports indicate that there may be increased offerings of crude glycerin from overseas. Therefore, it is believed that the supply of glycerin will probably increase moderately, thus placing the industry in a position either to supply possible increases in demand or to build up the present low stocks.

"Aliphatic chemicals for solvent and synthesis purposes, including the alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters and ethers in the methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and amyl classes, have been in growing demand for many years. Extensive consumption in the manufacture of synthetic chemicals and chemical products plus the anticipated large use in automobile finishes in 1950 will result in a continuing high demand for these oxygenated aliphatic chemicals.

"Coaltar dye producers in 1950 will find increasing competition in the overseas markets from foreign manufacturers because of greater output in foreign plants and also because of dollar shortages. Domestic stocks of dyes in the United States have been replenished and textile dyes are in good supply. As a result no great increase in dye production can be expected in 1950. However, the need to replenish stocks of textiles consumed in 1950 because of a strong consumer purchasing power should bring continuing heavy demands for coaltar dyes and keep the volume of output near or above the present level.

"The reentry of Denmark and Hungary in the casein market may bring prices of Argentine and United States casein to lower levels in 1950.

"Increased interest in glue and gelatin shown in 1949 is expected to continue in 1950, with imports of certain grades used to augment domestic production.

"The industrial alcohol market should remain at present level of supply, demand and price throughout most of 1950. Additional synthetic production of around 5,000,000 gallons as a byproduct of the Fischer Tropsch process plant due in 1950 will intensify the competition between the fermentation and synthetic processes. This situation should insure a continued price stability even though the current selling price represents only a small margin of profit."

Monsanto Issues Parathion Data

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has published an illustrated folder detailing instructions for the safe handling of parathion by formulators, distributors and customers.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood, hoof meal and tankage prices were lowered last week as a result of a slowdown in consuming demand. Menhaden meal and scrap were also priced lower partly from a relaxation of demand and partly from a keener state of competition occasioned by imported fish meal. The reduced buying power appeared to be inspired by the decline in prices of several important farm products. Bone meal was not quoted lower although the tone of the market was easier in sympathy with the lower prices named for other packing-house byproducts. Sabadilla powder processed with lime scored another advance as a result of higher producing costs.

Closing of some of the iron and steel plants cutback the production of coke-oven ammonium sulphate. Mixers, however, were not urgent in their demand for deliveries as the current shortage of potash has seriously slowed down fertilizer mixing operations. Reports were current in the trade that some mixers are contemplating reprocessing their present inventories in order to make a blend with a lower potash content. Indications pointed to a pickup in the general movement of superphosphate in the near future. Potash is being produced in the Carlsbad plants on a limited scale. Labor did not respond enthusiastically to the call to return to work but the situation is better with plenty of room for improvement.

NFA reports that fertilizer tax tag sales plus shipment tonnage figures from certain states totaled 9,626,000 equivalent short tons during the calendar year 1949. This figure is based on reports from 13 southern and midwestern states having programs involving fertilizer taxation. The 1949 tonnage represents a gain of some 291,000 over the comparable figure for 1948. Fertilizer consumption for the nation as a whole, it will be recalled, reached an all-time high in 1948. While 1948 equivalent tonnages exceeded those of 1949 in 8 of the 12 months, exceptionally large amounts reported for February, March, April and May, 1949, were more than sufficient to offset declines reported during the remaining months.

Figures released by the Bureau of Mines show that ammonium sulphate production at oven coke plants in the United States during November total 44,025 short tons from coke-oven ammonia and 5,912 tons from purchased converters' ammonia. Production from coke-oven ammonia was 117 percent higher than in October, as steel mills and coal mines resumed operations in the latter half of November. The NH_3 content of the month's output of ammonia liquor amounted to 1,355 short tons or 15 percent more than in October.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of original solution in November, 1949, amounted to 76,716 tons, including 64,351 tons of fertilizer grade and 12,365 of other grades. Total output in October, 1949, was revised to 70,864 tons and in November, 1948, production registered 79,222 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate, Converters—November, 1949, showed the highest production of technical on record. The total was 157,171,000 pounds, compared with 142,756,000 in the preceding month and 46,147,000 in November, 1948. While production of coke-oven sulphate has been lowered by cutback output in the iron and steel industry, the current movement to mixers is not up to expectations on account of the shortage of potash.

Bone Meal—Buying interest for feed and fertilizer is not as active as noted earlier in the month. Easier markets for farm products appeared to have tempered demand for bone meal. Suppliers continued to name $65 per ton but the tone of the market could not be described as strong.

Castor Pomace—Close of the month did not disclose any easement from the tight position of stocks. The absence of offerings continued to check trading. Last sales were at $27.50 per ton works.

Dried Blood—Priced lower with sales down to $8 per unit of ammonia, New York and $7.75 Chicago. Support from the feed trade relaxed and activity was spotty.

Fish Meal—Menhaden meal was priced lower at $165 per ton, Baltimore area. Scrap was also quoted lower at $155 per ton. Slower demand with competition from imported fish meal accounted for the downward price revision.

Hoof Meal—Priced lower at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. The reduction was the result of a relaxation of demand. The revision is the first recorded since August 8, 1949.

Sodium Nitrate—Movement increasing in areas in the South, no unusual activity here. Stocks ample to meet current requirements.

Tankage—Market lower at $8.25 per unit of ammonia New York and $8 at Chicago. Demand from feed trade down at close of the month.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments to Japan have put a dent in stocks but it was stated there is no shortage of supplies except that some lower grades are relatively scarce. The domestic movement has continued fair, although aggravated at times by slow shipments of superphosphate to mixers.

Superphosphate—Market steady at current prices with indications of a general pickup in shipments in February. Stocks at present are a little less than a year ago with shipments also below those of 1949 for corresponding dates.

Potashes

Limited production in the Carlsbad area was noted last week. Plants were not fully manned as labor did not respond enthusiastically to the call to return to work. The situation showed improvement but not to the extent generally expected. The fact that some material has been produced and shipped after nearly nine weeks of plant idleness was at least considered encouraging.

According to trade reports, approximately 50,000 tons of muriate have been offered in the American market. The potash is of East German origin for shipments covering February, March and April. Not all of this material has been sold as there was doubt about the full amount being delivered. The test averages 50 percent K_2O and sales have been reported at prices ranging all the way from 73c. to 85c. per unit landed at Atlantic coast ports. An importation of 900 bags of potassium sulphate from Hamburg was recorded last week.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The market has been extremely dull during the week. Sellers are offering good supplies of all fertilizers with little or no buying interest. The local trade has no indication as to the future trend of conditions and will venture no price changes. Fish meal prices have been shaded down a little but stocks continue to move slowly. Demands for ammonia nitrate have been fairly strong. In general the market here reflects the aftermath of the recent cold weather which hit produce areas in the Imperial Valley as well as citrus and farm areas surrounding Los Angeles.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same bagged. $2.50 less in bulk. Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $70 to $71 per ton for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $156 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $169-$172.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine f.o.b. Los Angeles; $187.60 per ton for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco. Nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor with bulk quoted at $48 per ton Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area; $2.50 extra for bags; triple, $68.50 to $71.50 per ton, 42 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sabadilla seed ground with lime, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
scrap, menhaden, $5 per ton.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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Pesticides

Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona, are being removed from the pink bollworm lightly infested area, the Secretary of Agriculture announced. Intensive field surveys and inspections of trash from all gins handling cotton produced in those counties have been made during the past three years. These have failed to reveal any pink bollworms. Infestations in these two counties are therefore considered as eradicated. It is no longer necessary to continue the quarantine regulations affecting shipments of cotton and cotton products from these sections.

Benzene Hexachloride—Market position competitive with trading not unusually active. November 1949 production was 1,880,162 pounds, compared with a revised total of 2,573,752 in October and 1,137,205 pounds in November 1948. The isomer content of BHC in November was 288,790 pounds, against a revised total of 380,118 in the preceding month and 167,161 pounds in November 1948.

Calcium Arsenate—Production in November 1949 amounted to 1,151,000 pounds. Output of lead arsenate in November was 676,000 pounds. Production for October 1949 and November 1948 cannot be shown without disclosing names of individual manufacturers.

DDT—November 1949 output was lower at 1,818,939 pounds, compared with a revised total of 3,063,529 in the preceding month and 2,679,474 pounds for November 1948. List prices have not changed but it is stated that sales have been made at lower prices.

Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate — Manufacturers of household sprays are taking this basic material in seasonal quantities. The market position is steady with drums in carlots or truckloads priced at $3.85 per gallon and a range upward to $4.05, f.o.b. works.

Sabadilla-Lime—Priced higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound, f.o.b. New York, for activated sabadilla seed ground with lime. The advance is the result of increased producing costs occasioned by the high prices current for sabadilla seed.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of native sulphur in November 1949 amounted to 378,644 long tons, compared with 419,496 in the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total shipments from January 1949 through November were 4,363,203 long tons, against 4,553,197 for the corresponding time in 1948. Apparent sales during this period amounted to 4,461,508 long tons in 1949, compared with 4,575,548 in 1948. Stocks on November 30, 1949, were 3,115,865 long tons in producers' hands, against 3,226,170 on the same date in 1948

Kraft Bag Has New Plant

The Kraft Bag Corporation has recently placed a new conversion plant at St. Marys, Ga., into full operation. Adjacent to the pulp and paper mill of the St. Marys Kraft Corporation, the new plant produces various types of heavy duty multiwall shipping sacks, which the company declares are easy to handle and fill, strong, sift proof, moisture proof and dust proof.

Int. Minerals Names McCoy Asst. to Potash Div. Head

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has appointed Sinclair B. McCoy assistant to A. Norman Into, vice-president in charge of its potash division. Mr. McCoy has served as general traffic manager of the company for the past five years, and will be succeeded in that capacity by Eugene J. Landis, who was formerly assistant general traffic manager. Ronald A. Ellwing, who has been chief clerk of the traffic department, will take over the post of assistant general traffic manager. Mr. McCoy, who has been with the company since 1927, will devote his time to work on special assignments in the potash division, particularly in connection with sales.

Mallinckrodt Has New Fungicide

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has commenced marketing "Cadminate," a new fungicide which is said to be effective in controlling dollar spot, copper spot and pink patch with one application per month at the rate of one-half ounce per 1,000 square feet of turf. The new product is an organic cadmium salt. Further information may be obtained from the company.

Phillips Names Bryant Fla. Nitrogen Fertilizer Sales Head

J. H. Bryant has been appointed manager of the Tampa, Fla., district of the Phillips Chemical Company's fertilizer sales division and the parent organization, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla. A graduate of Mississippi State College, Mr. Bryant joined the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation in 1936 as southern nitrogen fertilizer sales representative. During 1944 and 1945, he was a county agent with the Mississippi Extension service and more recently had been southeastern sales representative for the chemical department of Quaker Oats Company.

J. H. Bryant

Spencer Advances Schopflin

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed William Schopflin assistant sales manager, industrial chemical sales. Mr. Schopflin, who has been with the company since 1946, was formerly sales supervisor, industrial chemical sales. He will continue to make his headquarters in the company's Kansas City offices.

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Benzol	"ELASTEX" 28-P Plasticizer	Bardol* Rubber Compounding Oil
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Coaltar Chemicals

The coal shortage as a result of the current work stoppage by the miners, together with the accumulated dwindling of supplies above ground over recent months as a result of the three-day work-week, was regarded by the coaltar chemical industry as critical. It was of most concern to the coke oven operators who were, of course, more immediately affected, but tar distillers were likewise watching the situation carefully even though the impact of the coal shortage was slightly more remote from them.

There were certain steel companies which had to cut back their operations rather drastically, but most of the steel industry had not yet effected serious cutbacks despite the fact that their coal supplies above ground were far below normal.

There were no price movements in this market, and the index remained unchanged at 107.3. A quite strong possibility existed that synthetic phenol would soon be advanced in price, reflecting the recent increased cost of benzol.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having 93 percent of the steel capacity of the country were scheduled to produce at 93.9 percent of capacity during the past week. This was equivalent to 1,790,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,810,300 tons the previous week, and 1,863,800 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The supply of this material was somewhat on the short side, but as yet was not regarded as critical. The coal strike situation was held as a serious threat to supplies, but appreciably less so than the steel strike of some weeks ago. Whereas the recent steel strike shut off virtually all coking operations, the coal problem has been one of continuing dwindling supplies and threatened to develop into a critical curtailment in view of the current widespread work stoppage. As long as steel operations are not entirely closed down from lack of coal, some benzol will be produced, but unless the problem of the mine labor disputes is soon settled, the insufficient output of benzol will promptly lead to shortages which will be critical. To the steel company producers the problem was very real and regarded as critical. Tar distillers were likewise concerned, but not quite so acutely.

Tariff Commission reports indicated that the November production of motor grade benzol by tar distillers amounted to 294,366 gallons, as against a revised figure for October of 86,954 gallons. Meanwhile, coke oven operators produced in November some 588,916 gallons of motor grade benzol, compared with October's output of 434,755 gallons.

The combined output of all grades of benzol, other than motor benzol, in November amounted to 1,050,273 gallons by tar distillers, and 6,734,319 gallons by coke oven operators. The corresponding production figures for October were 795,668 gallons for tar distillers, and 2,430,349 by coke oven operators.

Coaltar—This market remained essentially unchanged except for the overhanging threat of the coal miners' work stoppage. Demand was not appreciably up, as one might expect it to be, in lieu of the strike, and consumers were able to obtain material to meet their requirements.

Creosote—The supply position on this item was regarded as free, and, while there was a threat of curtailed output as a result of the current labor problem in the coal industry, consumers were not faced with any supply problem because of the abundant supplies on hand and the heavy volume of foreign imports. The firm price structure which this market assumed some months ago remained unchanged, and there were no price changes expected. Demand was generally regarded as good, and a sustained demand at a moderately good level was expected to continue. Ninety drums were imported from Hull.

The Tariff Commission reported the production of creosote by tar distillers in November as 5,202,998 gallons, compared with October at 5,268,603 gallons. Coke oven operators were reported to have produced in November 883,099 gallons, compared with an October output of 367,112 gallons.

Cresol — Following the price adjustments made on the various grades of cresol early in this month, the market settled down to what was regarded as likely to be a period of price stability. Supplies were said to be adequate, but not excessive. Domestic producers were able to move their output into regular consuming channels without too much disturbance from imported competitive materials.

The production of meta-para cresol in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 568,433 pounds, compared with an October output of 460,057 pounds. Production of the ortho-meta-para material in November was reported as 603,336 pounds.

Cresylic Acid — Under conditions of a steady and moderately good demand this market was regarded as about in balance between supply and consuming orders. The curtailment of production which was threatened by the coal situation had not yet had any significant effect on the market and it was felt that if the labor problems were soon resolved, that the impact of the coal work stoppage on this item would be readily absorbed. The market was not currently disturbed by severe competition of imported materials, as it was a year ago. Some 232 drums were imported from Rotterdam.

The production of refined cresylic acid during the month of November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 1,882,676 pounds, as compared with an October output of 1,903,386 pounds. These figures include refined cresylic acid made from petroleum.

Naphthalene — The price structure on domestically produced material remained firm. This market, however, was currently somewhat analogous to the cresylic acid market of a year ago in that it was being harassed by competitive influences from imported material which appeared to be coming into this country in sufficient volume to command the attention of domestic producers. The market was likely to become easier still in the months immediately ahead, because the phthalic anhydride supply situation was beginning to emerge from a balanced supply toward becoming long. No phthalic anhydride producer was as yet in what might be called a long supply position, but supplies were certainly free, and the balance was shifting in the direction of increasing availability of spot material.

In view of this easing of phthalic anhydride which was likely to become more free as resin demand in the forthcoming months declines, the market position of naphthalene was not expected to firm. Some 3,200 bags were imported from Antwerp.

Naphthalene having a melting point of less than 79 degrees Centigrade produced by tar distillers from purchased coaltar, or from oil-gas or water-gas tar produced or purchased, amounted to 16,593,098 pounds in November, according to the Tariff Commission. The revised production figure on this crude naphthalene for October was 16,677,337 pounds. Output of refined naphthalene having a melting point of 79 degrees Centigrade or over, by tar distillers amounted to 6,794,164 pounds in November, compared with 5,773,878 pounds in October. Meanwhile, coke oven operators turned out in November 3,486,439 pounds of crude naphthalene, compared with an output of 944,330 pounds during October.

Phenol—There was a quite good possi-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
107.3	107.3	110.1	141.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended January 21 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,023,865
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,512,723
Benzol	gals.	3,341,034
Coaltar	gals.	12,394,159
Creosote oil	gals.	689,761
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,638,184
Phenol	lbs.	193,995
Toluol	gals.	668,206
Xylol	gals.	150,885

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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bility that the price of synthetic phenol would soon be advanced, reflecting the recent increased cost of benzol. The recent steel strike was settled in just about the last moments before phenol supplies would have been critically affected for lack of benzol. Meanwhile, the phenol supply situation was such that demand was being supplied on synthetic phenol almost directly out of production, allowing only moderately limited stocks to be accumulated. Accordingly in the benzol consuming part of the phenol industry, the current coal mining work stoppage was being viewed with particular interest because of its threatened curtailment of benzol output. As yet there were no actual significant effects reflected in the phenol market on either synthetic or natural material, but producers were carefully studying the situation. Prices were as yet unchanged.

The combined production of natural and synthetic phenol, both technical and USP, was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 20,307,173 pounds in November, compared with the revised production figure for October of 18,927,563 pounds.

Pyridin—Prices were unchanged on this item, following the late December price reduction. Demand for the pharmaceutical grade was strong, particularly for antihistaminic drug manufacture. One of the producers of pyridin based antihistaminic drugs estimated that the 1950 retail volume of "over the counter" antihistamine materials of all kinds would amount to some $72,000,000, and that the prescription type of antihistamines would amount to about $28,000,000 in addition, bringing the antihistamine drug business volume at the retail level to around $100,000,000. Pyridin production in recent months has shown a substantial increase in production, which was probably due in part from the sale of antihistamine drugs over the counter, since it was authorized in October. It was estimated by a drug producer that in the last three months such sales at the retail level amounted to around $15,000,000.

Solvent Naphtha—This market was characterized by a firm price position, and strong demand for the available supplies. The usual tight supply position prevailed because there was not enough available to supply the full demand.

Toluol—A heavy demand for toluol continued to characterize the market, and supplies of the coaltar source material were such that established customers were being taken care of, but there was no significant excess from which spot purchases could be made. Accordingly, the market was regarded as in reasonably good balance. The critical coal situation which threatened to significantly curtail production, would likely be offset in certain areas such as Detroit, by strikes in certain automotive plants, leaving the demand and supply relationship essentially unchanged for the immediate future.

According to Tariff Commission reports, coke oven operators produced 1,454,545 gallons of toluol in November, compared with 742,883 gallons in October. Production from all other sources totaled 3,102,081 gallons in November compared with the revised production figure for October of 2,314,630 gallons.

Xylol—The supply of coaltar source xylol was tight with no sign of any easing in the situation. Prices were unchanged. November production of xylol from all sources amounted to 4,223,508 gallons, compared with the revised production figures for October of 3,826,018 gallons.

Intermediates

Anilin—The anilin market was one of adequate supplies from which prompt shipment could be made under a firm price structure. Demand was moderately good, and for the immediate future was expected to remain so.

The Tariff Commission reported the anilin production for November at 7,283,657 pounds, compared with an October output of 6,840,396 pounds.

Monochlorobenzene—This market was steady with respect to both production and consumption. November production was reported as 24,197,025 pounds, compared with the October output of 24,099,227 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—The price position of this intermediate was firmly held, but the supply position began to show evidences of easing. The alkyd resin demand was still good, but it was felt reasonable to assume that the coming months would see some decline in output and tend to ease the supply situation still more. Currently, the supply and demand were regarded as about balanced, but there were indications of the market tending toward

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a more free supply, and the feeling was expressed that whereas output was apparently almost entirely committed on contract, that early February would see not all of the contract material taken out, leaving more material for spot sale.

The Tariff Commission reported the output of phthalic anhydride in November as 16,339,944 pounds, compared with an October output of 16,284,350 pounds.

Styrene—The price of 15 cents per pound on styrene monomer in tankcars was unchanged. Demand remained good, and was expected to continue at moderately good levels for the weeks immediately ahead. November production of styrene was reported by the Tariff Commission as 33,966,532 pounds, compared with an October production of 35,272,550 pounds.

Trade Briefs

U. S. Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio, has published a new booklet giving information on all formulations of its "Tygon" plastic tubing.

Ernest Nathan, president of Warwick Chemical Company, recently explained the basic principles of water-repelling fabrics on a television program called "Your Television Shopper."

Hydrogen peroxide solutions of 27.5 percent, 35 percent and 50 percent concentration are described in a new booklet prepared by the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company. Copies are available on request from the company or its sales agent, the Becco Sales Corporation, Station B, Buffalo 7, N Y.

Bids Wanted

Chemicals & Drugs, various, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-67, February 9; Invitation A-72, February 10.

Dehydrating agent, 6,839,060 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 638-782, February 13.

Linseed oil, raw, 10,092 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 228, February 10.

Penicillin, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-66, February 6.

Petrolatum, white, 79,980 kilos, yellow, 50,004 kilos, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 366, February 10.

Rust preventive, 33,000 gallons, Army Ordnance (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 200, February 6; 44,000 gallons, invitation 201, February 6.

Shortening, 800,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 509, February 14.

Soya flour, defatted, 4,408,400 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 513, February 6.

Sulphuric acid, 1,500 tons, Army Engineers Corps (Washington 25) invitation CIVENG-59, February 10.

Thinner, paint, 8,250 gallons, Army Ordnance Department, Raritan Arsenal (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 225, February 10; 16,500 gallons, invitation 226, February 10.

Tricresyl phosphate, 6,050 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,099, February 23.

Turpentine, wood, steam distilled, 3,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J.) invitation 233, February 13; 5,060 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 1250, February 20.

Billings Leaves ACS Post

Erle M. Billings, retired executive of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has resigned as secretary of the committee on professional training of the American Chemical Society. John Howard, business and technical personnel director of the Eastman Kodak Company, has been named to succeed Mr. Billings.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While activity in textile and leather chemicals was restricted to purchases for actual requirements, the market remained steady at unchanged quotations except for egg derivatives which were easier with the unsettled egg market. Prices of egg albumen and yolk were reduced 3 cents per pound, dropping the index to 262.1, compared with 364.2 for the corresponding week last year.

Trading in sizing materials was chiefly of a hand to mouth nature. Potato starch was inactive. Large consumers were not interested in replacements at present and were reducing inventories. Corn dextrin and starch were in steady demand, chiefly for prompt delivery. Stocks of tapioca flour were adequate on the spot to meet the light consuming demand. Inquiry for shipment from primary sources also was inactive. Sago flour was steady for shipment from producing points, though business was reported quiet. Stocks on the spot were in fair request.

Consuming inquiry for tanning materials continued slow. While trading was quiet, prices were maintained for domestic and foreign materials. Arrivals from foreign sources have been quite heavy during the past month against contracts placed last Winter.

Cattlehide production for November were reported at 1,869,000 hides, compared with 1,870,000 hides in October according to Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins totaled 858,000 in November against 886,000 in October; goat and kid skins, 2,747,000 against 2,956,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,691,000 against 2,694,000.

November average weekly wool consumption was 10,800,000 pounds on a scoured basis, 7 percent below both the October, 1949, and November, 1948, levels, according to the Bureau of the Census. The October-November decline was confined to apparel class wool; November consumption of carpet class wool was 8 percent above that for October. Wool consumption through November, 1949, was 29 percent below consumption in the first 47 weeks of 1948.

Output of woolen and worsted system yarn in November averaged 14,400,000 pounds per week, about the same as November, 1948, but 8 percent below the level of October, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. Yarn production for the year-to-date, 610,000,000 pounds, was 17 percent below output for the first 47 weeks of 1948. There were 3,300,000 spindles in place in both November and October but the number active decreased from 2,700,000 to 2,600,000. The number of hours operated per week in November was 184,000,000, 18,000,000 hours below the October weekly level.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 3c. per lb.
Yolk, dom., 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
262.1	264.6	286.0	364.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production in November totaled 70,852,584 pounds, compared with 68,704,244 pounds in October and 73,450,185 pounds during November, 1948, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Consuming demand was reported fair and spotty. Quotations were without change.

Bichromates—This market was unchanged and steady. Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt requirements. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Conditions in this market continued steady. Business was light and spotty. Prices were well held.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Moderate demand was noted for actual requirements. Supplies were adequate to cover requirements. Quotations were without change.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading lacked snap and was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Prices for all grades were unchanged and well held.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Quiet demand was reported for albumin and dried soluble blood. Consumers of late have confined demand to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to take sizable quantities for prompt requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged and were guaranteed against advance until January 31.

Corn Starch—Steady demand was reported for prompt delivery. Buyers were not disposed to purchase ahead as quotations were guaranteed against advance up to January 31. Visible corn supply declined 40,000 bushels to 46,052,000 bushels for the week ended January 21, compared with 46,287,000 bushels for the same time last year. Corn stocks on January 1 were the largest on record on that date, totaling 2,829,664,000 bushels, compared with 2,641,330,000 bushels a year ago and 1,555,504,000 bushels, January 1, 1948, according to the Department of Agriculture. The use of corn since harvest has been the heaviest on record, the department stated.

Egg Albumen—Increased supplies and limited demand kept this market unsettled. Offerings were quite liberal. Edible flake was lower at $1.53 to $1.57 per pound, for less carlot quantities and powdered, $1.58 to $1.61, same basis. Good quality technical grade was held at 78c. to 90c. per pound, as to quantity, with off quality available at several cents less. With eggs cheaper, government officials are looking for increased consumption and this in turn is expected to reduce government purchases of dried eggs under the support program.

Egg Yolk—Trading was reported slow, and confined to small lots for actual requirements. Quotations were easier and reduced 3c. per pound. Domestic yolk ranged from $1.12 to $1.15 per pound, as to quantity and seller. Chinese yolk was inactive and quoted at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, duty paid, spot delivery, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Trading was reported slow, chiefly for immediate requirements. Large consumers were reported out of the market, working off moderate inventories. Prices were unchanged and steady. Offerings were more liberal from producing sources. Carlots were quoted at 4¾c. per pound, mills, Maine, and 5¼c., Idaho. Demand was light for spot delivery. Less carlots ranged from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, as to quantity, ex warehouse.

Rice Starch—Business was limited to actual needs. Spot supplies were maintained at 12½c. per pound, ex warehouse.

Sago Flour—Trading was quiet. Primary market remained steady. Shipments were quoted at 5.15c. to 5.40c. per pound, ex dock, depending upon delivery. Stocks on the spot were unchanged at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Quietness prevailed in this market last week. Stocks were reported liberal. Consumers showed little interest except for small lots for actual needs. Prices of all grades were without change. High grades were quoted at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity; medium, 6½c. to 6¾c., and low, 5½c. to 6½c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying was spotty and of a hand-to-mouth nature. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Cutch—This market was reported quiet but steady. Shipments were available at 7c. per pound, ex dock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners showed little inquiry for replacements. South American bark was offered for shipment at unchanged quotations.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was inactive. Prices for shipments were unchanged. Offers were fairly liberal at former quotations.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and steady. Arrivals at New York totaled 1,300 bags from Buenos Aires and 600 bags from Hull last week for delivery against former contracts.

Valonia—Buying interest for replacement continued slow. Offers of cups for shipment were maintained at current quotations.

Wattle—Conditions in this market remained steady. Shipments of bark and extract were well held at former levels. Imports of bark were reported at 3,265 bales and 4,674 bags of extract at New York last week for delivery against previous contracts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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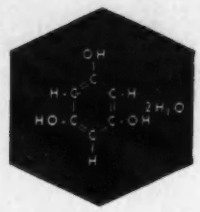

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

One of the features of the drug market last week was the announcement of the latest antibiotic, called terramycin, derived from the fungus *streptomyces rimosus*. The declining price structure in penicillin salts at the bulk sales level became clarified last week, with the net declines on the order of ½ cent to ¾ cent per 100,000 units in quantities of 25 billion units or more. Agar was off another 10 cents per pound in some quarters, while others held the former price levels. Rutin continued weak with prices off in some sources. Reflecting the strong ginger and capsicum markets, the price of their respective oleoresins was tending generally upward. The index was unchanged remaining at 253.6.

Acetaldehyde prices were fairly uniform, but in less than carlot drum quantities there was a ½ cent spread between producers. There was reported a good business volume in organics generally, and a high level of demand was expected for the balance of the quarter. Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride declined $1.50 per pound.

A producer of antihistaminic drugs estimated that since over the counter sales were authorized some three months ago, the sales volume of "over the counter" antihistaminics amounted to some $15,000,000 and that in promoting these sales and introducing the products that some $4,000,000 had been spent in advertising. Meanwhile, the drug producer estimated that the retail sales volume of antihistaminic drugs in 1950 would be around $100,000,000 of which some $72,000,000 would be over the counter sales, and some $28,000,000 would be prescription sales.

Acetaldehyde—The price structure on this item was regarded as firm and with demand at a good level, the prospect for a continued firm price position were considered good. Supplies were said to be liberal. Current quotations stood at 9½c. per pound in tankcars. 11½c. in drum-carlots, and in less than carlot drum quantities, prices ranged from 12c. to 12½c. per pound. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis.

Acetonitrile — This material in drum carlot quantities was quoted firmly at 43c. per pound, and in less than carlot drum quantities at 45c., unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over recent months. Supplies were said to be liberal against which there was currently a moderately good demand.

Agar—Kobe No. 1 agar was quoted in the market at prices in the range of $1.40 to $1.50 per pound. Meanwhile the powder made from Kobe No. 1 material was listed at $1.70 per pound. There were various grades of agar and powder on the market at all sorts of prices, and domestic material was also available in quantity. Consumption of these various qualities was largely dependent upon the end use to which they could be put. The price advantage which the cessation of Japanese government floor prices gave to No. 1 Kobe was reported to have increased its sales potential considerably, at the expense of the lower priced lower quality grades in certain end uses.

Aldol—The 95 percent grade in drums was quoted at 15c. to 16c. per pound depending upon quantity. Demand was steady, and prices which had been firm for a long time were expected to continue so. The denaturing grade was unchanged from levels of $1.33 to $1.48 per gallon.

l-Arginine Hydrochloride — Prices were quoted in this market at various levels. Some quotations were as high as $140 per kilo for 5 kilos and $150 per kilo for 1 kilo, while in some quarters there were published quotations as low as $70 per kilo for 10 kilo quantities and $80 for 1 kilo. Both were claimed to be laboratory CP materials. The weighted average of material moving into consuming channels was currently reported to be at the higher levels, but the market was potentially felt to be softer, depending upon the availability of material at the lower price brackets.

Capsicum Oleoresin—The price position of this item was one in which African material was quoted at $7.75 per pound, and domestic at $6.75 per pound. Demand was described as moderate.

Castor Oil—Medicinal castor oil was unchanged. Beans were maintaining their firm tone, and the nominal price was reported to be $114 per long ton.

There were no imports of beans last week. Arrivals the previous week were 18,658 bags or 2,798,700 pounds, compared with 5,284 bags or 792,600 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports since January 1 of this year amounted to 120,948 bags equivalent to 18,142,200 pounds, compared with 228,815 bags or 34,322,250 pounds during the corresponding period of 1949.

Codliver Oil—Prices on this item were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent weeks. Demand was held to be generally slow, but there were no expectations of any price reductions or advances in the market. Large quantities could be had for $1.40 per gallon, and other quantities varied in price according to quantity up to $1.55 per gallon. Supplies were abundant.

Crotonaldehyde—Supplies of this item were reported as quite adequate to meet current demands, which since early Fall have been reported as good. Prices were firm at 16½c. per pound in drum carlots, and in less than carlots the quotations ranged from 17c. to 20c. per pound.

Ester Solvents—The market in all types of ester solvents was reported as strong with respect to demand, while the price structure on all grades was held firmly to former levels. There were no indications in the market of any price changes likely to develop, and a period of price stability was confidently looked for in most quarters.

Formaldehyde—Prices on this item were unchanged. The demand was reported running at a high level, and supplies were abundant. Under these conditions, the price position was likely to remain stable because while costs have advanced significantly since the last price change in December of 1948, the market was too competitive to allow the advance to be made.

Gelatin—Prices on silver label gelatin were unchanged last week. The total production of all grades of gelatin, except photographic, for November was reported by the Bureau of Census as 3,009,111 pounds, compared with the revised production figure for October of 3,016,427 pounds. November shipments of these gelatin grades totaled 2,398,816 pounds, leaving stocks at the end of November of 5,637,049 pounds.

Ginger Oleoresin—Reflecting the strong ginger market, the price of the oleoresin has been steadily gaining strength. Current prices on African material were quoted at $6.75 per pound, while the Jamaican material was listed at $7.50. The ginger market was such that there was no indication of relief from present shortages for the weeks immediately ahead. Accordingly a high price structure on oleoresin was to be expected.

Ketones—Ketone solvents were enjoying a good business volume. Price patterns were rigidly held to in all quarters, and there were no expected changes felt likely to develop in the market, at least for the balance of this quarter.

Menthol—This market continued quite inactive at a time of the year when normally there is a strong activity. Prices were fairly well held to former levels on spot material but trading was slight. Buyers for the most part were pretty well stocked with material which had been purchased at former lower prices, and were inclined to await new crop developments before placing any further substantial orders.

Metaldehyde—This item was in limited demand, being to a large extent a specialty item subject to fluctuating demand. Prices were quoted at 78c. to $1 per pound.

Paraldehyde — The technical grade of this material having a purity of at least 98 percent was said to be in good demand, and the steadily increasing call for the item which began in early Fall and continued up to the new year, was expected to continue at least for the first quarter. Prices on this grade in tankcars were quoted at 10½c. per pound on an f.o.b. works basis. On the same basis, less than drum carlots were quoted at 12½c. per pound, and in 5 to 10 gallon containers

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Capsicum oleoresin, 25c. per lb.
Ginger oleoresin, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Agar, 10c. per lb.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, $1.50 per lb.
Penicillin salts, bulk, ½c. to ¾c. per 100,000 units.
Rutin, 1c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
253.6	253.6	254.4	257.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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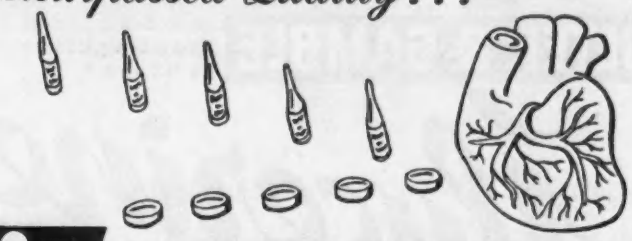

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the price was listed at 16½c. The USP grade of paraldehyde was quoted in carboys at 51c. to 53c. per pound.

Penicillin — Bulk quantity prices on penicillin salts were reduced in a downward price movement which started two weeks ago and which by late last week had settled down to a sufficiently clear pattern to warrant lower penicillin price quotations in OPD as definitely indicative of the market position. This decline in bulk penicillin prices was a reduction forced by the confused downward pressure of the item in distributive channels where acute competition led to unhealthy price cutting.

The amorphous types of penicillin salts were in such low demand that for the most part manufacturers had discontinued their manufacture, and were offering only remaining stocks at reduced prices. Consumption and demand were centered in the crystalline materials, and these were moving in heavy volume.

Crystalline potassium penicillin was currently quoted in bulk in quantities of over 25 billion units at 4c. per 100,000 units for the sterile grade, and at 3½c. per 100,000 units for the tablet grade. Crystalline sodium and crystalline procaine penicillin in the same bulk quantity purchases were quoted at 4½c. per 100,000 units.

In unlabelled vials for distributors, bulk quantities of vials of sodium and potassium penicillin were unchanged from former levels on the 100,000 and 200,000 unit vials. However, on the larger quantity unit vials there were significant reductions.

Potassium crystalline penicillin unlabeled vials of 500,000 units were reduced from 34c. per vial down to 28c. per vial. The 1,000,000 unit vial was reduced from 67½c. per vial down to 52c. per vial. Sodium crystalline penicillin unlabeled vials of 500,000 units were reduced from 35c. per vial down to 30½c. and the 1,000,000 unit vials from 68½c. per vial down to 57c. per vial. Potassium crystalline vials containing 2,000,000 units per vial were quoted under the new price schedule at $1 per vial, and the 2,000,000 unit vials of sodium crystalline penicillin were quoted at $1.03 per vial.

Rutin—This market continued the soft

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trend which has characterized it over recent months. Price quotations were down in some quarters, bringing the range on 10 kilo quantities to 4½c. to 5½c. per gram. Smaller lots ranged from 5c. to 6c. per gram. Supplies were quite ample, and the demand moderate, leaving the market still acutely competitive.

Sucrose Octa-acetate — The denaturing grade of this item was unchanged from the 60c. per pound which has prevailed over recent months. Technical material was available at 55c. per pound. Supplies were said to be adequate with prompt shipment available to take care of the currently moderate to good demand.

Terramycin—A new antibiotic material was announced last week called terramycin. It is made from the fungus streptomyces rimosus and was said to be the result of a long and intensive research program, and may be administered by either oral or injection methods.

Thionyl Chloride — The sudden sharp demand for this material used extensively as a chlorinating agent in the organic synthesis of antihistaminic drugs, was reported to be in ample supply currently because of expanded production facilities.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer—This material in 55 gallon drum carlots was quoted at 16c. per pound, while less than carlot drum quantities were listed at 16½c. Tankcar quantities were firm at 15c. per pound. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis.

APMA Scientific Group Plans February Meeting

The eastern scientific section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has completed the program for its meeting to be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on February 13. Dr. John C. Bird, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, will preside over the meeting.

At the morning session there will be papers on "Collaborative Studies on Thiamine Mononitrate," by Dr. Bird; "Statistical Control Methods—Fallacies of the Square Root Sample Rule," by J. Keith Borland, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., and "Chemo-Therapeutic Treatment of Cancer," by Dr. C. P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Research Institute.

In the afternoon, Dean Laurence, patent counsellor of the law firm of Laurence, Woodhams & Mills, and E. W. Geniesse, examiner in chief of the board of appeals, United States Patent Office, will discuss "Pharmaceutical Patents and Patentability." Dr. Cortez F. Enloe jr., president of C. F. Enloe, Inc., will speak on "Medicine and the Changing Order," and there will be a discussion of "Sales and Science—How Should One Influence the Other?" Robert A. Hardt, vice-president in charge of sales of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., will discuss the topic from a sales angle, and Dr. G. J. Martin, director of research of the National Drug Company, will speak from the viewpoint of science.

Mack Wins Garvan Award

Dr. Pauline B. Mack, director of the Ellen H. Richards Institute and professor of household chemistry at the Pennsylvania State College, will receive the 1950 Francis P. Garvan Medal honoring women in chemistry at the American Chemical Society's 117th national meeting in Detroit on April 17.

Dr. Mack was cited particularly for her work on the calcium chemistry of bone density, which has constituted her chief personal contribution to chemical science. Her medal address in Detroit will be given at a special symposium on the physical chemistry of bone which has been arranged by the society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry in connection with the Garvan Award.

Trade Briefs

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has produced a slide film depicting progress of the company in 1949, for exhibition to its employees.

Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., has appointed R. Milton Hobson credit manager. He has been associated with the company since 1936.

David M. Stiles, associate director of sales of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been appointed a member of the advisory committee to the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.

American Cyanamid Company has published "Collective Volume I," a compilation of data on several new chemicals which have become available from the company's research laboratories. Copies may be obtained from the new products development department.

RFC Lending Policies Investigation Sought in Senate

A resolution for investigation of the lending policies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was reported to the senate for passage last week by the rules committee. An appropriation of $50,000 to cover the cost of the inquiry was proposed.

The resolution is sponsored by Senator J. William Fulbright, of Arkansas, and provides for the investigation to be made by the senate banking committee. The inquiry is beamed primarily at loans to Lustron Corporation, Henry J. Kaiser Enterprises, and other big borrowers.

MRT Company Expands Facilities

The MRT Company, Stamford, Conn., has acquired additional production facilities for its "Lactol-MRT," "Sudosal-MRT" and other products. Dr. Marvil R. Thompson, head of the company, said that discovery of these and other products by the company's research division has necessitated the expansion of production capacity.

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Obituaries

Edward I. Hopkins

Edward I. Hopkins, senior member of the firm of J. L. Hopkins & Co., crude drugs, New York, died recently at his home in that city. He was sixty-six years old.

Mr. Hopkins, who was vice-president and a director of the company, was the only son of the late J. L. Hopkins, founder of the company. He had been serving as its west coast representative when his father died three years ago, and moved to the New York headquarters at that time.

Prof. Charles J. Moore

Prof. Charles J. Moore, head of the chemistry department at Hunter College for twenty-four years until his retirement in 1945, died January 25 in Jacksonville, Fla. He was seventy-four years old. Prof. Moore had joined the Hunter College faculty in 1914 as an assistant professor of chemistry.

Hyym E. Buc, research chemist for twenty-four years with the Standard Oil Development Company until his retirement in 1943, died January 21 at his home in Roselle, N. J. He was sixty-nine years old.

Ruth Alden Doan, wife of Leland I. Doan, president of the Dow Chemical Company, died unexpectedly January 21 in New York. Mrs. Doan was the daughter of the late Dr. Herbert Dow, founder of the chemical company.

Walter H. Heath, district chief of the food and Drug Administration at Buffalo, N. Y., died January 24 of a heart attack in his office in that city. He was fifty-four years old.

Whaling Industry Revival

—Continued from page 3

Berenson, president, and its directors include Clifford N. Carver, whose family has been associated with whaling for 150 years. Its headquarters are at 52 Broadway, New York.

When *OPD* was established whale oil was a big article of American commerce. In the first issue o. this journal, October 18, 1871, the oil market occupied three-fourths of the front page. Alongside were five advertisements, three of which had, in part, to do with whale oil. The accompanying "Prices Current" included seven listings of whale oil and three of sperm oil. Crude whale oil ranged from 54 cents to 58 cents a gallon.

The report on foreign trade was still more significant of a market that has gone with the years. Recorded imports included 20 casks of train oil from Hamburg. In the record of exports were 2,188 gallons of whale oil; 2,550 gallons of sperm oil, and 1,038 pounds of spermaceti to Great Britain and 3,031 pounds of spermaceti to Hamburg.

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Chicago Drug Club Elects Nay President

The Chicago Drug & Chemical Association has elected Walter R. Nay, president. Mr. Nay has been associated with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works since 1933 and now serves in the capacity of regional sales manager from the Chicago office. Other officers elected to serve with Mr. Nay for the 1950 term are:—vice-president, Ralph Olson, S. B. Penick & Co.; secretary, Mel Thompson, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, and treasurer, William E. Phillips, Wm. E. Phillips, Inc.

S.K.&F. Engages Conner

Dr. Robert T. Conner has joined Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, as technical assistant to the director of the research laboratories. Previously Dr. Conner was vice-president of research and development at the Harrower Laboratories, Inc., Glendale, Calif. He held posts successively as instructor in chemistry at Columbia University, head of the biochemistry division of the central research laboratories of General Foods Corporation, and technical director of the William H. Warner Company, before joining Harrower.

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipment of narrow-neck glass containers in gross in October was 4,745,343, as compared with 5,057,533 in September, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 1,080,910 in October, against 1,164,079 in September; chemicals, 543,678 in October, against 584,932 in September; toiletries, 538,815 in October against 500,241 in September.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in gross in October was 2,991,929, as compared with 2,923,232 in September. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 271,917 in October, against 217,022 in September, chemicals, 108,219 in October against 102,281 in September; toiletries, 132,169 in October, against 93,983 in September.

Koenig Accepts Stanford Post

Dr. Louis Koenig, former chairman of chemistry and chemical engineering at Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, has accepted the newly created post of assistant director of research at Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif. In his new position he will have full administrative charge of activities in chemistry, chemical engineering, metallurgy, applied biology, food technology and pharmacology.

Drug Law Group

—Continued from page 5

Office, and we have miracle perfumes and miracle salves which are lawfully sold. However, the Federal Trade Commission has said that rejuvenescence is misleading in the implication that a visit to the fabled fountain of Ponce de Leon is unnecessary. It seems to me that the Federal courts are more liberal."

Considering another angle of the question, Mr. Mock said that "the Federal Trade Commission is engaged in a long struggle with some of the publishers about the use of the word 'free'. I am aware that the law is not made for the protection of the highly intelligent, but even for the average or below average person. All this litigation about the use of the word 'free' is merely a useless academic struggle about the meaning of words because everybody agrees that any use of the word 'free,' whether you speak of free air or free speech, is conditioned by other circumstances. Even if you send for a free sample of something, it is not entirely free, because you have to pay the postage on a letter or postal card to get it."

In another discussion of the applicability of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act to drug advertising, Vincent A. Kleinfeld, head of the general regulations unit, criminal division, Department of Justice, said that it is reasonable "to maintain that if the protection to which the consumer is entitled in connection with the sale of food, drugs and cosmetics is not to be curtailed considerably, the labeling of a drug product must be held not to contain adequate directions for use under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act if it does not make reference to the conditions or ailments for which it is to be marketed.

"Legitimate manufacturers and distributors cannot cavil at such an interpretation of the statute, for those engaged in the interstate marketing of honest wares truthfully labeled gain nothing by omitting from the labeling of their products the diseases and conditions for which they are to be used, whether those diseases and conditions are mentioned on the label, in accompanying literature, in a newspaper, or as an adjunct to a soap opera."

Trade Briefs

Bio-Ramo Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., has elected John Charles Thomas to its board of directors.

Fox Chemical Service, Inc., has moved its headquarters from Hyattsville, Md., to 8613 Fifty-fourth avenue, Berwyn, Md.

Jaghumar & Co., Bombay, has sent OPD a card of New Year greetings of unusual design.

Joseph H. Dotterweich, president of the Buffalo Phamacal Company, Buffalo, N.Y., has been elected chairman of the Buffalo airport advisory board.

Plax Corporation Division of Hartford-Empire Company, Hartford, Conn., has developed two new stock shapes in "Plax-pak" polyethylene bottles. They are designed the "Plax Square" and the "Plax Flat."

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They help meet today's demand for more and more activity in less and less oil.

— NEW TYPE 6-35 —

This Distilled Vitamin E Concentrate gives you in each gram 350 milligrams of *d*, alpha-tocopheryl acetate—equivalent to about 476 International Units of vitamin E.

— NEW TYPE 4-40 —

This Distilled Concentrate of Mixed Tocopherols gives you in each gram 400 milligrams of mixed *d*-tocopherols—at least 200 milligrams in the form of *d*, alpha-tocopherol.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ABRASIVES—1 dm, All Transport Inc, America, Le Havre
ALOES—19 cs, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
ALUMINUM SCRAP—7,535 ingots, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co, Britannic, Liverpool
ANILIN COLORS—4 dms, Gondrand Bros, Inc, America, Le Havre
SALT — 19 cks, European Chemical Co, Inc, Franconia, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—1,183 bgs, O Tennent Sons & Co, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
1,586 bgs, South American Minerals & Metals Ltd, Kamma Dan, Callao
OXIDE—50 bgs, Franconia, Liverpool
APRICOT KERNELS, BITTER—110 bgs, Avia Co, Igadi, Taku Bar
100 bgs, National Almond Products Co, Inc, Igadi, Taku Bar
SWEET—50 bgs, National Almond Products Co, Inc, Igadi, Taku Bar
50 bgs, National Almond Products Co, Inc, Igadi, Taku Bar
ASBESTOS FIBRE CRUDE—1,760 bgs, United States Division of Raybestos Manhattan Inc, African Star, Beira
ASCORBIC ACID — 40 cs, Superintendence Co, Inc, Black Gull, Antwerp
BABASSU KERNELS—833 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Pachitea, Parahyba
BEESWAX—52 bgs, H Peuler & Co, Inc, American Press, Antwerp
10 bgs, Poons Co, Inc, Kathryn, Ciudad Trujillo
16 bgs, Machado & Co, Kathryn, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Bowplate, Rio de Janeiro
37 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Inc, Agwiking, Havana
36 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Inc, Agwiking, Havana
55 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Colister, Ciudad Trujillo
17 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Agwidale, Havana
35 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Inc, Agwidale, Havana
BERYL ORE—140 bgs, Metals & Minerals, Inc, African Star, Capetown
126 bgs, Metals & Minerals, Inc, African Star, Capetown
BISMUTH, REFINED—30 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Cecilia, Callao
70 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, Santa Margarita, Callao
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—11 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Pachitea, Belem
6 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Pachitea, Belem
3 dms, Chase National Bank, Pachitea, Belem
6 dms, Chase National Bank, Pachitea, Belem
28 dms, Irwin Trust Co, Pachitea, Belem
CAMPHOR OIL, WHITE—11 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Igadi, Hong Kong
CARAWAY OIL, CRUDE—8 cks, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
TWICE RECTIFIED—1 ck, Flora Essential Oils Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CARBON POWDER—87 bgs, Morganite, Inc, Britannic, Liverpool
CARDAMOM—7 cs, P H Petry Co, Marna, Puerto Barrios
17 cs, P H Petry Co, Marna, Puerto Barrios
4 cs, P H Petry Co, Marna, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—334 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Inc, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
106 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
70 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Inc, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
125 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Pachitea, Parnahyba
250 bgs, National City Bank, Pachitea, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Pachitea, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Pachitea, Parnahyba
56 bgs, Brown Brothers, Harriman Co, Pachitea, Belem
55 bgs, Chase National Bank, Pachitea, Belem
56 bgs, Brown Brothers, Harriman Co, Pachitea, Belem
167 bgs, National City Bank, Pachitea, Belem
112 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Pachitea, Belem
78 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Pachitea, Belem
78 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Pachitea, Belem
CARNAUBA WAX—168 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Pachitea, Fortaleza
16 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Pachitea, Parnahyba
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
LACTIC—500 bgs, Crawford Co, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, New York Trust Company, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, New York Trust Company, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Crawford Company, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Thomas J Kane & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, The Borden Co, Chemical Div, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, The Borden Co, Chemical Div, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
RENNET—400 bgs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Pioneer Wave, Melbourne
CASSIA, BROKEN — 200 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Igadi, Honk Kong
ROLLS, HONAN, SCRAPED—300 bls, C M Vansillevoldt, Igadi, Hong Kong
CERAMIC COLOR—1 cs, D F Drakenfeld & Co, Vardulia, Liverpool
CHAMOMILE TOPS AND SIFTINGS—13 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Inc, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—2 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc, Choctaw, Rotterdam
2 bxs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Santa Margarita, Buenaventura
50 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Inc, Spaareholm, Stockholm
CINCHONA BARK—65 bgs, Merck & Co, Inc, Marna, Puerto Barrios
158 bgs, Merck & Co, Inc, Marna, Puerto Barrios
126 bgs, Merck & Co, Inc, Marna, Puerto Barrios
110 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co, Inc, Santa Monica, Barranquilla
PRODUCTS—15 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
200 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
COALTAR ACID—16 dms, Merck & Co, Inc, Rialto, Hull
CREOSOTE DISTILLATE—90 dms, Merck & Co, Inc, Rialto, Hull
COD OIL—300 pkgs, Nopco Chemical Co, North Coaster, Halifax
10 dms, Jacques Wolf & Co, North Coaster, Halifax
COLORS—15 cs, Windsor & Newton, Inc, Mauretania, Southampton
COPAIBA BALSAM—17 dms, National City Bank, Pachitea, Belem
CRESYLIC ACID—232 dms, National Bank, Black Gull, Rotterdam
CRUDE OIL—109,541 bbls, California Refining Co, Hood River, Puerto La Cruz
74,379 bbls, California Refining Co, Polmar, Puerto La Cruz
120,150 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
217,921 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Bulkstar, Puerto La Cruz
123,125 bbls, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co, Inc, Camp Namanu, Puerto La Cruz
73,002 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Frontenac, Amuay
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Bangkok
50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Bangkok
DERRIS ROOT—101 bgs, Merck & Co, Inc, Marna, Puerto Barrios
DYE AUXILIARIES—5 cks, All Transport, Inc, America, Le Havre
ESSENTIAL OILS—4 cks, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sobieski, Cannes
2 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Sobieski, Cannes
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Sobieski, Cannes
2 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Sobieski, Cannes
1 cs, Rexall Drug Co, African Star, Port Elizabeth
3 cks, Givaudan Corp, America, Le Havre
1 cs, Nestle, Le Mur & Co, Agwidale, Havana
2 cs, George Uhe Co, Inc, Black Gull, Rotterdam
24 dms, George Uhe Co, Inc, Black Gull, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—7 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Pioneer Wave, Melbourne
FERRO TUNGSTEN—112 dms, Chase National Bank, Franconia, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Chase National Bank, Igadi, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—86,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Rhode Island, Venezuela
85,796 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Athel Prince, Aruba
5,544,000 gals, Esso Standard Oil Co, John D Archbold, Aruba
97,932 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Havbor, Curacao
104,401 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Pittsburgh, Amuay
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Pet Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
105,954 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Fort Hoskins, Brighton
70,285 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Marathon, Tampico
15,347 long tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Alexandria, San Pedro via Cristobal
109,975 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Polytimi Andreadis, Puerto Cardon
91,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
93,449 bbls, Mexican Pet Co, Pan Amoco, Caripito
106,598 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Kittanning, Caripito
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Thorunn, Aruba
97,892 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Zanguezour, Curacao
102,623 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Polyglory, Caripito
97,732 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Cyrus, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
103,184 bbls, New England Pet Co, Thallepus, Punta Cardon
105,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
103,325 bbls, Mex Petroleum Co, Paloma Hills, Curacao
102,001 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Theliconus, Curacao
91,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
GALANGAL ROOT—100 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Inc, Igadi, Hongkong
GARLIC OIL—3 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Elton, Alexandria
GELATIN—200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Black Gull, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Black Gull, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Black Gull, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, J Manheimer, Hellenic Beach, Algiers
GINGER DROP, DRIED—30 bxs, K P Swan, Igadi, Hong Kong
GLUE—6 bgs, W H Newman & Son, Houffalize, Antwerp
5 bls, W H Newman & Son, Houffalize, Antwerp
STOCK, DRY—192 bls, Chase National Bank, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
55 bls, Chase National Bank, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CALCINED—224 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Franconia, Liverpool
CRUDE—9,897 long tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
GROUND—300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Inc, Britannic, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Inc, Vardulia, Liverpool
300 bgs, Charles B Chrystall Co, Inc, Vardulia, Liverpool
LEAD—59,502 pgs, Bankers Trust Co, Pioneer Wave, Port Pirie
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Givaudan & Co, Marna, Puerto Barrios
11 dms, Givaudan & Co, Marna, Puerto Barrios
3 dms, Uno Shipping Co, Inc, Choctaw, Rotterdam
LIME JUICE—14 bbls, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Kathryn, Puerto Plata
3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Kathryn, Puerto Plata
LOCUST BEAN GUM—35 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Inc, Exton, Larnaca
LUBRICATING OIL—1 cs, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam
MANGANESE CHLORIDE—4 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc, Choctaw, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL HERBS—274 cs, William Bernstein & Co, Inc, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
263 cs, William Bernstein & Co, Inc, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
LEAVES—98 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
5 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
23 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Inc, Igadi, Taku Bar
7 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Igadi, Hong Kong
5 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Igadi, Hong Kong
MICA—4 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, Bowplate, Rio de Janeiro
27 cs, Colonial Trust Company of New York, Bowplate, Rio de Janeiro
31 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Bowplate, Rio de Janeiro
88 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
235 cs, Andrew Lager & Co, Inc, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
15 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
20 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
15 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
MONTAN WAX—2 bgs, Phoenix Shipping Co, Inc, Washington, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE CRUDE—200 bgs, Ferrotar Corp, American Lawyer, Antwerp
3,000 bgs, National Aniline Div, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, American Lawyer, Antwerp
506 bgs, Ferrotar Corp, American Forwarder, Glasgow

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—27 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Si Brodin, Itajai
23 dms, George Uhe Co, Inc, Si Brodin, Itajai
ORANGE OIL, BITTER—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Kathryn, Puerto Plata
BRAZILIAN—36 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
112 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires

OX GALL—3 cs, Bio Process Co, Inc, African Star, Beira
5 cks, International Packers Commercial Co, Inc, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
11 cks, International Packers Commercial Co, Inc, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
PAPRIKA—200 dbl bgs, Inter-Maritime Forwarding Co, Inc, Black Gull, Rotterdam
280 bgs, J M Rodriguez & Co, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
PARAFFIN MIXTURE—2 bgs, Penson & Co, Choctaw, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Penang
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Azalea City, Hamburg
3,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Azalea City, Hamburg
250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Azalea City, Hamburg
100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Azalea City, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Volkart Brothers, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Cornelius Maersk, Penang
160 bgs, Volkart Brothers, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Penang
80 bgs, Volkart Brothers, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Penang
160 bgs, Volkart Brothers, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Penang
80 bgs, Volkart Brothers, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Penang
160 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas & Co, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
160 bgs, M Gadoletz & Co, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Woodroffe Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
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80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
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80 bgs, Joenason & Cross, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
80 bgs, Joenason & Cross, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Cochin
160 bgs, Branston Co, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Alleppey
RED—400 bgs, All Transport, Inc, Exton, Iskenderun
WHITE—25 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Sparreholm, Stockholm
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1 cs, All Transport, Inc, Washington, La Havre
PRODUCTS—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Sobieski, Cannes
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Sobieski, Cannes
1 cs, Coty Products Corp, Washington, Le Havre
RAW MATERIALS—1 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Sobieski, Cannes
1 csk, Antoine Chiris Co, Sobieski, Cannes
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178,143 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Montevideo, Cartagena
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—Continued on page 70

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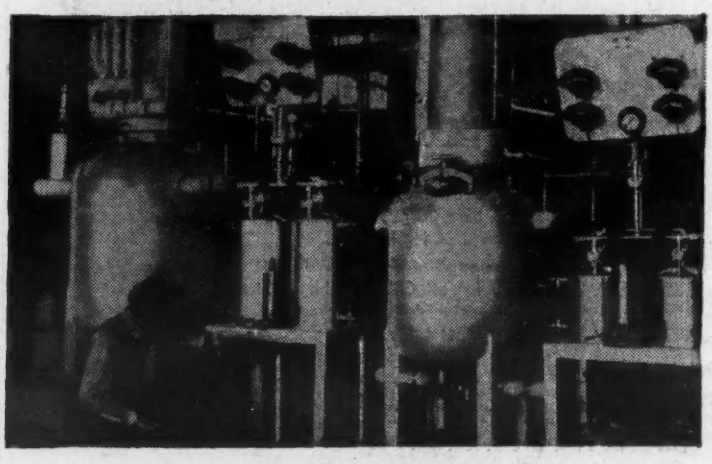

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Ginger root provided the main feature of the botanical market last week. Spot and replacement costs towered higher on spot in sympathy with world demand and availability of supplies. Even Nigerian root got a real play in the strong market. Mandrake was sufficiently inactive to bring shading of prices and less confidence in an expected recovery of demand, come Spring. Vanilla beans were higher and firmer at all points. Mexico proposed higher new crop prices to rule on a much smaller production. Some slight unsettlement in a few cassias, Polish poppy, French thyme, green Alleppey cardamom, and Ceylon cinnamon was evidence of a quite slow seed and spice market. The market index was 0.3 point lower at 191.3, comparing with 199.6 that was set a year ago by a drop of 0.4 point.

Inquiries and sales of ginger root were very active. London failed to press early selling of new crop African root and Jamaica had less than a normal export stock because of wet weather. The shipment quotations on all ginger offered showed strength and resistance to buyers' bidding. Products derived from ginger root were very strong and rising in price.

World stocks of vanilla beans for consumption in 1950 seemed certain to be relatively smaller and every shipper had strong price views. Low prices prevailing most of 1949 caused curtailment of pollenization in the several primary markets and thus were the direct source of the current strength at all origins—and on spot, too.

Considerable mandrake root has been held off the market for an advance in prices next Spring. Reasons for such an advance seemed less imposing last week. Senega root was dull and some expected the usual Spring decline to arrive on time. Plenty of blood root found few buyers. Lobelia was relatively scarce and bound so to remain until collection of the 1950 crop begins.

Balsams

Fir—A steady but not overly active market prevailed throughout the last week. Prices lacked any tendency toward fluctuation and, for the most part, ruled in firm position. Stocks were conservative but, apparently, sufficient for current needs.

Tolu—Undertones were firm to strong and while prices advanced no further, the tendency, if any, was in that direction because of the present high cost for replacements and the lack of any sizable spot reserve in the hands of the suppliers.

Barks

Sassafras—Reports suggested that middlewestern buyers of this article have begun their seasonal activity and that from now on consumption of select bark is likely to be on the increase. A fair stock of better than average quality bark was available last week.

Soap—Reports from the primary source suggested a shrinkage in available stocks and the possibility that sustained demand for replacement parcels at the source would raise shipment prices was said to be real. No further rise in spot quotations took place 1st week but the market was very firm.

Beans

Vanilla—Spot Bourbon beans were up to $4.50 to $4.75 per pound and occupied a firm to strong position on the local market. Advices from the origin made that market also strong and apparently under excellent control. The outlook for future supplies was reported to be poor and most sellers on spot looked forward to a period of strong and probably advancing prices. It was difficult to find any reasonable quantity of Mexican beans on spot and advices from Mexico provided virtually the only price information available. These advices stated that whole beans would command $7 to $7.25 per pound and cuts, $6 to $6.25. The quantity to be available there was the smallest in many years.

Berries

Hawthorn—Jobbing demand found relatively small stocks of good quality berries available on the spot at this time. All prices displayed a very firm undertone.

Juniper—Local demand was small and supply seemed more than ample to cope with any expansion in prompt delivery requirements of consumers. Prices were in line with replacement.

Flowers

Chamomile—A fair demand acted in the direction of complete price support on the spot. This applied to both Hungarian and Roman flowers, supplies of which were not excessive.

Saffron—Jobbing business in Spanish saffron looked up slightly, according to one spot quarter. The market proved to be exceptionally steady and prevailing prices were declared to be especially attractive for larger consumers of the item.

Gums

Arabic—The spot market was very steady. Demand was not overly active so far as substantial quantities were concerned but the call for moderately sized lots was very fair and an improvement over that in recent periods, according to some. The replacement cost would not justify any shading of prevailing spot prices and where that factor entered trading last week, it was declared to be dictated by a need to liquidate stocks for the purpose of obtaining cash in hand.

Karaya — The market was reasonably steady and sellers did not look for any further, substantial downward movement in prices. Trouble was still being experienced with respect to obtaining a quality of gum certain to be released on arrival here. Rejections have kept local reserves to moderate limits for some time past.

Herbs and Leaves

Ephedra—Although little need for this article exists now because of the synthesis of ephedrine, a modicum of interest last week revealed firm prices, small stocks, and the almost impossibility of securing further shipments from the source at present.

Horehound—The main season for consumption being about over, a slow market has developed without affecting quotations, as yet. Much will depend on new crop collection and prices to be paid at the origin. A reversal of the poor season and

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 4c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.
Jan. delivery, 1c. per lb.
Jan.-Mar. shipment, 1c. per lb.
Mar.-May, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 2c. per lb.
Psyllium husks, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese star, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Canton rolls, select, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, 2c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
191.3	191.5	193.6	199.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended January 20

New York

Cassia, 200 bales: insect infestation.
Chilli peppers, 1,115 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 325 drums: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 24 bags: filthy.
De Molle seed, 50 bags: filthy.
Eucalyptus oil, 12 drums: not official variety.
Fennel seed, 375 bags: filthy.
Karaya gum, 296 bags: fire, water and smoke damaged; filthy.
Mace, 10 cases: live and dead insects.
Milk powder, 669 cartons: sub-standard.
Nutmegs, 720 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 1,080 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Prickly ash berries, 19 bags: filthy.
Sage leaves, 137 bales: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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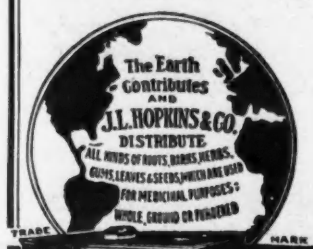
☐ Fennel Seed
☐ Gentian Root
☐ Ginger, Jamaica, African
☐ Gum Arabic Amber Sorts
☐ Gum Karaya, Whole and Powder
☐ Horehound Herb
☐ Juniper Berries
☐ Kamala Powder
☐ Orris Root
☐ Quince Seed
☐ Rosemary Leaves
☐ Sage Leaves
☐ Senna Leaves and Pods
☐ Strophanthus Seed 100% Kombe
☐ Thyme Leaves
☐ Uva Ursa Leaves



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high prices in 1949 could affect the current levels of values.

Laurel—The only feature in this market was an offering of some Turkish leaves at 12c. to 12¼c. per pound on the basis of "soon due." Other varieties remained very steady.

Marjoram—French herb actually on spot was an article difficult to find and at 55c. per pound appeared to be close to nominal despite the fact that some brokers named 52c., probably the last price at which they had done business. Very little was available on spot and the replacement cost was well maintained.

Oregano—Mexican herb was a fraction higher at 11½c. to 12c. per pound on the development of more inquiry. Other items were firm.

Rosemary—Portuguese leaves were in better request and sellers asked the fractionally higher price of 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound. Spanish and French were unchanged, the latter being in not too good supply.

Thyme—Slightly more favorable shipment quotations on French material brought a shading of spot prices to the basis of 15½c. to 16c.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise—This article was in extremely low spot supply, and those with some material actually in stock would have little difficulty in obtaining 72c. to 73c. per pound. That price, quoted against inquiry in the previous week, did not result in business; buyers found it a too high quotation.

Papain—The slightly more active undercurrent that flowed through the market in the previous week continued its gentle way in the direction of somewhat higher prices on spot in order that a firming situation at the origins might be reflected. Some felt that the period of papain bargains was coming to an end.

Roots

Belladonna—Interest was conservative in size, and those needing supplies would have little difficulty in getting them. However, from the standpoint of pricing, the market was steady.

Black Indian Hemp—Not a great deal will be carried over, and, unless replacement costs drop farther than seems likely now, quotations were expected to remain in excellent stabilization.

Blood—Some have reported a steadier and even firming market, but for the most part interest was not of the sort apt to bring a revival of real strength in quotations prevailing here or in the domestic primary market where stocks were ample.

Goldenseal—Some export business was alleged to have approached this market, but, so far as could be learned, actual business had yet to develop, so far as those who get the bulk of such trading. Tested

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root on spot remained at $3.20 per pound, but it seemed quite easy. Untested goods could be bought under that figure.

Mandrake—A slow market was reported in all directions on spot and in the domestic primary market warehouse points. Quotations locally were 42c. to 45c. per pound, but in other areas they showed no change. That Spring demand would rise to a size permitting sales at the profit levels expected in quarters where a "flier" was taken some months back seemed less likely than it did when some cars were accumulated. A rising market in Spring will depend either on a revival of export buying or the development of pressing need for larger supplies of podophyllin.

Rhubarb—A strong, vastly undersupplied spot market continued on the basis of prices purely nominal in most directions. No early relief from the present low state of stocks was in sight last week because of the bedevilled business situation in the China market.

Senega—The currently inactive market may be counted to favor the development of the downward trend that usually comes to the primary market during the Spring months. Then, if ever during 1950, the market may be expected to move in favor of buyers.

Turmeric—Madras root quotations were shaded to 18c. to 19c. per pound. Inquiries for Jamaica root were in the market, but few of the regular sources of turmeric supply had any.

Seeds

Anise—Surprisingly enough, in view of the Chinese situation, spot prices on star anise were reduced to 15c. to 16c. per pound. No change in quotations on other varieties was announced.

Cardamom—The only change in prices was a decline to $2.15 to $2.20 per pound in the quotations on green seed from Alleppey. All other varieties of cardamom remained strong.

Celery — Some gain in competition brought about spot offerings of French seed at the fractionally lower quotation of 28c. to 29c. per pound. Indian seed, too, was off a fraction to 24½c. to 25c.

Coriander—A fractional rise made Moroccan seed 9c. to 9½c. per pound, regardless of the mainly jobbing character of demand.

Cumin—Quotations on Persian seed were shaded to 15c. to 15½c. per pound, despite which the general report at midweek was that cable information indicated a firmer position on all varieties.

Fenugreek—Syrian seed was fractionally lower at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and trade was not at all active most of the time. Morocco seed was said to be available at 7c. per pound, also, but it was intimated that a firm order would be filled at 6¾c.

Poppy—Polish seed continued to get a fair play last week, and under competition a market at 15½c. to 16c. per pound developed. Dutch seed remained in low supply and was firm at 18c. to 18½c. per pound in the absence of real competition.

Psyllium—Husks from India were offered at what appeared to be very low prices, but factors in this market showed no interest. Spot quotations were lower at 42c. to 43c. per pound. Use of the article was said to be less than it had been not too long ago.

Spices

Cassia — Most prices held unchanged. Broken Saigon was lower at 27c. to 28c. per pound. Also, selected China rolls were off to 12½c. to 13c. The market lacked supporting demand.

Cinnamon—Another notch was cut in the price movement downward that has prevailed in this article for some weeks. No. 2 Ceylon spice was down to 19c. to 20c. per pound.

Ginger—This article was the feature of the spice market. African root on spot advanced sharply to 47c. to 48c. per pound, but some refused to quote under 48c. African root for February-April shipment was quoted at 41c. to 42c. Jamaica No. 1 on spot went to 50c. to 51c.; No. 2, 49c. to 50c.; No. 3, 48c., and nominal thereat on acute scarcity of stocks. No. 3 for February-April was proposed at 43c. Some Nigerian root for January-February shipment was quoted at 31c. per pound, a decline from previous prices paid. Finally, an offering of Cochin ginger at 68c. per pound for January-February shipment found no takers here.

Pepper—The market most of the time since the previous report proved to be slow; it was an in-and-out affair, in which only small lots changed hands. They changed hands at lower prices, the trading taking place at $1.23 per pound. White pepper, for February arrival, was quoted $2.15. Prices on black pepper prevailing at the end of the week were:—Spot, $1.27 to $1.29 per pound; January arrival, not quoted; January-March shipment, not quoted; March-May, not quoted. Earlier, all future shipments had been $1.22 to $1.23.

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TGA Appoints Karl Voss Meeting Committee Head

The Toilet Goods Association has appointed Karl Voss, Karl Voss Corporation, chairman of the committee for its annual meeting, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on May 16 to 18. Other members of the committee are:—

A. R. Ludlow jr., U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; Paul E. Forsman, C. H. Forsman Company; Philip E. Haebler, Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation; M. Lemmermeyer, Aromatic Products, Inc.; Walter S. Nuckols, Swindell Brothers, Inc.; Edward D. Russell, American Newspaper Publishers Association; Lamson M. Scovill, Scovill Manufacturing Company; J. W. Thayer, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, and Kenneth W. Tracy, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

The scientific section of the association will meet at the same hotel on the final day of the meeting, May 18. The program for this meeting is now being formulated.

DCAT Appoints Annual Dinner Committee Heads

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has appointed committees for its twenty-fourth annual dinner, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on March 9. Chairmen of the various groups are:—

Dinner arrangements, Charles P. Walker jr., Citro Chemical Company; program, Robert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; honor guest, Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Company; publicity, Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates, and reception, Charles M. Macauley, Pro-Phy-Lac-Tic Brush Company.

Pearson Heads AEC Biology Branch

Dr. Paul B. Pearson, who has been acting chief of the biology branch of the division of biology and medicine, Atomic Energy Commission, since last September, has been appointed chief of the branch. Before joining the staff of the AEC division of biology and medicine in March, 1949, Dr. Pearson was dean of the graduate school and head of the department of biochemistry and nutrition of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

By yielding to the upward pressure exerted for many weeks on such oils as bois de rose, Algerian geranium, Italian lemon, patchouli, peppermint, artificial sassafras and spearmint oils, the price advances in those oils caused a 3.7 points rise in the market index which, at 110.7, compared with 103.1 developed a year ago by a 1.3 points rise. On the decline side of price developments were cedarwood oil in cans and Bourbon geranium oil. The latter movement was out of step with the basic strength of French oil, the primary market for which again reported destruction by a typhoon and a temporary withdrawal of shipment offerings from suppliers at the origin.

The rise in spot prices on Italian lemon oil went a considerable distance toward the offsetting of the reduction in import duty which is to become effective when the recently negotiated trade agreement with Italy is confirmed by Italian action; the United States has already acted to that end. The recent freeze damaged between 10 and 15 percent of the Los Angeles country citrous fruit crop and producers of Californian lemon oil upped prices.

The reversal of continuously downward price revisions in spearmint came not as a surprise: it had been forecast by the shrinkage in unsold stocks of the 1949 crop. Peppermint oil in rising further followed a course laid down some weeks back when unsold remnants of the last crop worked into strong hands at the origin.

Lavender and lavandin oils were generally steady. News from the Far East did no encourage the idea that patchouli oil prices would decline there at an early date. The spot rise reflected that prospect. Market strength governed bois de rose oil and lemongrass did not weaken appreciably.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, 5c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 5c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Lemon oil, Italian, 20c. per lb.
California, 25c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $1.50 per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 25c. per lb.
redistilled, 25c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 4c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cedarwood oil, cans, 2c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
110.7	107.0	102.8	103.1

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—The feeling was that higher prices will develop unless receipts from abroad shall not only increase in size but he available at more favorable prices at the origin. The latter seems unlikely now and, consequently, dealers took a very firm view of the market when quoting spots at $3.75 to $5.50 per pound.

Amyris—Demand had a steady quality that suggested a lively market for derived products. Prices were well maintained.

Anise—Quotations were moved up another notch in response to the basically strong position that has developed parallel with the shrinkage of stocks on spot and growing difficulties with respect to replacements. The market was $1.30 to $1.70 per pound and prevailed on spot over that range according to seller and quantity.

Bergamot — Quotations showed real firmness on the basis of $4.40 to $5 per pound, quoted according to brand, quality, and seller. High quality merchandise was not too plentiful and prices quoted on the moderate quantities recently offered from the origin were strong in the absence of much competition when it came to first quality oil. Demand was about normal last week.

Bois de Rose—Local sellers moved minimum prices upward to the basis of $3 to $3.60 per pound as to seller. Local stocks were conservative in size and replacement costs at least have not moved in favor of spot importers. Furthermore, demand has been a forcing element in the creation of added strength.

Cajeput—Limited spot stocks were poorly, or at least not widely, distributed and the market was one of substantial strength so far as quotations were concerned. With respect to demand, fortunately it was not very pressing; other wise, the upward tendency prevailing at present would probably eventuate promptly in a higher level of values, according to those with oil in hand.

Caraway—Reports concerning quotations on this oil were mixed. Trade information suggested a market at $3.65 per pound, minimum. Yet, in some quarters $4 to $4.50 was lowest. Also, brokers listed the item at $3.50. The highest of spot quotes was $6.50.

Cardamom—All sellers with stocks in hand were reserved; their holdings were limited, mainly because the high cost of raw material makes for a high cost to produce oil from green seed and high prices for oil has curbed consumer takings. Several quarters would sell only to regular customers. The prices quoted ranged $54 to $80 per pound and the practice of quoting only on receipt of inquiry was fairly widespread.

Cassia—Quotations were $2.05 to $3 per pound but one broker suggested an ability to obtain some USP oil at $2. Actually, the market was firm to strong, based on the indeterminate character of replacement possibilities and the virtual certainty of high prices prevailing on any material booked at the origin.

Cedarwood—Prices for oil in drums held steady at 32c. to 50c. per pound according to seller. Packaged in cans, the oil was priced slightly lower at 42c. to 55c., also as to dealer. Demand was routine and was readily satisfied from excellent spot stocks.

Celery—The recent strength in celery seed, especially that obtained from France, has been reflected in the cost to replace current stocks of this oil. Quotations last week were $15 to $18.50 per pound and the market was not very competitive.

Citronella—Spot quotations were very steady but they lacked signs of further development at an early date despite the fact that the cost of estate quality material was often out of line with quotations made on the spot. If anything, the market tended up.

Clove—Dealers' and one broker's views on spot prices for oil made from Zanzibar buds were at variance. The dealers' quote was minimum at $1.70 per pound, but the brokers' was $1.60. Both of these trade factors quoted $1.45 lowest on oil from Madagascar spice. No spice has been obtained from Madagascar for a considerable period of time but Zanzibar has shipped fair quantities and sold about 1,000 bales to this country recently.

Cumin—Many dealers did not quote or stock this oil. One supplier continued to name $6.25 per pound, while another declared that $7.50 was warranted and had been obtained.

Dillweed—Prices for this oil ruled at $5.65 to $6.50 per pound, varying according to dealer. Brokers suggested that the market was minimum at $5.75. No one found sufficient demand definitely to establish a going market at this time. Come the Spring, that aspect of the market should undergo a change.

Geranium—What Reunion Island would do without an annual typhoon is a question; it has reported many and repeated the report last week when advising that shipment offerings had ceased for the time being. The spot market on Bourbon oil was quoted 25c. lower at $12.75 as the minimum. The range was to $16 and numerous dealers had views between $15 and $16, even though they offered little. Algerian oil was higher at $11.50 to $15, and much of the current very good demand had to be filled with oil from North Africa.

Ginger—The price was strong at $21 to $28 per pound, the market varying widely according to supplier. The strength of the current market on oil was based on that prevailing on spice in Africa and Jamaica. London, which handles much of the Sierra Leone root, seems not disposed to book early contracts on new crop root. Jamaica reports wet weather having prevented bleaching of the new crop in that island. Those supplying root to ginger distillers in this country held out little promise for a major drop from the currently very high prices for both varieties of root.

Lemon—Prices on Italian oil rose 20c. in establishing the spot market at $2.75 to $5 per pound, prevailing last week, according to quality, brand, and supplier. This trend of the market has already reduced considerably the possible effect of a reduction of duty to 17½c. percent when the new trade agreement with Italy becomes effective. Demand for both domes-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tic and imported oil was up to its recent volume. Reports concerning damage to the Californian emon crop indicated that the loss of lemons as the result of the freeze was about 10 percent in Los Angeles county. The principal producer of California oil advanced his quotations 25c. per pound to the basis of $3.25 in 25 pound cans.

Orange—The oil market held very steady so far as spot prices were concerned last week but the market undertone seemed to be gaining in firmness. Reports with respect to damage to the California orange crop indicated that the freeze affected adversely about 10 percent of navel oranges and 15 percent of Valencias.

Patchouli—The upward pressure on prices continued in full force and at the close of last week the market reached $22 to $24.50 per pound. The local stocks were on the short side and replacement was still a difficult and uncertain necessity.

Peppermint—Further rise in spot quotations fitted in closely with the strong and closely held remnant of the 1949 crop. Natural oil ranged $6 to $6.40 per pound, and the redistilled item became $6.25 to $7, prevailing according to quality. Even a moderate demand was sufficient to force the price rise.

Pimento—Leaf oil in Jamaica was said to have become easier because the government there had removed its price floor. Berry oil has not changed at all, being considered as very steady.

Sage—A return to price normality appeared to depend on the production of sufficient new crop Dalmatian sage to permit a restoration of normal stocks of oil. The crop cut was the result of the severe drought last Summer.

Spearmint—The market finally turned upward after months of price declines. Late last week quotations ranged $3.25 to $3.50 per pound, depending on seller, and the higher levels appeared to have resulted from absorption of much of the surplus supply.

Sassafras—Artificial sassafras oil moved up once again, reaching the level of 58c. to 78c. per pound and varying much according to dealer. Camphor oil was still available at low cost but artificial sassafras when made from ocotea cymbarum oil did show a definitely and substantially higher production cost.

Wormseed—The spot market was very firm at $4 to $4.25 per pound and the unsold balance of the 1949 crop was not substantial in size. Reports made the 1949 crop the smallest in several years and much of it was low in specific gravity and ascaridol content. Return of brisk demand was expected to force further advances in spot quotations which at present are considered to be low.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—The market was strong at $5.25 to $5.40 per pound in keeping with the inability of manufacturers to produce the article to sell for less when raw material stands at its present level.

Castoreum—This natural fixative was available at the lower price of $10 to $40 per pound, depending on strength of the material offered.

Civet—According to quality and strength, this fixative ranged widely from $4 to $13 per ounce and was very stready thereat. A synthetic replacement was available at $15 per pound.

Eucalyptol—The price depended much on what its producers had to pay for the raw material required. The range in raw material quality was very wide. Eucalyptol ranged $1.25 to $2.05 per pound, depending on the cost of production.

Eugenol—Stability in the prices for clove oil has contributed to the maintenance of a steady schedule of prices for eugenol. Also, demand has been a supporting and even strengthening element in the market.

Miller Completes 50 Yrs. With George Lueders & Co.

August Miller, chief of the receiving department of George Lueders & Co., essential oils and perfume raw materials, New York, was recently honored at a luncheon party at the Drug and Chemical Club, observing his completion of fifty years with the company. Mr. Miller thus became the seventh employee to finish fifty years with the company, three of whom are deceased and four who are still actively engaged in the business. Mr. Miller's son, Edward A. Miller took a master's degree at Cornell University in 1944 and is currently chief engineer and general manager of the Detroit Steel Products Company, Detroit.

Firmenich Engages Oswald

Firmenich & Co., essential oils and aromatic materials, New York, has appointed Dr. Victor J. Oswald technical director of its Canadian subsidiary, Carameed, Ltd., Toronto. In this position, Dr. Oswald will exercise technical supervision over the flavor division and the perfume raw materials and specialties of the company. He was formerly associated with Stafford Industries, Ltd., Toronto.

Book Review

—*Continued from page 34*

species before the peppermints are reached. Eight or ten plants in that group are covered in about ninety pages, before one reaches spearmint and in due course rosemary, and sage each of which is there in a number of types.

About each and every one of the oils there is information from the field to the laboratory—and it is significant that the collaboration runs all through the Fritzsche personnel and all the way through growers, distillers, and other participators in the providing of essential oils from Florida to California, all over Europe, in the West Indies, the East Indies, Latin America, and Japan. The contributions—botanical, chemical, physical, mechanical, and other—are broad and deep. They encompass about all that is known on their respective subjects, the gist is given; the references are plentiful. Those who desire to know about essential oils can learn here.

Trade Briefs

Rafael del Castillo III, vice-president of Rafael del Castillo & Co., New York, left recently on a business trip to the West Indies and South America.

Joseph B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has been elected a vice-chairman of the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade.

Dr. William Lakritz, president of Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York, and one of the directors of the Jerome D. Solomon Memorial Research Foundation, Chicago, recently participated in the opening ceremonies at a new laboratory and research library which has been set up in Hektoen Institute by the foundation.

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Soap, Detergent Makers

—Continued from page 7

of soap as compared to synthetics, Dr. Snell quoted experimental data purporting to show that soap retains its position of superiority as a detergent molecule and that it possesses the greatest surface activity. Turning then to the economic aspects of the question, he said:—

"Today the rate of production of soap is about four times that of synthetics. Several competent guesses indicate that it is highly improbable that soap will be less than three times synthetics at any time in the next ten years—that's as far ahead as one ventures to guess that the world will continue to exist.

"With the 1948-49 break in prices of raw material for soap to realistic levels, the edge it has in price is tremendous. For industrial purposes unbuilt soap is competitive pricewise with alkyl aryl sulphonate containing 60 percent of builder and with sodium lauryl sulphate containing 75-80 percent of builder. On the basis of active agent there was no competition even at higher soap-stock prices, and at present levels the unbuilt synthetics cost two-and-a-half times as much as unbuilt soap.

"Again, briefly, conventional soap is quite simple to manufacture—it's not always made simply. By contrast I estimate that the cost of plant for manufacture of synthetics from the hydrocarbons costs five to ten times as much per unit of production. If you have to you can make soap solely by stirring with caustic at a cost for equipment less than one-thousandth that of making synthetics.

"You have to store these products. Except when anhydrous, soap is not hygroscopic. Compare that with some of the performances of synthetics which often take up moisture and cake. The patent literature these days is full of proposed solutions of a problem with synthetics which doesn't exist with soap.

"There's a psychological factor, too. The stable foam of soap in comparison with the thin, limsy lather of synthetics is a decided advantage. If you doubt that try to convince a commercial laundryman that the foam from the synthetic is as good as that from soap.

"And you have to get detergents *out* as well as *in*. So when you launder with soap you rinse out most of it and destroy the rest by souring. You can't do that with synthetics, you have to rinse, and rinse, and rinse, and water costs money when used in volume."

McElroy Cites Industry's Gains

In his talk at the opening session, Mr. McElroy said that United States production of soap in 1949 amounted to 3,690,000,000 pounds and synthetic detergents output reached 3,185,000,000 pounds, based on confidential production figures reported by ninety-two manufacturers of nonliquid soaps and thirty-five manufacturers of synthetic detergents, a substantial increase over the number of companies reporting in previous years.

These figures represent a per capita consumption of 24.7 pounds, compared to a prewar five-year average of 24.6 pounds, Mr. McElroy said, pointing out that a pound of soap or synthetic detergent today has increased in efficiency over the average pound turned out prewar, and the cleanliness standards of the country have increased definitely since the 1935-39 period.

Dr. Daniel H. Terry, technical service manager of the Antara Products Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, presented a paper entitled "A Post War Look at Synthetic Detergents," in which he detailed the "phenomenal growth in the use of synthetic detergents during the past decade."

Newly elected directors of the association were J. O. Brownell, general sales manager for Lever Brothers; A. G. Peck, president of Peck's Products Company, St. Louis; Selden Humphreys, president of Tennessee Soap Company, Memphis, and E. J. Sella, Great Stuff Products Company, West New York, N. J. All other directors were reelected with the exception of Mr. Luckman and G. F. Fulton of the Beach Soap Company.

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Cyclohexanol
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Adhesives—Solvent for resins.

Chemical—Organic compound for use in syntheses of organic chemicals.

Saturated cyclic secondary alcohol of high purity which distills without decomposition, has a narrow distillation range, and is miscible in all proportions with most aliphatic, aromatic, hydrogenated, and chlorinated solvents; useful in extraction work.

Dry-Cleaning—Spotting agent for fats, gums, oils, and some resins.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Solvent for fats, oils.

Ink—Solvent in printing inks.

Solubilizing agent in printing inks.

Metal—Fabricating enhancer in degreasing soap solutions.

Miscellaneous—Degreasing agent for various purposes.

Solubilizing agent for other solvents which by themselves are not miscible either with each other or with water.

Solvent and solubilizing agent in polishes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Blending agent for nitrocellulose and resins in lacquers.

Evaporation retarder in lacquers.

Flow improver in enamels and varnishes.

Homogenizing aid in enamels and varnishes.

Solvent for gums, oils, and some resins.

Viscosity reducer in enamels and varnishes.

Perfume—Extractant for essential oils.

Pesticide—Solvent in insecticides.

Solubilzing agent in insecticides.

Plastics—Solvent for resins.

Resin—Solvent for certain natural and synthetic resins.

Rubber—Softening agent for crude rubber.

Swelling agent for crude rubber.

Soap—Detergency enhancer in soaps, especially in degreasing operations.

Solubilizing promoter in soaps (to make them soluble in organic liquids used in the dry-cleaning and textile industries).

Textile—Degreasing agent for fibers.

Solvent for fats, gums, oils, and some resins.

Glyceryl Lactate

Cellulose Products — Plasticizer (U.S. 2445084 and 2445085) for ethylcellulose and compositions thereof.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2445084 and 2445085) for acrylic resins and compositions thereof.

Indanol Esters

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer (U.S. 2445642) for cellulose acetate, ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2445642) in plastic compositions based on a cellulose derivative.

Lauryl-Pyridinium Chloride

Chemical — New compound offered for experimental purposes; suggested as starting point in organic syntheses, especially of fungicidal and insecticidal agents.

Suggested as additive to water (to increase solubility of many organic compounds).

Disinfectant — New compound with germicidal properties (claimed to be quite potent against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative micro-organisms).

Suggested as starting point in making antiseptic soaps, disinfectants, germicides.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as additive to water (to increase solubility of many organic compounds); leveling agent in polishes of various kinds and wax-base compounds; starting point in making foam-resistant compounds.

Plastics — Suggested as lubricant for molds.

Textile—Cationic detergent in washing operations.

Color modifier in dyeing.

Dispering agent in rayon manufacture.

Ingredient of water-soluble lubricants.

Process material in cleaning textile fibers.

Wetting agent in processing textiles, rayon manufacture.

Monochlorobenzene

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Chemical—Intermediate in making insecticidal compounds, perfume materials, and pharmaceuticals.

Reactant in making military poisonous gases.

Miscellaneous — Heat-transfer medium in condensing vapor systems.

Organic solvent for various purposes in manufacturing and processing operations.

Pentaerythritol Monostearate-Triacetate

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions containing cellulose derivatives, or chlorinted rubber, or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass — Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer — Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins.

Paper—Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as protective and decorative coatings for articles made of paper and pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, plastic materials.

Rubber — Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone — Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood — Plasticizer (U. S. 2441555) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, chlorinated rubber, or synthetic resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork or for many filling an repairing purposes on wood.

Sperm Oil (Blown) Sulphuric Esters

Fuel—Addition agent (Brit. 541480 and 541481) for fuels.

Lubricant—Addition agent (Brit. 541480 and 541481) for lubricants.

Miscellaneous — Addition agent (Brit. 541480 and 541481) for polishes of various kinds.

Claimed (Brit. 541480 and 541481) valuable as detergent and dispersing, emulsifying, and wetting agent.

Tetra-(2-chloroethoxy)silanes

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as high-boiling liquid and solvent.

Starting point (Brit. 591771) in making complex silanes.

Lubricant—Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as lubricant.

Miscellaneous — Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as high-boiling liquid and solvent.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as high-boiling liquid and solvent.

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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CENTERS

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BOSTON Mulcahy & Griffin	DETROIT C. W. Hess Co.	MONTREAL, CAN. Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd	ST. LOUIS Harry G. Knapp
BUFFALO Wetherbee Chemical Co.	HOUSTON Joe Coulson Co.	NEW ORLEANS C. N. Sutton	SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Walls
CHICAGO Philip E. Cole Co.	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co	PHILADELPHIA Lees & Dilworth, Inc.	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co
CINCINNATI Deeks & Sprinkel	LOS ANGELES E. B. Taylor Co.	PITTSBURGH B. Ostroff	TORONTO, CAN. A. S. Paterson

Protective Coatings Materials

Imported casein advanced in last week's market for coatings materials, while polystyrene and special, high-color, synthetic iron oxide were reduced. At the same time, it was announced that schedules on chemically-isolated soybean protein were being increased, the action to become effective today. The price index, meanwhile, stood fast at 184.0.

Iron blues, chrome colors, antimony oxide, toluidin toner and zinc yellow stabilized at lower levels in the wake of recent lowerings. Demand for organic toners, dry and chrome colors was reported good. There was no dearth of supplies. Call for antimony oxide, however, continued on the weak side. A maker of special, high-color, synthetic iron oxide announced cuts of 40 cents per pound on all shades.

Settlement of a four-month-old strike at plants of a leading manufacturer of zinc oxide was announced last week. Company officials pointed out that the development would produce no immediate easing of the general supply situation, since it would take some time to ready production facilities for resumption of operations.

Producers of wet-ground mica were reported to be on the verge of effecting boosts, but as of late Friday no official action had yet been taken. Pyrophyllite quotations were firm. Demand was said to be particularly heavy from manufacturers of wall tile paper, but interest from the rubber and insecticide trades was off.

Cuts averaging 1½ cents per pound on standard colors and reductions ranging from 1½ cents to 5½ cents on special colors were effected by polystrene makers last week. At the same time, one producer of heat-resistant crystals upped this material 1½ cents. This action, however, was confined to only one polystrene seller. Also of interest to the synthetic resin trade was the report that phenol will be advanced sometime this week. Details were lacking.

Shellac, in moderate demand here, was steady. Imported casein gained another one-quarter cent in New York, the Argentine market continuing strong. Domestic grades held fast. However, buyers showed little interest in either type of material. Call for hide glue was said to be relatively good. High-test material was in somewhat short supply, but stocks of medium and low grades were fair and good, respectively. The price of chemically-isolated soybean protein goes up one-half cent per pound today.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 1c. per gal.
Savannah, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Polystyrene colors, special, 1½c. to 3½c. per lb.
standard, 1½c. per lb.
Red, iron oxide, synthetic, special, high color, all shades, 40c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, 10c. per 100 lbs.
N, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
184.0	184.0	196.4	235.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Prices steadied at lower levels in the wake of recent reductions. Demand continued light. Stocks were ample. Imported during the week were 50 bags of antimony oxide from Liverpool.

Blue, Peacock — The United States Tariff Commission reported November production of this pigment material at 266,464 pounds, which compares with 223,079 pounds turned out during October.

Blue, Iron—Quotations firmed at depressed levels following recent 3c. cuts. Buying was reported moderately good. Stocks were plentiful all around.

Chrome Colors — The market leveled last week following recent price reductions on all types. Consumer inquiry was reported to be excellent. There was no dearth of material.

Lead Pigments—Metal sales were good during the period, demand from the battery trade holding up well despite continued warm weather. Quotations on pigs stood fast at 12c. per pound, New York, and 11.80c. per pound, East St. Louis basis. It followed, of course, that prices on white and red lead pigments were similarly firm. Call was said to be relatively good. Supplies were unchanged, offerings continuing excellent.

Orange, Molybdate — Interest was good last week, as prices settled at lower levels in the wake of recent reductions. Stocks were reported ample all around.

Red, Iron Oxide—A maker of special, high-color, synthetic iron oxide last week announced reductions of 40c. per pound on all shades. The new schedule calls for 60c. per pound on all types.

Red, Toluidin Toner — Stocks were excellent during the period, offerings continuing available for prompt shipment. Demand was good. The price structure firmed at depressed levels in the wake of recent cuts.

Titanium Dioxide — Consumer inquiry remained at excellent levels during the period under review. There were no price changes, and none were known to be in the making. The supply position was without variance, offerings continuing plentiful to all buyers.

Yellow, Zinc — This pigment material stabilized at lower levels following recent 1¼c. cuts. Consumer interest remained relatively good. Stocks were similarly excellent.

Zinc Oxide — Despite strong inquiry during the period, the price of slabs held firm at 9¾c. per pound, East St. Louis. Special high-quality metal was still in severely short supply. Other types of the zinc, though not particularly free, were reported to be sufficient, buyers apparently receiving enough material to satisfy their requirements.

A four-month-old strike of the plants of a leading oxide producer ended last week. Company officials reported that some workers had already returned to begin preparing production facilities for resumption of operations. Since this preparatory work was expected to take some time, they pointed out that no immediate improvement in the overall supply situation could be looked for. Meanwhile, stocks remained short and prices held firm.

Fillers and Extenders

Clay—Importations during the period totaled 2,328 tons of ball clay and 5,058 tons of China clay from London

Mica—Producers late last week were reported to be on the verge of effecting advances on wet-ground grades. This move, though long expected, was not consummated by Friday's close. Meanwhile, demand remained at moderate levels. Supplies were good, though there was no surplus. Importations during the period totaled 495 cases of mica from Rio de Janeiro and Beira.

Pyrophyllite — Production of standard-grade material was reported to be considerably short of trade requirements last week. Demand from the rubber and insecticide trades was said to be off, the decline from the latter outlet described as seasonal. Call from makers of wall tile paper was strong, however. Glass industry consumption was spotty. There were no price changes, and none were expected.

Synthetic Resins

Phenolic Resins—A price rise on phenol was reported imminent last week. The announcement was said to be scheduled for release sometime this week. Meanwhile, resin quotations held firm. Demand was moderately good.

Polystyrene—Reductions averaging 1½c. per pound on standard colors and cuts ranging from 1½c. to 5½c. on special colors were effected last week. At the same time, one producer of heat-resistant crystals upped this material 1½c. per pound over previous levels. Following are current quotations:—Crystals, heat-resistant, c.l., 25½c. to 27c.; crystals, heat-resistant truckload, 26½c. to 28c.; crystals, heat-resistant, smaller, 27½c. to 29c.; crystals, standard, c.l., 25½c.; crystals, standard, truckload, 26½c.; crystals, standard, smaller quantities, 27½c.; special colors, c.l., 30c.; special colors, truckload, 30c.; special colors, 200-19,999 pounds, 30½c. to 60c.; standard colors, c.l., 30c.; standard colors, truckload, 30c., and standard colors, 200-19,999 pounds, 30½c. per pound.

Natural Resins

Business was up a little during the period, but sales on the whole were still

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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light. Apart from No. 1 dammar, which was still snug, there was no shortage of material. Arrivals during the week totaled 100 bags of copal gum from Manila and 100 cases of dammar from Bangkok.

Shellac—Prices in Calcutta continuing fairly steady, and New York quotations held firm last week. Demand in this country was reported moderately good. Stocks of lemon grades were said to be adequate, although higher grades remained short of requirments. Imported during the period were 117 cases of shellac from Hamburg and Calcutta. Following are current quotations:—Bleached, bonedry, 57½c. to 60c.; bleached, refined, 67½c. to 70c.; lemon No. 1, 51c. to 52c.; lemon No. 2, 49c. to 50c.; superfine, 47c., and TN, 45c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Production of this plasticizer during November totaled 1,132,767 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. This compares with October's output of 1,544,222 pounds.

Tricresyl Phosphate—The United States Tariff Commission reported November production at 1,096,617 pounds, which compares with 1,204,938 pounds turned out during the previous month.

Naval Stores

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that the price support level for 1950-crop naval stores will remain at 60 percent parity, as announced last November 31. Naval stores interests had requested reconsideration of the previous action. After full consideration by the board of directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation of all factors involved, the department said, it was decided that it would not be advisable to change the determined support level.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers of crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended January 21 averaged $20.49 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Depart-

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ment of Agriculture. This compared with $19.85 for the previous week.

The fourteen reporting plants received 3,603 barrels, or 257 barrels per plant, compared with 230 barrels at the same plants a week ago. The contents of the gum were 9.29 gallons of turpentine and 295 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded as 5 percent WW, 10 percent WG, 20 percent N, 36 percent M, and 29 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended January 27 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.25	$8.00
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.25	8.00
E	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	7.40	8.15
F	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	7.40	8.15
G	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	7.40	8.15
H	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	7.40	8.15
I	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	7.40	8.15
K	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	7.40	8.15
M	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	7.40	8.15
N	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	7.45	8.20
WG	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66	7.90	8.65
WW	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	8.00	8.75
X	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	8.00	8.75
	Drums						
Sales	...	...	...	...	...		
Receipts	110	112	...	43	200		
Shipments	...	...	6	...	950		
Stocks	29,539	29,651	29,645	29,682	28,938		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
Per gal	.41½	.41½	.41½	.41½	.42	.49½	.58
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	160		
Receipts, bbls.	365	...	...	6	80		
Shipments, bbls.	211	...	119	79	724		
Stocks, bbls.	11,725	11,725	11,606	11,533	10,889		

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Imported gained another ¼c. per pound in New York last week, the Argentine market continuing strong. Dealers reported that there were no prompt offerings available. Meanwhile, buyers here were holding back, due to the uncertainty of the market situation. Imported was quoted at 20½c. to 21c.; standard-quality domestic was at 24c. to 24½c., and premium-quality domestic commanded 24c. to 25c. per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 7,000 bags of lactic casein from Buenos Aires and 400 bags of rennet from Melbourne.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases for the week ended January 20 totaled 5,711,846 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 2,183,210 pounds of roller process. Government purchases this year to date have aggregated 12,003,236 pounds of milk solids, compared with 640,125 pounds bought during the corresponding period in 1949.

Glue—Demand for hide grades was reported relatively good. High-test material was in somewhat short supply, but stocks of medium and low grades were fair and good, respectively. There was some shading reported on some low-test material, but in the main prices were maintained.

Soybean Protein—Effective today, the price of chemically-isolated material goes up ½c. per pound. Following are the new quotations:—40,000 pounds, 19½c.; 20,000 pounds, 19¾c., and smaller quantities, 20c. to 23½c. per pound.

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Petroleum Derivatives

No. 2 oil in tankwagons was reduced two-fifth cent per gallon in the New York metropolitan area. At the same time, discounts of from one-fifth cent to three-fifth cent per gallon off tankwagon postings on home heating fuels were applied at several New England points. Apart from these changes, prices were firm in last week's market for petroleum derivatives.

Call for petroleum aromatics was still on the increase during the period. Much of the added inquiry came from coaltar accounts, whose source of supply continued threatened by the spread of wildcat soft-coal strikes. However, demand from regular buyers of petroleum toluol and xylol was also heavy, and sellers had little, if any, surplus material to offer. Higher boilers and blends were similarly on active call, but the former were in short supply. Makers of blends were better stocked, and some of them were in a position to accommodate new business. Meanwhile, a threatened strike of one refiner's chemical plant was averted, the company last week announcing complete settlement of disputed labor issues.

Aliphatics business also improved, sellers describing the volume of sales as above normal for January. Stocks were ample all around. LPG's, however, were still very narrow.

Fear was reported to be growing in Texas over mounting stocks of crude oil. Meanwhile, several large importers of foreign oil told the house small business committee that 1950 imports would be substantially below those of the preceding year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Wildcat soft-coal walkouts, which last week tied up operations at many Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields, continued to threaten supplies of coaltar aromatics. Makers of these materials, while noting the danger, indicated that the impact of these strikes had not yet been fully felt. Meanwhile, further cutbacks in steel production were noted during the period. Largely as a result of these developments, producers of petroleum toluol and xylol reported a continued spurt in demand. However, the requirements of regular industrial accounts were also large, and petroleum sellers were unable to offer much surplus material. Prices, at the same time, were maintained, and there were no indications of any changes within the immediate future.

Interest in higher boilers and blends was similarly heightened during the week, the bulk of this new inquiry stemming from displaced coaltar accounts. Long-standing customers were also calling for increasing quantities of these materials, particularly manufacturers of automotive finishes. Higher boiling range aromatics were said to be very short. Aliphatic-aromatic blends were better situated, some makers sufficiently well-stocked to take on new business. There were no price changes, and none were anticipated. Also of note was the announcement late in the week that a settlement had been reached in a labor dispute, averting the shutdown of the chemical plant of one blends producer.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand for this and other aliphatics was reported at better than normal levels during the period. Stocks were still plentiful all around. The price structure continued on a par with that of previous weeks. Cleaners' naphtha in Philadelphia was quoted at 13c. per gallon for tankcars. However, the situation in that area was entirely the result of local competitive conditions, and prices elsewhere along the East Coast were 1c. per gallon higher, or 14c., tanks. The group 3 quoted remained at 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars.

Lacquer Diluent—Call continued on the upgrade during the past seven days. Business in the main, although still well below peak levels, was described as better than average for this time of year. Stocks were ample all around. There were no changes in prevailing quotations. East Coast sellers quoted 16c. per gallon for tankcars, while group 3 suppliers named 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon, tanks.

Mineral Spirits—There was also an increase in buying activity in this section last week, sellers describing the situation as above normal. However, despite the improvement in business, there was no dearth of supplies during the period, offerings continuing readily available to all comers. Quotations were without change. In Philadelphia, where local competitive influences continued to rule, marketers quoted 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast sellers were at 14c. per gallon, tanks. In group 3, prices ranged from 9¾c. to 10⅜c. per gallon for tankcars.

Rubber Solvents—The market position was relatively unchanged. Demand was a little better, but still well short of peak levels. Stocks were ample all around. There were no price changes, and none were contemplated. East Coast marketers named 15c. per gallon for tankcars, while group 3 sellers continued at 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks.

Stoddard Solvent—Consumer inquiry continued on the rise during the period under review. Business, while below capacity, was said to be above average for January. Offerings remained excellent throughout the market. There were no price movements during the week. Philadelphia sellers, still under local influences, named 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast sellers were still asking 1c. more, or 14c. per gallon for tanks. Group 3 marketers continued at a range of 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Business was also better in this section last week, sales rising to above-average levels. However, stocks continued as plentiful as ever. There were no price changes, and none were known to be in the making. Group 3 suppliers named 10⅞c. to 11⅜c. per gallon for tankcars. East Coast sellers quoted 15c. per gallon, tanks.

Lighter Fractions

Hexane—Consumer inquiry was described as fair during the period. The supply position remained unchanged, offerings continuing readily available to all comers. Quotations were maintained.

LPG's—Both butane and propane remained in severely short supply during the period under review, Winter motor fuel production continuing in high gear. Storage and transportation facilities for these materials was also said to be at a premium. Prices continued on a par with previous levels. Butane was quoted at 4c. per gallon, while propane commanded 3c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Despite the recently-announced cutback in February oil allowables, reports from Texas last week indicated that producers in that area were fearful of a developing oversupply situation which might tend to weaken prevailing postings. Meanwhile, several large importers of foreign oil, in response to inquiries by the house small business committee, announced substantial reductions in import schedules for 1950.

Fuel Oil—Reductions of ⅖c. per gallon last week were effected on No. 2 oil tankwagon postings in the New York metropolitan area, the moves reflecting declines on the wholesale level. At the same time, discounts of from ⅛c. to ⅜c. off tankwagon postings on kerosene and No. 2 oil were applied at a few points in the New England marketing area.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market is holding up exceptionally well here on solvents and diluents. Supplies are abundant and prices steady. Cleaning solvent quoted from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent named at 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

With continued and increased buying during the week, supplies of butane and propane are considerably tighter but still adequate for the present. A few warm days should improve the supply picture somewhat. As yet, there has been no squeeze sufficient to change the price schedule with current quotations as follows:—Butane, 5.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area; propane at 6.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Business is slow on paraffin waxes in the local market with the supply picture and prices unchanged from previous reports. Prices are as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery San Francisco, quoted at 6.95c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 14 totaled 249,867,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 251,224,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,357 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,710,000 b rrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 353,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the continued strength of edible oils, while tallow, greases and other animal fats were lower. The price index was unchanged at 115.6, compared with 157.0 during the corresponding week last year.

Active demand for peanut oil for export and domestic delivery raised prices fractionally. Corn oil was in limited supply and also sold higher. Coconut oil was advanced fractionally under improved demand and scarcity of offerings. Copra continued steady.

Crude cottonseed oil became firmer and regained early fractional loss in sympathy with the strength in soybean oil. Active demand for the latter by the government stiffened the market and early slight decline was regained.

Further weakness developed in tallow and grease and prices dropped fractionally, scoring a net decline of about 1 cent per pound during the past two weeks. Lower cost of tallow and grease were reflected in grease and tallow oils which were off ½ cent and oleo oil dropped 1 cent per pound.

Slow demand for linseed oil of late, resulted in a price reduction of four-tenth cent per pound for prompt and forward delivery. The lower price however did not stimulate business. Tung oil continued scarce and firm, owing to the scarcity of supplies of both domestic and imported oils.

Senator Edward J. Thye of Minnesota has introduced a bill in the senate to continue the effectiveness of the import control act until July 1, 1951, to insure the United States against a flood of vegetable oils imports from abroad. Present import control authority expires next June 30.

Cottonseed Oil

Conditions in bleachable cottonseed oil futures remained on a steady basis and the market registered slight price gains for the week. Trading was active and fluctuations covered a narrow range. The market was strengthened by the firmness in crude cottonseed oil and the active government demand for soybean oil for export.

Shipments of shortening by initial companies totaled 6,007,961 pounds and new companies 487,944 pounds, totaling 6,495,905 pounds for week ended January 21.

Crude oil was unsettled early, but became firmer with the soybean oil market. Sales were reported at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in Texas, and later at 11c. Business was reported at 11c. and bid in Texas, and at 11¼c., f.o.b. mills and bid Southeast and Valley.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	143	13.32	12.92	13.23@13.28
May	308	13.35	12.91	13.23S
July	242	13.19	12.90	13.15@13.18
September	168	13.12	12.85	13.08S
October	8	12.87	12.56	12.87S
December	18	12.67	12.50	12.65@12.75
January	..	....	....	12.65N

Total sales, 887 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 11c. per pound, tankcars, and crude soybean oil, 10⅞c., Valley basis. Trading light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $58 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed cake $51 to $52 per ton, Mississippi mill points, bulk, and 46 combined fat $59 per ton, f.a.s. New Orleans, January-March. Cottonseed hulls, $5 to $6 per ton, bulk, mills this section.

Linseed Oil

Prices of linseed oil were lowered 4/10c. per pound last week. Raw oil was reduced to 16.90c. per pound, tankcars, Zone 3, January-June delivery. Drums were quoted at 18.10c. per pound, carlots and smaller lots at 18.70c. to 19.10c. as to quantity. Trading continued limited to actual requirements.

Minneapolis.—Inquiries for linseed oil increased somewhat during the past week. Demand came mostly from the east, very little from the midwest. Prices in Zone 1 ruled lower at 16.30c. per pound, loose, for January-June shipment.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	7,440,000	6,480,000
Since Sept. 1	186,900,000	141,498,000

Flaxseed—Trading was spotty last week. Moderate seed receipts readily absorbed.

Minneapolis.—The flaxseed market was irregular last week. No supplies went begging, however, as daily receipts found a ready outlet. Flaxseed receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth last week amounted to 290 cars as compared with 310 cars the previous week and 120 cars in the corresponding week a year ago. Spot flaxseed at Minneapolis was quoted in a range of $3.90 to $3.95 early in the week, then it dropped 5c. a bushel to $3.85 to $3.90. To arrive flax bids were withdrawn the first two days of the week. When reinstated, they were at $3.80 for northern seed, subject to confirmation.

Shipments and receipts of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	280,200	90,100	241,400	91,800
Since Sept. 1	14,133,800	29,661,700	1,748,400	7,061,000

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ½c.per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 4/10c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
115.6	115.6	111.1	157.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market was unchanged and steady, reflecting the high cost of castor beans and the tight tung oil market. Prices were well held.

Coconut—Crude oil was firmer and advanced to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast, following sales at 14¼c. for January-February shipment; 14¼c. was quoted for March and 14c. for April.

Copra—This market was strong, with offerings light and well held. Prompt shipments were quoted at $190 to $192.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude oil was in limited supply and sales were reported at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ½c. for the week. Refined oil was firmer at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Olive—Improved demand was reported for edible oil and sales of good volume took place at $2.35 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Commercial oil was inactive and unchanged. Olive foots were scarce and steady.

Peanut—Trading was active and sales of crude were reported up to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, an advance of ¼c. Refined oil was maintained at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—This market was firm under active government inquiry and moderate sales for consumers account. Trading was reported at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January-February-March shipment for CCC account. April-June was sold at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Refined oil was quoted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended January 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
February	8	10.95	10.70	10.90@11.25
March	54	10.90	10.68	10.92@11.00
April	..	....	....	10.61@10.75
May	19	10.70	10.49	10.65@10.70
June	..	....	....	10.50@10.73
July	..	....	....	10.40@10.50
August	1	10.10	10.10	10.25@10.50
September	3	10.20	10.10	10.18@10.25
October	..	....	....	9.50@10.15
November	..	....	....	9.40@10.15
December	5	9.55	9.55	9.70@10.00
January	..	....	....	9.40@10.00

Total sales, 90 tankcars.

Tung—Consuming demand slackened, but the market continued strong, due to the tight supply condition of domestic and imported oil. Imported oil was well held at 26¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. February was quoted at 26½c. and March 26¼c. Domestic oil was in steady demand with trading reported up to 26¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., which absorbed the output through February. Arrivals of Argentine oil totaled 500 tons at New York last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Price trend continued downward last week and all grades dropped another ¼c. per pound. Trading was reported light at the decline. Choice white was nominal at 6⅜c. per pound, tank-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

cars, delivered; yellow, was sold at 5⅝c., same basis and house was quoted at 5⅜c.

Lard—Government lard purchases for shipment to Germany of 25,000,000 pounds were reported at a top price of 12⅛c. per pound, f.a.s. port for delivery by March 15. The government was in the market for additional supplies and bids were to be opened Monday, January 30. Cash lard was more or less nominal at 10.65c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—This market continued easy and quotations were reduced another ¼c. per pound, registering a net decline of ⅞c. during the past two weeks. Large users purchased moderate quantities of fancy at 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and extra at 6⅛c. Special was quoted at 5⅜c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Degras—Moderate trading was reported in crude and refined grades. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Grease Oils—Lower cost of tallow and grease caused this market to drop ½c. per pound. Business was slow. No. 1 was quoted at 11¾c. to 12½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity; extra winter strained, 12½c. to 13c., and prime burning, 14c. to 14½c.

Oleo Oil—Inactive demand and increased supplies weakened this market. Extra oil was lower and quoted at 14½c. per pound, tierces, New York.

Tallow—Oil—The price declined ½c. to 11½c. to 12c. per pound, drums, as to quantity, due to the lower cost of tallow and grease.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offerings were reported liberal for shipment. Prices covered a wide range depending upon quality. Trading was reported quiet. Good quality tanked oil was quoted from 9c. to 10c. per pound, drums, New York, according to quantity.

Fish—Refined oil remained steady at current prices. Trading was slow. Crude sardine was held at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden was nominal at 6c. tankcars, Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—Little trading has taken place in sardine oil the past week. The market stands at 6.5c. asked and 6.25c. bid per pound, loose. Bad weather, plus uncertainty among canneries as to continuing operations, has made fishing very slow. Canneries are accepting limited catches of sardines and thus keeping the fleet intact should last minute sales of canned goods warrant increased operations the closing days of the season. Tuna oil is quoted at 5c. per pound with the market inactive. Total pilchard landings for the San Francisco, Monterey and San Pedro areas through January 21, 1950, is 308,890 tons compared to 147,805 tons for the same period last season.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Demand was fairly active for delivery against recent orders. Quotations were unchanged, despite the lower cost of tallow and grease.

Stearic Acid—Trading was light due to the decline in basic materials, though deliveries against contracts were in good request. Prices were without change.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Loose slab cake, 41 percent, Mississippi Valley Delta points, was sold at $50 per ton for immediate through March shipment. This is down approximately $2.50 to $3 for the week. Offers were light due to sold up production.

Meal 41 percent was offered for immediate through February shipment at $57.50, basis Memphis. In the Southeast the local demand seems to be keeping the price of 41 percent meal up, as bids of $60 for February shipment have been turned down, with mills holding at $63.

Linseed Meal—Market continued weak, and off $2.50 per ton.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market continued draggy and weak in sympathy with soybean meal. Extracted linseed meal was quoted about $2.50 per ton lower than a week ago at $62.50 for January shipment and at $61.50 for February-March shipment, f.o.b., Minneapolis, bulk, carlots. Expeller meal, 34 percent, was around $2 or more higher at $65.50 bulk, $70 sacked; 36 percent extracted meal was quoted at $64 bulk and $68.50 sacked.

Linseed meal shipments, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	16,860,000	11,100,000
Since Sept. 1	397,090,000	285,960,000

Peanut Meal—There were few offerings of peanut meal, and resales seem to be making the market. With soybean meal prices low, bids are hard to find, and mill offerings ranged from $61.50 per ton, Georgia points, to $60, Alabama points, for immediate through February. A small amount of peanut meal was offered in North and South Carolina at $63.50 to $65 for February shipment.

Soybean Meal—Meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $52 per ton bulk Decatur for immediate and first half February shipment. Distressed 44 percent meal might have been bought from 50c. to $1 less in small quantities. Meal, 41 percent, offered at $54, basis Decatur, for immediate January shipment, while down in the Mississippi Valley points 41 percent sacked was available at $60 to $61, with very little trading going on. Some of the mills in the Mississippi Valley area have shut down soybean units and are crushing cottonseed.

Waxes

Beeswax—Buyers continued to limit demand to actual requirements. Crude and refined grades were quotably unchanged and fairly steady.

Candelilla—Trading lacked snap and was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Carnauba—This market was quiet but steady, reflecting the firmness of shipments from Brazil. Consuming inquiry for replacements was inactive, with shippers holding close to floor price levels. Stocks on the spot were quotably unchanged.

Ouricury—Refined wax was firm on the spot and for shipment from Brazil. Limited stocks on the spot were well held at 82c. to 84c. per pound, as to quantity. Sales at 1c. less were reported for good-sized quantities between dealers.

Scorelle Moves Offices

M. J. Scorelle, importer of edible and commercial olive oil and olive oil foots, New York, has moved his offices to larger quarters at 44 Whitehall street. The telephone number at the new location is WHitehall 4-6470.

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1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
2—BAKER PERKINS MIXERS, size 17. Jacketed, 200 gallon.
1—VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 43".
1—No. 4-TH MIKRO PULVERIZER. Rebuilt—immediate shipment.
2—200 gal. PATTERSON PEBBLE MILLS, Buhrstone-lined, 4' x 5'.
1—300 gal. PATTERSON HIGH CHROME MANGANESE BALL MILL, 54" x 54", jacketed. with drive and motor.
1—J. H. Day Aluminum Horiz. 1,000# DRY POWDER MIXER.
1—8' x 12' OLIVER ACID-PROOF FILTER, lead fitted.
1—LOUISVILLE ROTARY STEAM TUBE DRYER, 6'x 50'.
1—8' x 125' REEVES ROTARY KILN.
1—2' x 15' ROTARY KILN, experimental, complete.
2—6' x 12' ALLIS CHALMERS ROD MILLS.
1—ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 5' x 33'.
1—#1 BANBURY MIXER, chrome plated rotors, drive, 40 HP motor.
2—175 gallon HEAVY PASTE MIXERS.
1—Standard Knapp automatic type TOP AND BOTTOM GLUER-SEALER, #429, self-adjusting for width and height. 25' Compression Unit. Late type. Excellent condition. Less than 50% of new cost.

Only a Partial Listing

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

Send Us Your Inquiries

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. Tel. BArclay 7-0600
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WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES—SEND LIST NOW

WE BUY AND SELL—FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS

CRIMINAL

TO LET THESE IDEAL UNITS GO FOR SUCH LOW PRICES —

1—New Pfaudler "LL" 750 gal. Cost $3380—S. P. $2500.
3—Rotex #41, 40" x 96". Cost $1050.—S. P. $650.
3—Shriver 30" Iron Filters, 35 chamber open Del. Cost $1200.—S. P. $650.
14—Pfaudler Tanks, 60, 100, 200 gal., open & closed.
1—750 Gal. Stainless Closed Tank, 54" diameter.
4—Valley Iron, 125 & 300 gal., jacketed & agitated.
3—Devine 4, 10, 17 shelf Vacuum Dryers.
1—Fitzpatrick Style D all Stainless Knife Hammers.
9—Micro, Williams, Jeffrey, Hammer Mills, 3 to 60 HP.
1—36" Haveg Tower, 7' high.
1—"New" AT&M Tool 20" All S/S Extractor, bottom discharge, MD.
1—Stoke #90 D Automatic Tube Filler, closer & crimper, MD.

"Clean House" — Send Us Your Surplus List Now ! !

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK, 13
WOrth 4-8130

SPECIALS — IN STOCK

1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
Day 1200# steel, Powder Mixer & Sifter.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
2—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
3—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30" 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames
6—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" to 40" x 84".
5—Tyler 3S Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
6—Lehman & Kent 2-Roll Steel Mills, 8"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 2".
1—Stedman #32 single roll crusher.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 2"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sanco Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
3—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY.

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

FOR SALE

4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns 6' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 30" dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33" x 17'
1—Atm. Tray Dryer, 1,000 sq. ft.
3—Pan Dryers or Graining Kettles, Jktd. & Agit.: 5' dia. x 30"; 9' dia. x 36".
2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, stainless steel, dual purpose bowl.
1—Ingersoll Rand bronze Centrif. Pump, 850 GPM @ 140', 40 HP meter.
2—Ing. Rand Bronze Centrif. Pumps, 200 GPM @ 230', 20 HP motor.
5—Duriron Centrif. Pumps, 80 GPM @ 45'.
1—Monel Jktd. & Agit. Reaction Kettle, 100 gal., vacuum or pressure.
3—B&S Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; coils.
2—Aluminum Storage Tanks, closed, 600 gal. & 1,000 gal.
3—Hevi-Duty electric furnaces, 750° C, 4 chambers each 3⅓ cu. ft.
1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, Stainless, 10 sq. ft.
5—Tub. Heat Exchangers, Steel, 31 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 4' x 8', vert. unit, 100 sq. ft. tubes.
2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.

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1307 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA 21, PA.

NYU Offers Paint Courses

The division of general education of New York University will offer a program in surface technology during the Spring term of 1950. Included in the program will be a course in "Fundamentals of Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Technology," under the direction of Elias Singer, director of research, D. H. Litter Company, and a course in "The Technology of Organic Finishes and Their Applications," under the direction of Dr. Myron A. Coler, adjunct professor and consultant in technical studies, New York University.

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A New Home for Desirable Equipment

3—Pfaudler 1,000 gal., Jktd. Agitated Tanks, splendid.
2—Stainless 250 gal. 3'x5' Vacuum Receivers, good.
4—Stokes Rotary D3 Tablet Presses with motors.
1—Kux Rotary No. 25-5 HP.
2—National #2½ Extruders.
2—Stokes #43A Granulators.
1—Tolhurst 40" S.S. Extractor with plow and solid dump.
3—S.S. Jktd. Tanks, 5'5"x5'3".
2—Capem Aut. 4 Spindle Cappers.
2—S.S. Day Do Mixers, 30-75 gal.
15—Dry Powder Mixers up to 11,000 lbs.
4—Koch Electr. Tray Dryers.
2—Stokes Vac. Lab. Shelf Dryers.
1—Buflovak Model N Double Door Vac. Chamber Dryer, 20 shelf.
5—Devine Surface Condensers.
1—S.S. Still, 51"x58", with condenser, receivers, pump, etc.
1—Stokes 100 gal. S.S. Vac. Pan.

Telephones:
SOuth 8-4451—9264—8782

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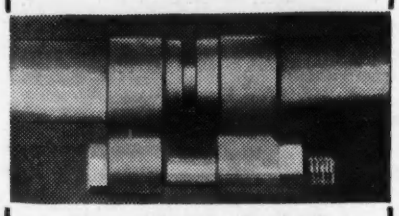
EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

STEEL STORAGE TANK CAR TANKS
9, 10,000-Gallon, Coiled.
2, 8,000-Gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled
Available at Once!
IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

Close Full Removable Head Drums the Modern Way—Use DRUM PARTS SYSTEM



New, Simple Method Saves Time—Lowers Costs!

Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO

BUY "MEC"

3—Stainless Steel Tanks—3,450 gals. each, Closed—with stainless steel coils. All type 347 S.S.
4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns or Towers, Type 347 S.S., 4' dia. x 30' high, 20 Bubble Cap Plates, etc.
2—Stainless Steel Towers, Type 347 S.S., 33" dia. x 17' high.
3—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Steel, Type 347 Kettles, Direct Fired, 1,000 gal. with Agitators.
2—Spencer Turbine Compressors, Type 347 S.S. contact parts with 30 H.P. Motors. 600 c.f.m. at 80 oz. pressure.
55—New American Sterilizer Co. Horiz. Sterilizers 16" x 36" I.D.
1—Sperry Wood Plate & Frame 42" Filter Press, Hyd. Closure 57 ch., 1¾" cake.
2—Abbe 4' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
2—Mikro 2TH Pulverizers.

SEND FOR BULLETIN A-24
WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 West Broadway
New York 12, N. Y GRamercy 5-4680

WOODMAN DRUM AGITATOR

Here is the ideal agitator for 55 gallon drums. Check these features:—

* QUICKLY ASSEMBLED — No bridge to weld — No pin to insert into agitator rod.
* AGITATOR BECOMES INTEGRAL PART OF DRUM—It is anchored to bottom by standard ¾" cast iron plug screwed into a ¾" tri-sure flange.
* BLADE BRINGS UP ALL PIGMENT FROM BOTTOM—Blade is within ¼" of bottom. Its 45° pitch assures thorough mixing of all pigments, oils and solvents.
* AGITATOR COMES KNOCK-DOWN—This saves storage space.

Write for information and prices.

WOODMAN AGITATOR, INC. • 15625 NORMANDY AVENUE CLEVELAND 11 OHIO

Current Prices

—Continued from page 36

Zinc hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	18
Iodide, NF, jars	lb	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.42½	—
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.09¾	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾	—
10% Zn. dms. frt alld	lb.	.25¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c..., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	.12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.12¼
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.12⅝
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12⅝	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		higher; bbl.	
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.34	—
ton tots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	—
Zinc sulphate, powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.46
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb	.22	22¼
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.s., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb	13½	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb	08	—
l.c.l., works	lb	08¼	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	08¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl prices ¼c higher than bgs			
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt alld	lb	2.00	2.20
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1300
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
normal, dms., works	lb	.43	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb	11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.38¼	.39

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—Premier 15" Colloid Mill
1—Ceco Automatic Carton Sealer
3—New 65 gallon Dopp Kettles
1—Day "Hercules" 4 bbl. Mixer
1—Day 16"x40" Three Roller Mill
3—Lehman 12"x36" Five Roller Mills
1—Sperry 24" O.D. Filter Press
1—6' Dia. Putty Chaser
1—Raymond #1 Pulverizer
1—American 4"x3" Centr. Pump
1—7½ ¶ Vertical Agitator Drive
1—10' Dia. x 25' long Autoclave
1—42" Dia. x 24' Long Autoclave

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
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PHONE MITCHELL 3-3536

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 24" x 24" closed delivery washing type, 12 Chambers.
1—Sperry Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 24" x 24", 20 chambers, open delivery.
1—Sperry Stainless Steel Plate & Frame Filter Press, 24" x 24", closed delivery, washing type, 12 chambers.
1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90", Chrome plated Drums.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20".
1—A. T. & M. Suspended Type Centrifuge, 30" Stainless Steel perforated basket.
1—Paterson nickel lined Blender, 192 cu. ft.
3—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens, #41.
8—Pfaudler & Glascote Glass lined storage Tanks, 200 to 1,000 gallons.

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Good Used Equipment

Filters: 30" Shriver filter press, 42" Shriver filter press, Model 18-12 Sparkler filter, Model 3-3 Sparkler filter.
Mixer: J. H. Day Mogul, 5 gal. with 7½ H.P. motor. Sigma Blades.
Granulator: DeMattia, 4-blade, 16" wide, 3 H.P. motor; cap. 200 lbs. per hour.
Hogger: Mitts & Merrill, stainless steel drum, lining and screen; 40 H.P. motor.
Lockers: 100 steel, 15" x 18" x 6 ft. with locks.

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Elizabeth, N. J.—EL. 3-2295

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FOR SALE

2—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—1'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
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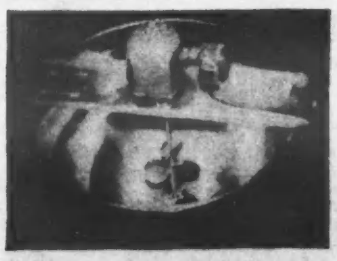

A NEW AGITATOR

Adjustable on kettles and tanks from 18" to 36" in diam. Equipped with ¼ H.P. geared head explosion-proof motor and switch with cord and plug—mounted on heavy aluminum channel—stainless steel shaft and stainless steel propeller blades. The speed is 280 rpm Othe speeds available

Rugged in construction—Low in price

PROMPT DELIVERY
ON DISPLAY IN OUR SHOWROOM

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AGENCIES OFFERED

New Product—Oilless lubricant, stainless, odorless and non-greasy, liquid. Especially designed for use on zippers of all types, developed by chemical consultant who offers distributive rights on royalty basis. Field tests very satisfactory, especially in humid climates, where zipper corrosion is more prevalent, and oil base lubricants objectionable. OPD 105.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Seven new torsion balances offered. Original export cases. Model 3500; capacity 4.5 kilos; beam 100 by 1 gram graduations; sensitivity 0.25 gram; sliding counterpoises; stainless pans; quick arresting. Lists $90; dispose $45 each. OPD 102.

Synthetic resin kettle: New, complete with Trent electric heating jacket, condensers, agitators, cooling coils, etc. 3,000 gallon capacity, ¾" stainless, 7' diameter x 10 ft. Price $11,-000.00. F.O.B. New York. Reply OPD 106.

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom mixing and packaging of dry chemicals. Formulas confidential. Can furnish materials. Metropolitan area railroad siding reply OPD 979.

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals, carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying, screening and packing done. Experienced, capable, personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 958.

Custom Grinding to micron sizes; pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new product sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 994.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted to buy direct from owner in the Chicago area one hammer mill suitable to pulverize cane sugar. OPD 107.

MATERIALS OFFERED

35—New 2" Walworth figure 727F all iron flanged gate valves. S. B. Penick & Company, 50 Church street. H. F. Ohl, Cortlandt 7-1970.

Zinc oxide 60%, carload quantities, attractive price. OPD 108.

Solvent 2 tank cars acetone chloroform mixture 60-30 cheap. OPD 109.

42 drums orange and lemon terpenes; 250 cases water purification kits; 10 tons rockwool (black) insulation. Must sell. Will accept best offer. Fogarty, 320 Pearl street, New York 7, N. Y.

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To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 956.

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Sale or Lease: 15,000 sq. ft. chemical plant complete with tanks, pumps, agitators, etc. 2-100 H.P. boilers, 125 lb. pressure. 6 years old. Additional land; 15 minutes to Times Square. Leaver, Union 7-0472.

Chemical Factory and equipment for rent. For light chemical manufacture as soaps, detergents, oils, adhesives, etc. Ideally located, ready to operate, combustible permits, February occupancy. Reasonable rent for long lease. Hooper Realty Corp., 35 Hooper street, Brooklyn 11, N. Y. Ulster 5-3366.

PLANTS WANTED

Lacquer Plant or factory wanted in New York or New Jersey area. OPD 100.

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

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Experienced production executive—plant management, chemical production, development, engineering, personnel, planning, quality control, traffic, purchasing. Pharmaceutical intermediates, diazotype chemicals, dyestuffs intermediates, fungicides, insecticides, food flavoring, photographic chemicals. Outstanding record. Excellent references. Desires challenging opportunity. OPD 101.

Production Manager thirty-nine years old, twelve years' experience with large drug and cosmetic manufacturer. Experience in production of liquids, ointments, extracts, glandular products, pills, tablets, capsules, and all types of cosmetics. OPD 103.

Sales Executive, specialized promotion chemicals, ethicals, proprietary. 20 yrs. experience export domestic, thorough knowledge Latin American market research, advertising, detailing. Prefer domestic sales or combination. Willing travel, relocate; hard worker, excellent record; produce results; good products. OPD 104.

Chemist: age 32, B.S. and M.S. in Chemistry, Brooklyn Polytechnic. Majors—physical and organic. Well qualified by substantial professional experience. Excellent for training personnel, ironing out interdepartmental problems. Cooperative, imaginative, technically adaptable. Industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics. OPD 110.

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N.J. Zinc Co. Strike Terminated January 25

The New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, announced termination of a four-month-old strike at its Palmerton, Pa., plant on January 25. Agreement of labor and management officials on the disputed pension and work-benefit issues was reached in negotiation with U. S. Conciliator Samuel S. Spencer.

Company spokesmen stated late last week that some men had already returned to work to begin preparing production facilities for resumption of operations. However, since considerable preparatory work must still be done, it was pointed out that it would be some time before shipments began moving out. Recall of other employees, it was added, will be on a gradual basis as the need arises.

Tenn. Eastman Appoints Two

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., has appointed John B. Gillis traffic manager and H. T. Verbridge assistant traffic manager.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 53

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Becker-Meyer Seed Co, American Press, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—100 kgs, Phillip A Hunt Co, Choctaw, Antwerp
SULPHATE—900 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Azalea City, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—600 bgs, R J Vogel Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, R J Vogel Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, R J Vogel Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rialto, Hull
QUINCE SEED MEAL—4 pkts, S B Penick & Co, African Star, Capetown
QUININE HYDROCLORIDE—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Inc, Washington, Hamburg
RED, ULTRAMARINE—1 ck, M Grunbacher, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
RED GUM ROSTRATA—4 cs, Bank of Australasia, Pioneer Wave, Melbourne
SABADILLA SEED, POWDERED—3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sparreholm, Stockholm
SAGE, CYPRUS—143 bls, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Exton, Larnaca
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cape Ann, Corinto
187 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cape Ann, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—56 dms, Bank of California National Association, Pioneer Wave, Melbourne
SHELLAC—30 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Inc, American Press, Hamburg
20 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Inc, Washington, Hamburg
15 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Inc, Washington, Hamburg
LEMON, NO 1—15 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Jackstar, Calcutta
37 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Jackstar, Calcutta
SILVER—22 bars, American Metal Co, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
183 bars, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Cecilia, Callao
SULPHIDE—147 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
SODIUM CACODYLATE—4 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Washington, Le Havre
NITRATE — 2,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Kamma Dan, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cornelius Maersk, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Pachitea, Parnahyba
500 bgs, The Bank of Nova Scotia, New York, Pachitea, Parnahyba
200 bgs, Harry F Dorlan Jr, Si Brodin, Itajai
300 bgs, Harry F Dorlan Jr, Si Brodin, Itajai
1,040 bgs, American Key Products, Inc, Cornelius Maersk, Bangkok
THYME OIL, RED—1 dm, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc, Exton, Larnaca
TIN ORE, COMPLEX—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Margarita, Mollendo
TUNG OIL—500,000 kilos, Bunge Corp, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES — 349 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Santa Cecilia, Callao
VANILLA—50 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Bokefors, Tampico
BEANS—11 cs, The Vitard Co, Bresle, Fort de France
20 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Bresle, Fort de France
22 cases, Nords Essential Oil & Chemical Co, America, Le Havre
VINYL RESIN FILM—3 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Inc, Vardulia, Liverpool
WATTLE BARK—1,066 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, African Star, Durban
2,200 bls, The Olson Sales Agency, African Star, Durban
EXTRACT—2,050 bgs, M S Kattenhornover & Co, Inc, African Star, Durban
501 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Inc, African Star, Durban
2,123 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, African Endeavor, Durban
WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, Phillipp Brothers, Inc, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta
500 bgs, Phillipp Brothers, Inc, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta
YEAST, DRIED — 34 ctns, Federal Yeast Corp, Isaiah, Port au Prince
38 cns, Federal Yeast Corp, Isaiah, Port au Prince

Baltimore

ASBESTOS—100 bgs, Powhatan Mining Co, Excellency, Lisbon
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,731 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Corp, New York, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
SULPHATE OF POTASH—1,350 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, N Y, Azalea City, Hamburg
WATTLE BARK—1,076 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, New York, African Star, Durban

Boston

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—500 bgs, Irving M Sobin Co, Inc, American Press, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE—2,500 bgs, T D Downing Co, American Lawyer, Antwerp
POTASH NITRATE—197 fib dms, Irving M Sobin Co, Inc, American Press, Hamburg
WAX—6 cs, Lamco Chemical Co, American Press, Hamburg
WOOL GREASE, RAW—100 dms, Marden-Wald Corp, American Scout, Bremen

Charleston

ASBESTOS FIBER, CRUDE—1,920 bgs, Raybestos Manhattan, Inc, African Star, Beira

Norfolk

CHROME ORE—3,500 tons, E J Laving & Co, Philadelphia, African Star, Beira
MICA—20 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, New York, African Star, Beira
20 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, New York, African Star, Beira
POTASSIUM MURIATE—One lot, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Azalea City, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,612 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co, New York, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
1,037 bgs, First National Bank of Chicago, New York, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
1,117 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Corp, New York, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
2,260 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Corp, New York, Bowplate, Buenos Aires
WATTLE BARK—3,300 bls, The River Plate Import & Export Corp of New York, African Star, Durban
EXTRACT—519 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Inc, New York, African Star, Durban

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM SCRAP—1 lot, Chase National Bank, Brynje, Antwerp
BALL CLAY, BULK—2,328 tons, Moore & Munger Co, Stanridge, London
BONE MEAL—2,832 bgs, Elbert Co, Campero, Buenos Aires
6,260 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Campero, Rosario
627 bgs, Elbert Corp, Campero, Rosario
4,989 bgs, Suisse of New York, Campero, Rosario
BONES, CRUSHED—4,892 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Glasgow, Karachi
BRASS SCRAP—107 dms, North American Smelting Corp, Brynje, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—400 bgs, Independent Sales Corp, La Salle, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—2,371 tons, English Clay Sales Corp, Stanridge, London
2,317 tons, Paper Makers Import Co, Stanridge, London
370 tons, J W Higman Co, Stanridge, London
CHROME ORE—18,000 long tons, Ore & Metal Co, Panagistis, Paagoumens
CRESYLIC ACID — 87 dms, Concord Chemical Corp, Brynje, Antwerp
250 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Edam, Rotterdam
CRUDE OIL—121,364 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Traveler, Pamatacual
26,546 tons, Texas Co, Pennsylvania, Ras Tanura
15,623 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmills, Mena Al Ahmadi
104,845 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
106,306 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Socony Vacuum, Covenas
119,433 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmoon, Puerto La Cruz
111,390 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Tatarrax, Bandar-Mashur
119,653 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Michigan Sun, Puerto La Cruz
144,141 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpride, Puerto La Cruz
120,906 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfdawn, Puerto La Cruz
131,235 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, J W Vandyke, Puerto La Cruz
91,224 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Importer, Pamatacual
200,212 bbls, The Texas Co, Olympic Star, Ras Tanura
130,296 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Olympic Games, Covenas
117,836 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfglow, Puerto La Cruz
116,205 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Belgium, Pamatacual
188,588 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Sovac Aladdin, Mena Al Ahmadi
203,504 bbls, Gulf Oil Company, Coro, Puerto La Cruz
116,498 bbls, The Texas Co, Federal, Puerto La Cruz
116,551 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Puerto La Cruz
23,920 tons, Gulf Oil Company, Ulysses, Mena Al Ahmadi
197,753 bbls, The Texas Co, Kentucky, Pamatacual
134,130 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, W C Yeager, Puerto La Cruz
115,525 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfswamp, Las Piedras
197,970 bbls, The Texas Co, Texas, Pamatacual
189,493 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Sovac Pegasus, Mena Al Ahmadi
121,019 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Importer, Puerto La Cruz
115,055 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpass, Puerto La Cruz
202,824 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Coro, Puerto La Cruz
119,980 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sun Oil, Pamatacual
25,393 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Kuwait, Mena Al Ahmadi
102,606 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
27,259 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Burgan, Mena Al Ahmadi
121,620 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfdawn, Puerto La Cruz
90,722 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mosli, Covenas
114,542 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmoon, Las Piedras
26,874 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Atlantic Emperor, Monrovia
101,505 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Brunswick, Puerto La Cruz
CYANIDE—500 dms, Terra Chemicals, Edam, Rotterdam
DEXTROSE—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—4,226,297 gals, Royal Petroleum Co, Siranda, Aruba
GYPSUM—6,101 long tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
LIVER TANKAGE—445 bgs, Armour & Co, Celestial, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Chemical Trust Co, Exilona, Haifa
225 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Seville
OSSEINE—420 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatin Corp, La Salle, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—240 bgs, Mauer & Co, La Salle, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—118,714 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Kittrick Hills, Covenas
130,042 bbls, The Texas Co, Bergechief, Ras Tamural
POTASSIUM SULPHATE—1,000 tons, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, La Salle, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
UREA, DRY—924 bgs, Peters & Sons, Inc, American Jurist, Antwerp

San Francisco

BOOT POLISH—1,000 cs, J Rothschild & Co, Loch Garth, London
CASSIA—200 bls, Sina Java, Inc, Leise Maersk, Manila
CHILLIES—38 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Titania, Yokohama
HONTAKA—50 bgs, Hismoco Co, Fleetwood, Kobe
COPAL GUM—50 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, China Bear, Manila
50 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Leise Maersk, Manila
COPRA—300 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, China Bear, Cebu
500 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, China Bear, Tacloban
700 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vesteroy, Borongan
1,000 long tons, Bank of California, Vesteroy, Cebu
350 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vesteroy, Cebu
CREOSOTE—1,485 long tons, Bernuth & Lembcke, Inc, O M Bernuth, Grangemouth
CUPROUS OXIDE—1 dm, Hart & Burns, Inc, Laurits Swensen, Oslo
EGG YOLK, SPRAY—168 cs, Kane Import Corp, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
FLAVORINGS FOR AERATED WATER—6 cks, Yosemite Beverage Co, Loch Garth, London
GYPSUM ROCK, BULK—8,842 long tons, Kaiser Gypsum Permanente, Silverbou, San Marcos Island
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—50 cs, Irving Trust Co, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
20 cs, Seacoast Export Corp, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
NUTMEGS—75 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Mormacrey, Curacao
PITUITARY GLANDS, BEEF—23 cs, Charles Hollinshed Co, Inc, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
RHUBARB—53 cs, United China International Corp, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
RUST REMOVER—2 cs, C R Osborne, Loch Garth, London
SADDLE SOAP—130 tons, Berwick's Office Service, Loch Garth, London
SESAME SEED—224 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Inc, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
299 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar
SOLDER—2,520 pcs, Metal Traders, Inc, Knut Bakke, Manila
UREA—2,000 bgs, Imperial Chemical Industries (N. Y.), Ltd, Loch Garth, London
2,000 bgs, Imperial Chemical Industries (N. Y.), Ltd, Pacific Liberty, Manchester
VARNISH GUMS—90 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Leise Maersk, Manila
WOOD OIL—136 dms, Arnhold & Co, Dartmouth Victory, Taku Bar

Seattle

CASSIA, MEDIUM—40 bls, Wah Young Co, Igadi, Hongkong
THIN—19 bls, Wah Young Co, Igadi, Hongkong

Published in Two Sections—Section II

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Annual Review

1949 Market Trends and Facts

Volume 157 No. 5 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — January 30, 1950

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE, U.S.P.

Comparison	U. S. Pharmacopoeia	Roche* Regular Type	Roche* Ampul Type
Purity (Dry Basis)	98% Minimum	99%+	99%+
Moisture	5% Maximum	0.75—2.0%	2.0—3.5%

*Usual Commercial Average Range

REGULAR TYPE

This material meets all U.S. Pharmacopoeia specifications for Vitamin B_1. The International Conference on Vitamin Standardization has adopted crystalline Vitamin B_1 Hydrochloride as the standard for this vitamin and defined the unit as the biological activity of three micrograms of this standard.

AMPUL TYPE

This material in addition to meeting U.S.P. specifications is especially prepared and recommended for the manufacture of parenteral solutions. Developed by Roche specifically for this purpose, its quality has been consistently improved and in early 1949 the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) packing was adopted.

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This derivative of Thiamine may have certain advantages in certain types of dry products. If you have an unusual stability problem, we shall be glad to cooperate in running comparative tests of the two salts in your own formulae.

Roche is in commercial production of the mononitrate and can make immediate shipment in quantity.

B_1

Regardless of which form of Thiamine you require, by the gram or by the carload, you can feel assured of complete satisfaction with Roche products and Roche service. Samples and complete information will gladly be sent on request.

Make 'Roche' headquarters for:

Thiamine **Riboflavin**
Niacin **Niacinamide** **Biotin**
Ascorbic Acid **dl-a-Tocopherol**
Pyridoxine **Panthenol**
Calcium Pantothenate dextrorotatory
Vitamin A Palmitate-Acetate

'ROCHE'

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San Francisco Los Angeles
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd. Montreal, Que.

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	In Acid Solutions	In Alkali Solutions	In Salt Solutions
TERGITOL 7	<1	<1	<1
TERGITOL P-28	unstable	1–2	2–5
TERGITOL 4	1–10	2–5	1–10
TERGITOL 08	15–30	10–20	10–25
TERGITOL EH	10–20	20–30	10–20

Note: Table is a guide only. Also test the "Tergitol" above and below the one indicated.

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B. P. 222.4 C

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B. P. 280.6 C

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Sp. Gr. 0.943
B. P. decomposes

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Acrylonitrile
Vinylidene Chloride

AND AS INTERMEDIATES IN NEW SYNTHESES

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UNIT OF UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION UCC NEW YORK N Y OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 157 No. 5 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 30, 1950

Chemical and Related Markets In 1949

Transition from a seller's to a buyer's market in the field of chemicals and related products became an accomplished fact during 1949. Production fell off noticeably during the year, although a recovery in the fourth quarter tended to bring the annual figures more in line with those of 1948.

Last year witnessed an increase in competition from foreign chemicals, as a result of the industry abroad making rapid gains in reconstruction. This, coupled with the reluctance of foreign buyers to part with dollars, tended to cut into the business of American suppliers. Particularly hard hit were small dealers and distributors.

Traditional chemical industry emphasis on research and development helped soften the blow to a certain extent, for the discovery of new products and of new uses for old products opened new doors in many fields.

Buying interest in heavy chemicals relaxed to a working level during the year and consumers, realizing no shortages were in sight, showed no inclination to build up inventories. Urgent call for shipments that featured preceding years was absent and the flow of materials from plants was interrupted only by strikes or occasional equipment breakdowns.

Readjustment to a smaller consuming demand appeared to be completed at the end of August and the trend of production curved upward over the rest of the year. Soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and sulphuric acid were among the heavy inorganic chemicals that registered gains. Production and demand for carbon dioxide reached new peaks and ammonia output touched a new high. Shipments of chemicals to textile mills were smaller and glass factories took on only small stocks. Soap manufacturers ranked among the top class of steady buyers.

Antibiotics Use Set Record

In the division of drugs and fine chemicals, antibiotics were prominent, with domestic consumption at an all-time high and with prices being reduced throughout the year. Export volume fell off due to increased production abroad.

A spectacular price development in the drug industry was a 30 percent reduction in quinine, the first price change since 1941 and the first decline since 1933. The lower price was directly tied to the currency devaluation in the sterling block areas.

The downward movement in alcohol quotations, which started in November, 1948, continued through February, when the bottom was reached. They registered a slight gain in July but were still abnormally low throughout the first six months. During the low-price period, consumers had bought heavily and it was not until late in the year that they again came into the market for appreciable amounts.

Some of the newer drugs underwent sharp price reductions during the year. In some cases, these were effected as a result of economies in production as the items attained wider trade acceptance, while in others the cuts resulted from increased competition by imported materials.

Coaltar Chemicals Gain

The year was one of contrasts in the market for coaltar chemicals. It opened with demand slow and supplies ample and closed with demand heavy and supplies none too free. Buyers were not too active in the market until late summer when strike talk began hitting the headlines. Then they began laying in stocks and even bought in excess in the event of a shortage.

When the coal and steel strikes did materialize, production was stopped completely and for several weeks practically no coaltar chemicals were moving. After the strikes had been settled, production did not immediately return to normal, due to the need for getting plants back in fall-capacity condition. Demand, meanwhile, was still running high and, even when plants were operating at 100 percent, it could not be met. It tapered off slight toward the end of the year but was still in good volume.

The strikes, of course, were the most newsworthy developments in the market during the year. The coal walkout came first and, although it was serious, it did not entirely stop operations in the industry. The steel strike, however, which started the first week of October and lasted six weeks, did succeed in crippling operations.

The intermediates were in a better position as to supply and demand during the year and even during the strikes there was less of a pinch on them than on the basics. Phthalic anhydride, of course, was an exception.

Fertilizer Materials Use Up

Stocks of most basic fertilizer materials were short at the beginning of 1949 but gradually became freer as the year progressed. Buying interest reached its peak in April and by the fall it was apparent that shipments were well ahead of the previous year.

The year witnessed a substantial increase in output of converters' ammonium sulphate; lifting of import restrictions on Chilean sodium nitrate and expansion of domestic output as a result greater availability of soda ash, and increased output of anhydrous ammonia, phosphate rock and potash. Production of potash, however, was interrupted by a November labor strike at the Carlsbad, N. M., mines, a strike that was still in effect at the close of the year.

There was little interest in pesticides early in 1949 and production was cutback substantially. In early summer, however, a grasshopper plague threatened crops in the northwest. This was followed by corn-borer trouble in other sections and, finally, by a heavy infestation by the boll weevil in the south. Demand for several of the new synthetic pesticides increased sharply and by August stocks were about exhausted, with production insufficient to meet requirements. At the close of the season, the carryover was said to be as low as the level of any recent years.

Paint Materials Demand Improves

Producers of protective coatings materials were scratching for business during the first half of 1948. Trade sales were not moving and industrial accounts were working out of inventories. The turning point came in midyear when prices on a substantial number of paint materials were out. Reductions of 8 to 10 percent went into effect throughout the industry during July and early August. As a result of this, demand was so stepped up that the industry seemed assured of another billion-dollar year, the third in a row.

The first postwar break in nonferrous metals occurred in March, a development which started in motion a series of sweeping declines in prices on pigments. The prices were lowered practically every week during the second quarter and by the end of June zinc slabs were quoted lower than the OPA ceiling price of October, 1946. Copper, which stood fast during March, went the way of lead and zinc during April and June.

Business boomed in many coatings materials during October-December. Demand for cadmium colors was up, dry color sales were heavy as were sales of titanium dioxide. Even carbon black, normally slow during the fourth quarter, moved well.

Petroleum Chemicals Active in Fall

Manufacturers and suppliers of petroleum chemicals entered 1949 with anticipation of boom business but by the second quarter it had not materialized. In midyear, optimism returned, an attitude which was more than justified by the heavier buying in the third quarter. The industry may have derived some benefits from the coal and steel strikes that crippled the coaltar interests but the activities of the consuming industries, paint automobiles and refrigerators, made the business stimulus not artificial but real.

Resurgence of the protective coatings industry in August bettered conditions in the petroleum derivatives trade and when the steel strike was called in October suppliers of petroleum toluol and xylol were faced with an influx of new business. Sellers were able to take care of all regular customers but had little material to spare for displaced coaltar accounts. The strike ended in mid-November but, by that time, aromatics production was completely sold out.

In 1949, the market for oils and fats witnessed the sharpest break in prices than in any other postwar year. The downward movement, which began in December, 1948, continued during the first half of the last year. The decline was to a point below OPA ceilings and, in some instances, below prewar levels. Items affected were cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils; tallow and greases; edible olive oil and foots; menhaden oil, oleo oil, red oil and lard.

ECA Fats and Oils Buying Heavy

During the third quarter, business improved substantially and the market showed remarkable gains under the stimulus of increased government and consumer buying. ERP purchases for relief purposes abroad and the support price program were paramount factors in stabilizing the market during the second half of the year.

Business improved steadily during the last two quarters of the year and prices rose appreciably from the low levels established earlier. Increased use of synthetic detergents in the production of soap put a sizable dent in the use of tallow and grease and producers asked for government aid. This was given by means of allocation of large quantities of these fats for shipment abroad.

Conditions in the tanning industry in 1949 showed little improvement from the previous year. Tanning operations were restricted, with many plants shut down or operated on a part-time basis. This was reflected in curtailment of use of many tanning materials.

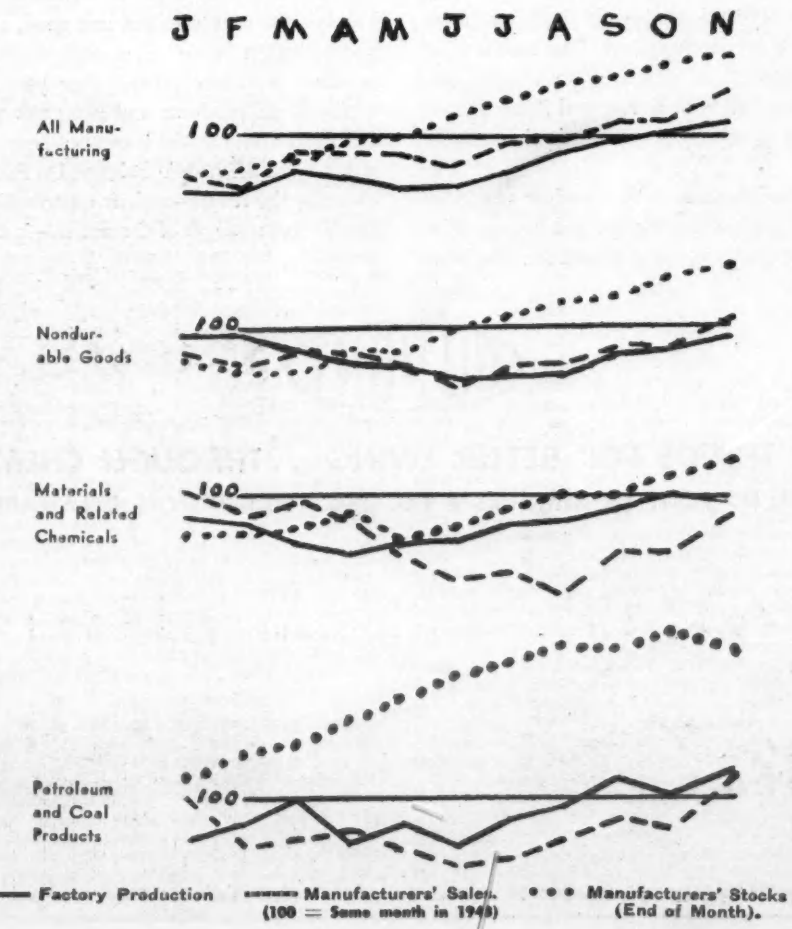
Essential Oils Business Better

Essential oils business in 1949 was better than in 1948 but it still was not entirely satisfactory to producers. Among the tribulations that afflicted the trade at various times were unfavorable growing conditions, currency controls, dollar shortage and export duties. Despite its adverse features, however, business was fairly good, particularly in the last quarter.

Early in the year, consumers bought only what they actually needed. This led to reduced production of many oils, creating low inventories in the hands of manufacturing consumers and bringing on a substantial increase in demand during the second half. Advancing prices resulted.

Business in botantical drugs was characterized by conservative demand and declining prices. The weakness was noted in January through September, with some strengthening and advance in certain prices in the last quarter.

Business Trends: January — November, 1949



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Persistence, imagination and work

There is nothing magical about research. It takes persistence, imagination and hard work. It also takes time and capital. To develop nylon, for example, took about ten years of study, an expenditure of millions of dollars, plus the work of well over 200 chemists, engineers and many assistants—all this before a single dollar was received in return. However, not all Du Pont research is productive of so dramatic a result as nylon. A large part of it is aimed at making already known products better or less expensive, extending their usefulness to more and more people.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

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Washington Activities and the Chemical Industry

It isn't likely that 1949 will go down in history as a year of momentous developments, though some were outstanding, but rather, if it is to be recalled at all, it should be noted simply as a year marked by a continuance of efforts to shake the country of the war's aftermath and get back on a smoothly running peacetime economy—without much marked success.

In some respects 1949 might be viewed as a year of inconsistencies—some by design and some unavoidable. At times developments seemed to be moving from one extreme to another, for as changing conditions warranted the dropping or curtailment of materials controls in one part of the economy, it became necessary in other segments for the government to step in with protective measures.

For example, the year saw the termination of such things as the tin conservation orders, the programs of voluntary agreements allocating scarce materials, the Office of Defense Transportation, War Assets Administration, world allocation of nitrogen and removal by the Office of International Trade of practically all of the medicinals and most of the chemicals from export control.

But while these checks, some of them running back to early war days, were being relaxed, the changes in the supply picture from one of shortages to one of abundance was making itself felt in a different manner. To protect government holdings and the domestic fats and oils markets, congress renewed the authority of the Department of Agriculture to restrict imports of farm products and the department lost little time in placing curbs on foreign soybeans, soybean oil and peanuts. Price supports were placed under cottonseed and cottonseed oil and tung nuts and tung oil for the first time, and supports also were continued under most other programs, though at a lower rate to discourage production.

Subsidize Metals Mining

Also, there were definite moves started during the year to subsidize the mining of metals and minerals, to restore import taxes on copper, and to establish spray residue tolerances for a host of chemicals, many developed during or since the war, which are now finding their way into widespread use in agriculture for insecticidal and fungicidal purposes. In the same class of things, mention also should be made of the exploratory moves by the Food and Drug Administration with the drug industry looking towards a law giving the FDA general authority to certify the purity and potency of any new antibiotics.

Business men will recall the mid-months of the year vividly, for it was during the latter part of May through the end of July that a period of industrial jitters set in. Materials supplies had so improved by the middle of the year that a period of curtailed buying had set in to permit liquidation of top-heavy inventories. The dwindling backlog of orders and the cessation of new orders proved to be such a "new" experience to business—the first in more than ten years—that fears immediately were heard that this was the beginning of the long-awaited postwar depression. Subsequent events proved these fears to be groundless.

Developments on the congressional front were particularly varied and to the extreme. This congress, the first session of the eighty-first — was supposed to be docile and cooperative. It came into office on Mr. Truman's surprise victory in the previous November elections and was thought to have a mandate from the people to carry out his "Fair Deal" program, but it proved almost as difficult for the President as the previous Republican congress.

Civil Rights Filibuster

No sooner had organizational proceedings been disposed of and everything squared away for the legislative work of the session, when the senate plunged into a filibuster over civil rights that brought its progress to a halt. Although the filibuster finally was ended by the administration withdrawing the civil rights legislation, dissension had developed within the Democratic ranks to plague the White House for the rest of the session.

Not only was the civil rights program licked, but congress also failed to repeal the Taft-Hartley labor law; nothing was done on compulsory health insurance, and virtually no progress was made on federal aid to education—the principal planks in the "Fair Deal" program. The President had to wait three months after the trade agreements act expired to get an extension of the law in the form he wanted it. Congress nearly voted repeal of the wartime increases in excise taxes in the face of Presidential demands for more taxes.

A strong undercurrent of opposition to the heavy spending by the administration also was prevalent throughout the session and vigorous efforts to force a 10 percent reduction in appropriations were made. These proved ineffective, however, when the legislators, weary after ten months of almost continuous wrangling, capitulated to the leaders and gave the administration practically the amounts it wanted.

ICC Grants Freight Rate Boosts

Among some of the important developments of the year were the following:—

The Interstate Commerce Commission granted the railroads an additional 10 percent increase in freight rates over the levels prevailing at the beginning of the year, in response to the petition of the carriers for an increase of 13 percent. In the meantime various other moves by the roads to obtain more revenues from shippers by changes in commodity classifications brought warnings from the chemical industry that some of its traffic would be diverted to the motor carriers.

A good start was made in congress towards repealing federal taxes and fees on manufacture and sale of oleomargarin. After President Truman recommended to congress that it repeal the oleo taxes, the house committee on agriculture reported out a tax repeal bill that had been drawn up by the dairy bloc. Put forward as a compromise, the bill repealed the objectional taxes but also imposed an outright ban on interstate shipments of yellow-colored margarin. The bill lived only long enough to be called up on the floor of the house where it was promptly killed by an overwhelming vote and another measure substituted which contained no ban on the colored margarin. The senate finance committee reported the measure later to the senate for passage, but it was crowded off the calendar in the legislative jam at the close of the session and had to go over until the second session.

Industry Pricing Practices

The subject of industry pricing practices continued to draw much attention in and out of congress during the year. Legislation was introduced in the senate at the start of the session, seeking to clarify the right of industry to engage in certain pricing practices, and immediately ran into bitter opposition. Then a move was launched to place a two-year moratorium on antitrust law prosecutions against freight absorption and delivered pricing schemes. But instead of voting the moratorium the senate adopted permanent legislation sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming legalizing freight absorption and delivered pricing. The bill was rushed through the house with several important changes and sent to conference. A conference agreement later was reached and approved by the house, but opposition to the legislation was mounting, and the senate was forced to delay action until this year.

Meanwhile, important questions on pricing drew the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States. The right of the Federal Trade Commission to outlaw basing point pricing in the rigid steel conduit industry, even though there was no showing of conspiracy as was the case in the cement industry, had been upheld in the lower courts and was appealed to the Supreme Court. The question involved was important to the consideration of the pending O'Mahoney bill and congress looked to the Supreme Court for some clarification of the conspiracy angle. It was disappointed, however, for the Supreme Court divided equally on the case and upheld the lower court without rendering a written opinion.

Later in the year the court was asked to decide another important point of law with respect to industry pricing. It was whether a seller may lawfully discriminate in prices in good faith to meet competition. The issue, which is intimately concerned with the provisions of the O'Mahoney bill, which seeks to legalize such discriminations, was raised in the suit of the FTC against Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Drug Legislation

There were several major developments in the field of drug legislation and regulation. The discovery of aureomycin, chloramphenicol and bacitracin was followed with the introduction of legislation to include these products within the certification requirements of the penicillin act. Meanwhile, the Food and Drug Administration began conferences with the drug industry on the advisability of a general certification law that would make it unnecessary for the agency to run to congress for specific legislation every time a new antibiotic was developed.

Several meetings were held between the FDA and the drug industry. Everyone seemed to agree that a general amendment was desirable, but there was widespread fear that it might prove to be the opening wedge to certification of all drugs generally. The industry representatives indicated that they would go along with a general amendment only if adequate provision was made for the decertification of a drug when circumstances showed that certification was no longer needed. After several meetings, a stalemate had been reached and at the year's end it was decided to start all over again.

But while the FDA and industry were getting nowhere in conferences on the general amendment, the FDA was making considerable progress in congress on important drug legislation. Over the objections of industry, the house passed the Van Zandt bill amending the export provisions of the food, drug and cosmetic act so that any drugs or foods exported in the future would have to meet all of the labeling requirements imposed on domestic sales, unless they conflicted with the laws of the foreign country. Hearings were held on the measure in the senate, but it failed to get out of committee.

Parenteral Solutions Clarity

The problems connected with the clarity of parenteral solutions engaged the attention of industry on three fronts. At Utica, N. Y., the FDA had brought suit against Bristol Laboratories accusing it of violating the law in shipments of ampuls which were not "substantially free" of foreign particles as provided for in the USP. While Bristol won the suit without even having to put up a defense, it served to focus attention on the problem.

The USP and the NF revision committees began a series of hearings and meetings with industry representatives in an effort to find some way of tightening the standards for clarity without at the same time imposing too great a burden on industry. While a change in the visual testing method was virtually agreed upon, it was decided in the end to give the matter more study before it is recommended for inclusion of the USP. Meanwhile, the work of RCA-Victor Laboratories in developing an electronic machine for testing of ampuls for clarity was progressing rapidly and several test runs with the machine proved it to be practical.

Changes in procedure relative to the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements, which had been written into law by the previous Republican congress, were all wiped out when the Democrats returned to power. The chief matter of interest was the so-called peril point provisions. These required the Tariff Commission to make a study of all commodities listed for negotiation and determine the levels below which tariffs should not be reduced to avoid injury to the industry.

The White House vigorously opposed these provisions and succeeded after a bitter partisan fight in having them repealed and the trade agreements act restored to the form in which it existed prior to July, 1948. Also, the law was extended until 1951, although congress was rather late in taking the final action. The extension bill did not get to the White House until late in September, nearly three months after the law expired.

Annecy Trade Agreements

While congress was battling over extending the law, United States negotiators were busy at Annecy, France, negotiating trade agreements with ten countries which had not become parties to the general agreement at Geneva. Negotiations started originally with eleven nations but they were broken off with Colombia, which had concluded that it could not accept the Geneva agreement. Subsequently, the trade agreement between the United States and Colombia, which had been in effect since 1936, was terminated. An agreement was reached with the other ten countries, however, and the concessions granted and received by the United States were announced in October. Later, the State Department announced that a "third round" of tariff cuts would be negotiated with the adherents to the Geneva agreement in 1950.

The downward trend in farm prices and farm incomes occasioned by diminishing markets for the tremendous surpluses of American agriculture created a demand for a new price support law to replace the Aiken-Hope law of 1948 that was designed to encourage reduced production by lowering the props under prices. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan urged a program of direct subsidies to farmers sufficient to guarantee them a minimum income, arrived at by a complicated formula, while prices to consumers would be allowed to find their own levels. His program was rejected after a vigorous fight and a new law was enacted providing for a new parity formula that guarantees farmers support prices about 10 percent above the old formula. It is compulsory for the secretary, under the law, to support the prices of some commodities, including tung nuts. Generally the supports may range from 60 percent to 90 percent of parity.

Hoover Commission Reports

The Hoover commission, which had completed its studies of organization of the government in 1948, submitted a number of task force reports on various phases of its studies, together with its final report, recommending many changes in the structure of the government. Legislation was enacted, in line with the Hoover commission recommendations, giving the President sweeping powers to recommend reorganization plans to congress.

Among the reports submitted by the commission were those calling for establishment of a medical administration which would consolidate all the government activities in the field of medicines under a single agency. This would mean taking the Food and Drug Administration out of the Federal Security Agency. Another report recommended a splintering of the FDA by transferring to the Department of Agriculture the agency's regulatory powers over foods. A third report proposed that the Federal Security Agency be reorganized into a department of government and elevated to cabinet rank.

Only the recommendation relating to the Federal Security Agency came before congress for a vote. President Truman proposed in reorganization plan No. 1 that the agency be made into a department, but the senate promptly rejected the scheme. The vote of rejection was, in effect, an expression of opposition to the President's compulsory health insurance program. The FSA has been campaigning vigorously for compulsory health insurance and its opponents in the senate feared that if the agency became a department it might be in a stronger position to press the program forward.

Other Developments in 1949

These other more or less important happenings occurred during the year:—Congressional studies showed a great improvement in the fertilizer supply situation...World allocation of nitrogen was ended by the International Emergency Food Committee...The army amended its contract with Phillips Chemical Company so that most of the nitrogen output of the Cactus plant will be available for the domestic market...The Department of Agriculture warned against the use of DDT in the dairy industry, which touched off a scare that threatened to sharply curb the use of new insecticides in agriculture ...The Department of Agriculture announced the synthesizing of pyrethrum ...Congress voted to suspend import taxes on copper for another year...The United States, Great Britain and France agreed to a revision of the industry dismantling program for Germany that will save thirty-two chemical plants from destruction... The Gillette committee of the senate started an investigation of fats and oils prices and other developments in the fats and oils field...Representative Frank B. Keefe of Wisconsin called for an investigation of the use of chemical substitutes for natural products in the food industry which threatened to displace a large market for fats and oils...The army indicated concern over the large amount of quebracho extract used by the petroleum industry and asked the industry to develop a substitute...Air transport regulations were revised to permit the movement by air of any explosives or dangerous articles that can be shipped by rail express except those products that would be affected by atmospheric pressures...The wartime reduction in import duties on flaxseed was rescinded by the President and the old rate of 50 cents a bushel was restored... The senate passed a national science foundation bill and the house interstate commerce committee reported a similar measure but final action was blocked by the house rules committee...The government-owned grain alcohol plants were turned back to the Department of Agriculture and Senator Gillette introduced a bill setting up a federal alcohol corporation to take over running of the plants.

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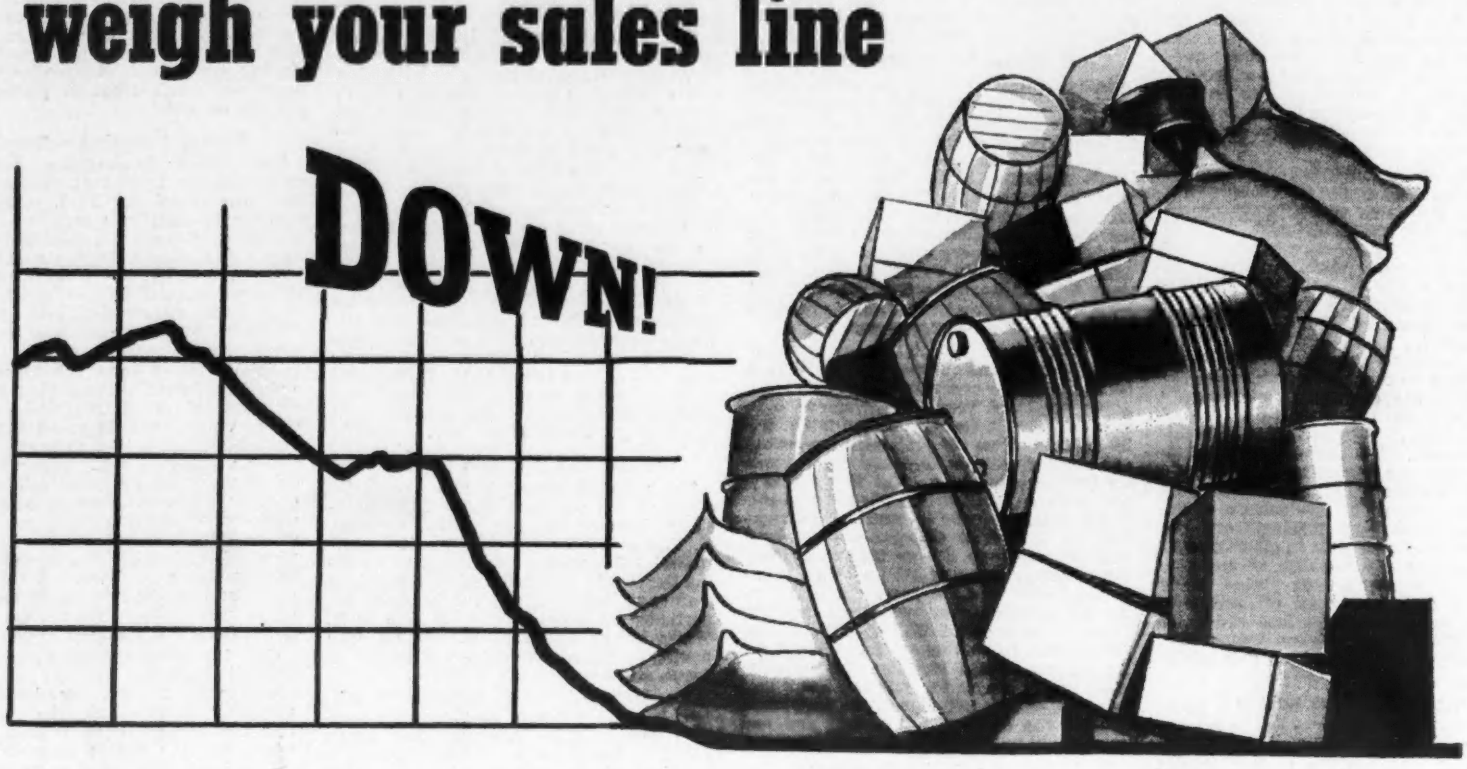

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Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Record

Heavy Industrial Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acid, acetic, glac., 99.5%..	$5.50	$5.00	$6.93	$6.25	$8.12	$7.62	$9.12	$7.62	$8.60	$7.50
Chromic, 99%	.15¼	.15¼	.16½	.16¼	.21¾	.20	.25½	.21¾	.25½	.25½
Formic, 90%	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.13	.12½	.14	.12½	.14	.13½
Hydrofluoric, 30%	.07	.06	.06	.06	.09	.08	.09	.08	.09	.08½
Muriatic, 18°	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.70	1.50	1.65	1.50	1.65	1.65
Nitric, 36°	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Oxalic	.10¾	.10¾	.11¼	.11¼	.13½	.13	.14½	.13¼	.14½	.14¼
Sulphuric, 66°	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00	17.00	15.00	17.00	17.00
Tannic, tech	.40	.40	.71	.71	.69	.68	.69	.68	.69	.69
Alum, ammonia, gran	3.50	3.15	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	3.80
Alumina sulphate, com	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.50	1.15	1.50	1.50
Ammonia, anhy., com	.04½	.04½	.05	.05	.03075	.03075	.0425	.0295	.03875	.03750
Antimony, needle, Chin	.20	.12	.20	.19	No price		No price		No price	
Arsenic, white	.03	.03	.04	.04	.06	.06	.06¼	.06	.06	.05½
Barium chloride, tech	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	85.00	80.00	90.00	80.00	100.00	90.00
Bleaching powder	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	3.75	2.75	4.25	3.75	4.50	4.25
Calcium acetate	1.90	1.65	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Arsenate	.06½	.06½	.07	.06½	.09½	.09	.10½	.09½	.10½	.09½
Chloride, flake	22.00	22.00	18.50	18.50	22.00	18.50	22.00	21.50	22.00	22.00
Chlorine, liquid	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.40	2.25	2.40	2.40
Cobalt, oxide, black	1.84	1.67	1.84	1.84	1.27½	1.16	1.30	1.27½	1.38	1.27½
Copper carbonate	.169	.14	.19½	.18	.26	.24	.26¼	.24	.25¼	.21
Sulphate, 99%	4.75	4.10	5.15	5.15	7.60	7.10	8.10	7.60	8.10	7.00
Copperas	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Epsom salt, tech	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.05	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.15
Glauber's salt, dom	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.75	1.25	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00
Lead acetate, wh., brok	.11	.10	.12½	.12	.18½	.17	.27	.18½	.27¾	.19¾
Arsenate	.11	.10	.11	.09	.21¾	.20	.31½	.21¾	.31½	.27
Magnesia, cal., tech	.26	.26	.26	.26	.33	.29	.32	.29	...	...
Magnesium chloride	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	37.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Nickel salt	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14½	.14	.18	.14½	.18	.18
Phosphorous, red, export	.40	.40	.40	.40	.44	.40	.40	.34	.40	.40
Potash caustic, solid	.06¼	.03¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.07½	.07¼	.0755	.0755
Potassium carbonate, cal	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.07½	.07¼	.07½	.07½	.078	.078
Chlorate, powd	.10	.08½	.09¾	.09¾	.11½	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
Saltpeter, gran	6.50	6.50	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	9.25	8.00	9.25	9.25
Soda ash, 58% light	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.25
Caustic, solid	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.85	2.50	3.05	2.85	3.05	3.03
Sodium chlorate, dom	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.07¼	.07¼	.07½	.07½
Phosphate, tribas	2.25	2.00	2.70	2.70	3.50	2.70	3.50	3.40	3.75	3.75
Silicofluoride	.05¾	.04	.12	.05	.07½	.06¼	.06¼	.05	.05	.04
Sulphur, crude, mines	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Tin, crystals	.40	.36½	.39	.39	.92	.72	.71½	.60	.71½	.59

Coaltar Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acid, benzoic, tech	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43
Cresylic, high-boil	.68	.49	.81	.81	1.42	.90	1.55	1.42	1.30	.80
Sulphanilic, tech	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Tobias	.65	.55	.55	.55	.62	.60	.65	.62	.65	.65
Alphanaphthylamine	.32	.32	.32	.32	.35	.35	.42	.35	.42	.41
Anilin oil	.15	.15	.15	.15	.13	.11	.15	.13	.15	.14
Benzol, 90%	.16	.16	.15	.15	.21½	.17	.21	.21	.22	.20
Creosote oil, crude	.13½	.13½	.15½	.15½	.19¼	.17	.21½	.16	.19½	.14
Dinitrobenzene	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.16	.23	.16	.16	.16
Dinitrophenol	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.32	.22	.28	.28
Diphenylguanidin	.35	.35	.33	.25	.35	.35	.40	.35	.40	.40
Naphthalene, crude, dom	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.50	4.50	3.50	6.25	5.75	7.50	5.75
Nitrobenzene	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07½	.07	.09½	.07	.08½	.08
Paradichlorobenzene	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12½	.11	.12½	.11½	.11	.11
Phenol, USP	.14½	.13	.12½	.12½	.11½	.10½	.12½	.11½	.1250	.1250
Phthalic anhydride	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.17½	.14½	.22½	.19½	.22½	.22½
Resorcinol, tech	.75	.75	.68	.68	.68	.68	.75	.68	.75	.74
Tar acid oil, 15%	.22	.21	.27½	.27½	.43	.26½	.43	.43	.38	.33
Toluol, pure	.30	.27	.33	.33	.30	.23	.30	.28	.29	.19
Xylidin, mixed	.35	.35	.35	.35	.38	.35	.50	.38	.50	.45
Xylol, com	.27	.26	.27	.27	.30	.25	.30	.28	.28	.23

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Albumen, egg, edible	.75	.60	1.80	1.73	3.00	1.70	3.00	2.57	2.64	1.87
Annatto seed	.07½	.06½	.06½	.06	.19	.14	.20	.19	.20	.18
Chestnut ext., solid	.01¾	.01⅝	.02¾	.02¼	.0435	.0435	.0435	.0435	.0465	.0438
Cochineal, gray	.37	.35	.37	.37	.67	.65	.68	.67	.68	.67
Cutch	.04¼	.04	.05¼	.04¾	.12	.12	.09½	.09	.08½	.07
Dextrin, corn, white	3.50	3.30	4.00	3.95	8.09	5.19	8.28	6.68	6.84	6.56
Egg yolk, dried, dom	.67	.59	1.00	.87	1.20	1.15	1.18	.91	1.40	.93
Fustic ext., cryst	.24	.22	.24	.16	.42½	.41	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½
Gambier, common	.07	.03¾	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hemlock, ext., 25% tan	.03	.02⅝	.0385	.03½	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hydrogen peroxide, 27%	.20	.20	.16	.16	.15½	.15¼	.17½	.15½	.17½	.17½
Indigo, synthetic	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.19	.16½	.23	.16½
Logwood ext., liq., No. 1	.10½	.09½	.12½	.12½	.18½	.18	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
Myrobalans, J2	27.50	17.00	60.00	60.00	52.00	39.00	47.00	46.00	53.00	50.00
Nutgalls, Aleppo	.29	.23	No price		.52	.50	.50	.50	.50	.43
Oak ext., 25% tannin	.02¾	.02¾	.0385	.02	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Potassium bichromate	.08⅞	.08⅞	.09⅝	.09⅝	.11½	.10¾	.12¾	.12¼	.12¾	.12¾
Quebracho ext. liq., 35%	.03½	.02⅞	.05¾	.04½	.07½	.06	.09	.0635	.08¼	.07¼
Sago flour	.04	.02½	.05	.04½	.09½	.07	.08¾	.07	.08	.05
Sodium bichromate	.06⅞	.05⅞	.07⅝	.07⅝	.09	.08¾	.10	.09	.10½	.10
Hydrosulphite	.16	.16	.17	.17	.19	.18½	.22½	.18¼	.24	.23
Starch, corn, pearl	2.65	2.45	3.10	3.10	7.02	4.07	7.31	5.41	5.52	5.34
Sumac ext., No. 1	.07	.05¼	.07	.07	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
Valonia cups	39.00	30.00	No price		58.00	53.00	60.00	57.00	90.00	53.00

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acid, stearic, dbl-pres	.12½	.10	.1580	.1400	.38	.23	.37	.24½	.20	.13½
Degras, common	.10	.07	.12½	.08¾	.12	.10	.12	.10	.12	.10½
Lard, Western, prime	.08¾	.05¾	.138	.10½	.32	.1662	.26½	.1675	.1610	.08½
Oil, castor, No. 3	.11½	.07½	.13	.12¾	.33¼	.27½	.26½	.18½	.19	.16
Coconut, crude	.04½	.02½	.0950	.0835	.26	.11	.27	.19	.17¾	.12½
Cod, NF	.72	.32	.90	.78	.24	.20	.24	.22	.20	.09
Corn, crude	.07½	.04⅞	.12¾	.12	.37	.18	.36	.17	.16½	.09⅝
Cottonseed, crude	.06⅜	.04¼	.12¾	.12½	.37	.16	.40	.16½	.16	.09¼
Linseed, raw	.1020	.078	.136	.106	.385	.2910	.3280	.2760	.2780	.1730
Menhaden, crude	.36	.21	.666	.60	.23	.14	.20	.14	.12	.05½
Neatsfoot, 30 deg	.20¼	.14¾	.19¼	.17¾	.55	.41	.43	.38	.38	.21½
Oleo, extra	.12	.08	.18¾	.13¼	No stocks		.33	.22	.19	.12
Olive, denatured	1.40	.80	4.40	3.50	No stocks		3.25	3.00	3.25	1.75
Palm, Congo	.05	.03½	.09¼	.09	No stocks		.29	.22½	.22	.1110
Peanut, crude	.07¼	.05⅝	.13	.13	.37	.19½	.36	.17½	.20	.10¼
Perilla	.15½	.089	.238	21½	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Red, single dist	.08½	.06¼	.1245	.1100	.32¾	.17¾	.31¾	.18¾	.16½	.10¼
Sardine, crude	.38	.22	.66½	.60	.25	.18	.24	.14	.11	.05½
Soybean, crude	.0650	.0450	.12½	.11¾	.34	.15¼	.29	.16½	.15½	.09
Tung	.25	.14	.3885	.34¾	.38	.21	.26	.20	.26½	.17¾
Tallow, extra, loose	.07	.04⅜	.0971¼	.0862⅝	.26¾	.11¾	.26¾	.11	.10¼	.05
Whale, ref., nat	.091	.077	.1070	.1070	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Wax, bees, crude, Afr	.29	.27	.49	.37½	.59	.45	.56	.53	.54	.44
Candelilla, crude	.18½	.15½	.38	.33	.76	.62	.69	.62	.60	.38
Carnauba, No. 3, N.C., cr	.48	.28¾	.79	.73½	1.58	.73	.85	.66	.84	.72
Spermaceti, blocks	.22	.18	.26	.24	.50	.44	.41	.39	.39	.31

Fertilizer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Ammonium sulphate, dom	28.00	28.00	28.20	23.00	38.00	28.20	45.00	38.00	48.00	45.00
Phosphate rock, Fla., 68%-66%	1.90	1.90	2.20	2.20	3.49	2.60	4.61	3.34	4.61	3.60
Potash manure salt, dom. Muriate, 60%	.58½ .53½	.58½ .53½	.60 .53½	.60 .53½	.20* .53½	.20* .37½	.20 .45½	.20 .37½	.20 .45½	.20 .37½
Sodium nitrate, crude, dom.	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	40.50	35.00	42.50	40.50	48.50	48.50
Superphosphate, pile	8.50	7.50	10.24	9.60	13.68	12.60	14.04	13.68	13.68	13.68
Urea, dom., 46%	95.00	95.00	85.00	80.00	75.00	60.00	85.00	75.00	90.00	85.00

*F.o.b. N. M. mines.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acetone, CP	.06	.04½	.10	.08½	.08	.07	.08½	.08	.06½	.07½
Alcohol, butyl, norm	.09	.07	.15¼	.13½	.35	.25	.35	.17½	.17½	.12½
Denatured, SD1	.22½	.19½	.53	.53	.98½	.82½	.93	.46	.44	.31½
Amyl acetate, ex fusel	.12½	.09½	.14½	.14½	.27	.24	.27	.25½	.25½	.15
Barytes, dom., floated	31.50	31.50	27.65	27.65	33.30	31.10	35.05	33.30	35.05	35.05
Black, carbon, standard	.0375	.0375	.03625	.03625	.075	.074	.0832	.0750	.0832	.0832
Blue, Prussian	.36	.33	.36	.36	.42	.42	.45	.42	.45	.45
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt	.03¼	.03	.03¾	.03½	.08	.05	.06¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾
Casein, domestic	.20	.07	.31	.14	.34	.24½	.34	.30	.30	.20
Cellulose acetate, flake	.36	.35	.30	.30	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.33
Ethyl acetate, 85%	.06½	.051	.12	.12	.19	.18	.20	.12	.12	.09
Green, chrome, to 5%	.21	.21	.23¼	.23	.32	.29	.36	.32	.38	.36
Gum, copal, Congo	.49½	.34¾	.49½	.49½	.28	.25	.26	.23	.25	.23
Dammar, Bat. A/E	.13¾	.11⅞	.25¾	.25¾	.35	.29	.27	.23	.23	.23
Ester	.06½	.06	.09½	.08½	.16¾	.13	.17	.16¾	.17	.13
Lead, red, 95%, dry	.0810	.0735	.09¼	.086	.176	.15¾	.2425	.1760	.24¼	.14¾
White, bgs., carb	.07	.07	.08½	.07¾	.16	.14	.2210	.1600	.2210	.1475
Litharge, common	.0710	.0635	.08¾	.070	.1660	.74	.2325	.1660	.23¼	.13¾
Lithopone, ordinary	.04⅛	.0375	.04¼	.04¼	.06	.05	.06⅜	.06	.06⅜	.06¼
Nitrocellulose, a/s	.28	.28	.28	.28	.32	.28	.34	.32	.34	.32
Red, Indian, pure	.08¾	.08¾	.09¼	.09¼	.10¼	.09	.11½	.10¼	.11½	.11¼
Rosin gum, F	6.60	5.35	4.14	3.27	9.65	6.73	8.80	7.25	7.40	5.60
Shellac, T. N	.19	.19½	.34	.31	.68	.60	.62	.59	.62	.45
Titanium dioxide, reg	.14	.13	.14½	.14½	.17½	.15½	.19½	.17½	.19½	.19¼
Turpentine, gum	.34½	.28½	.82½	.69	1.25	.52	.64	.36	.41¼	.36
Whiting, chalk, com	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	10.50	10.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	6.00
Yellow, chrome, CP	.14½	.13½	.16½	.16	.27	.24	.31½	.27	.34	.30¼
Zinc oxide, lead-free	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.07¼	.10	.09	.13½	.10	.15½	.10
Stearate, tech	.23	.20	.31	.30	.51	.48	.51	.42	.42	.34

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acetanilide, USP	.30	.30	.34	.30	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50	.40
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP	.50	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.48	.45	.48	.48
Boric, gran., tech	96.00	96.00	99.50	95.50	99.00	99.00	99.00	95.50	86.75	86.75
Citric, cryst	.22	.20	.20	.20	.25	.20	.27	.25½	.27	.27
Phosphoric, NF, 85%	.12	.12	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
Tartaric, USP	.31¼	.27¼	.70½	.70½	.54½	.45½	.45½	.37½	.37½	.31⅛
Agar, No. 1	1.50	.90	4.75	3.50	3.85	2.75	3.85	3.25	3.10	1.85
Atropine sulphate	4.00	2.50	21.00	18.75	8.90	7.35	10.35	8.90	10.35	9.00
Bismuth subnitrate	1.48	1.33	1.20	1.20	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.15	2.30	2.30
Borax, tech	43.00	43.00	41.50	41.50	48.50	48.50	44.50	44.50	57.25	57.25
Bromine, purif	.30	.30	.25	.25	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21
Caffeine, natural	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.60	4.25	3.75	4.75	4.25	4.75	4.75
Synthetic	No prices		No prices		No prices		No prices		4.75	3.80
Camphor, nat., tabs	.82	.53½	1.60	1.60	No stocks		No stocks		No prices	
Synth., tabs	.68	.68	.82	.79½	.94	.83	.83	.83	.73	.73
Chloroform, tech	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Corrosive sublimate	1.99	1.05	2.24	2.24	1.92	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
Cream tartar	.25¼	.22¼	.57½	.57½	.57½	.38½	.38½	.32½	.32½	.27½
Formaldehyde	.05¾	.05¾	.05½	.05½	.0370	.0320	.0420	.0370	.037	.037
Glycerin, USP	.12¼	.12¼	.18	.18	.55	.39¼	.39¼	.39¼	.39½	.24¼
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech.	.35	.32	.32	.32	.28	.24	.28	.27½	.27½	.22
Iodine, resub	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.85	2.10	2.55	2.35	2.55	2.30
Menthol, natural	3.35	2.90	14.00	13.00	9.20	7.20	9.50	8.35	12.00	8.60
Methanol, nat., denat	.40	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.66	.60	.60	.50
Synthetic	.33	.33	.28	.28	.24	.24	.28	.24	.28	.26
Methyl chloride	.32	.32	.32	.32	.33	.32	.33	.33	.37	.34
Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35	.40	.40	.40	.40
Oil, codliver, USP	40.00	20.00	85.00	72.00	85.80	79.20	85.80	79.20	75.80	49.20
Opium, gum, USP	11.50	11.50	13.00	13.00	21.30	21.30	21.30	19.20	19.20	19.20
Phenolphthalein, USP	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	.85	1.00	1.00
Potassium bromide	.31	.31	.27	.27	.33	.25	.33	.33	.33	.33
Quicksilver, dom	160.00	77.00	212.00	191.00	88.00	77.00	93.00	74.00	86.00	71.00
Quinine sulphate	.64	.61	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.53½
Rochelle salt, powd	.20¾	.17¾	.42½	.42½	.34½	.32½	.33	.31½	.31½	.27¼
Santonin, cryst	130.00	46.00	210.00	210.00	175.00	170.00	190.00	170.00	190.00	190.00
Silver nitrate	.31½	.27	.52⅝	.26⅞	.55¾	.40½	.48	.46½	.47¾	.44⅞
Sodium benzoate, USP	.46	.39	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46
Bicarbonate, USP	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.85	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.35
Strychnine	.60	.50	.70	.70	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Thymol	1.55	1.45	3.00	2.75	3.65	2.40	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Trichloroethylene	.09	.08	.08	.08	.09¾	.08	.10½	.09¾	.10½	.10½

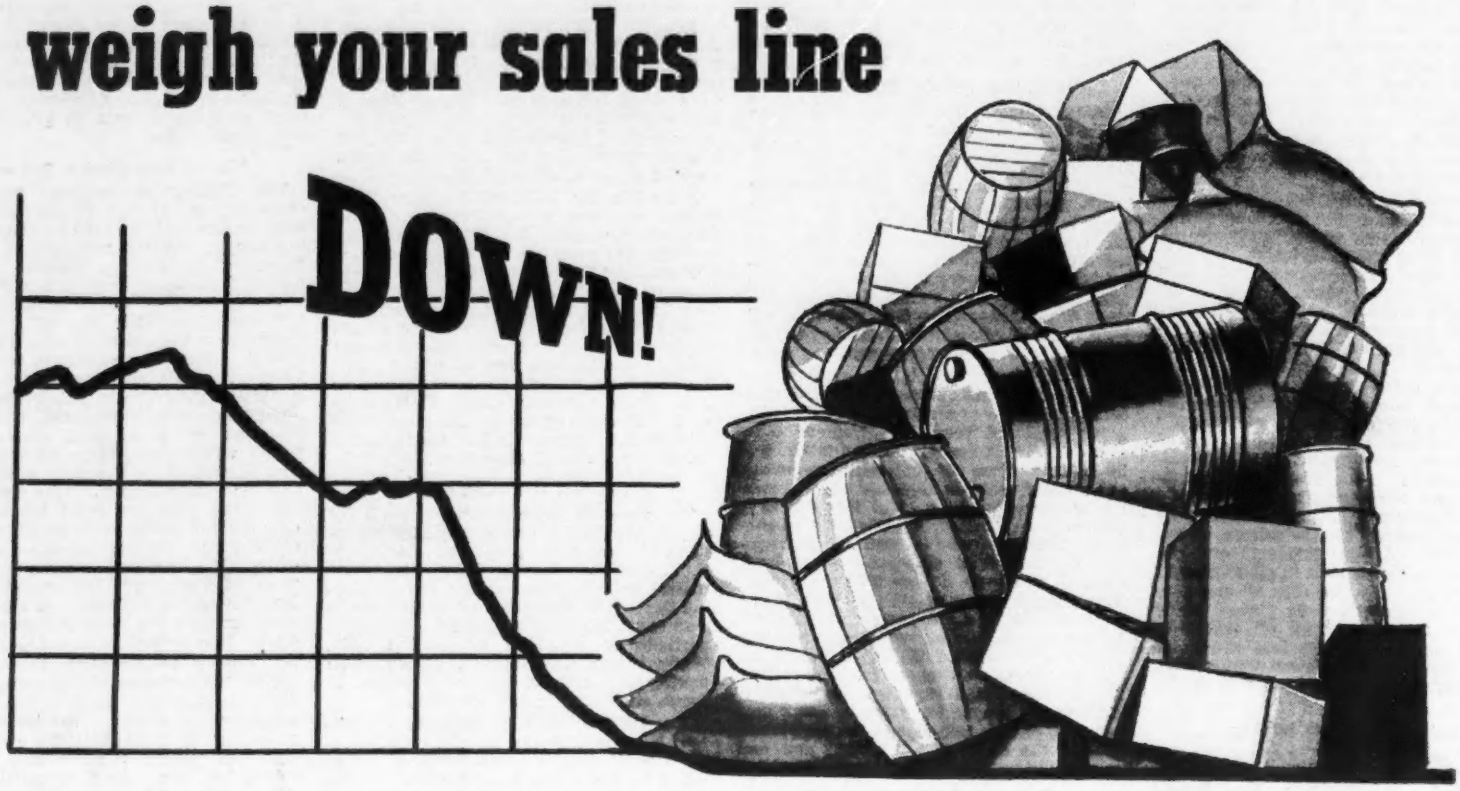
Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Belladonna leaves	.30	.12½	3.45	1.60	2.75	1.40	1.40	1.15	1.15	.75
Root	.40	.13	2.25	1.30	2.50	1.10	1.10	.55	.55	.45
Black haw root bark	.24	.20	.40	.39	.82	.75	.80	.75	.78	.70
Buchu leaves	.80	.30	.80	.74	1.05	.80	1.00	.80	.83	.75
Cascara sagrada bark	.14	.10	.28	.20	.44	.40	.40	.36	.37	.26
Chamomile flow., Hung	.60	.20	.80	.60	.70	.65	.65	.46	.46	.45
Cinchona bark, short	.72	.40	1.25	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Clover tops, dom	.38	.12	.33	.26	.70	.65	.65	.58	.58	.55
Cramp bark, NF	.23	.20	.60	.30	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Digitalis leaves	.40	.35	.50	.45	1.05	1.05	1.05	.85	.85	.70
Ergot, USP	3.50	1.25	1.70	1.25	1.55	.90	1.30	.90	3.75	1.18
Ginger, African	.09	.04¼	.45	.28	.15	.11	.15½	.12	.48	.14¼
Goldenseal root	3.60	2.75	4.75	3.95	8.90	6.50	6.50	4.25	4.25	3.25
Gum arabic sorts	.19	.09	.22	.14	.14¼	.13	.14	.12½	.13½	.12
Myrrh, USP	.65	.39	.78	.60	.48	.45	.45	.35	.30	.30
Tragacanth, No. 1	2.50	2.25	3.75	3.25	4.85	3.60	3.60	3.00	3.60	2.75
Henbane leaves	.65	.14½	3.25	1.85	1.25	1.00	1.00	.45	.45	.28
Jalap root, NF	.24	.15	.65	.45	.45	.42	.45	.44	.45	.40
Lobelia herb	.12	.11	.50	.33	.82	.60	.82	.63	.83	.50
Mandrake root	.11	.09	.25	.18	.40	.35	.50	.30	.48	.30
Marjoram, French type	.35	.13	1.15	.75	.42	.34½	.52	.30	.32	.32
Papain, powd	2.10	1.10	1.10	.84	6.50	5.75	6.00	3.60	3.60	1.75
Rhubarb root	.55	.35	1.20	.75	1.40	.60	.80	.45	1.20	.75
Sarsaparilla root, Mex	.19	.13	.22	.19	.60	.45	.52	.26	.28	.24
Senega root	.85	.65	.95	.59	2.65	1.75	2.25	1.82	1.82	1.20
Senna leaves, Tinn	.14	.09	.16	.14	.25	.17	.24	.18	.18	.17
Soapbark, whole	.23	.07	.13	.09	.18	.18	.19	.18	.22	.17
Stramonium leaves	.17	.13	.30	.27	.22	.22	.22	.20	.20	.19
Tonka beans, Angos	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.40	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.75	1.75
Uva ursi leaves	.11	.08	.25	.20	.16	.12	.12	.11	.11	.10
Valerian root	.27	.09½	1.70	1.15	.58	.45	.45	.35	.37	.35
Vanilla beans, Mexican	6.50	5.00	16.00	11.00	10.50	8.25	8.25	5.00	5.75	3.85
Wild cherry bark	.07	.04½	.09½	.07	.24	.18	.24	.22	.24	.17

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Alcohol, benzyl	.63	.63	.63	.63	.65	.65	.68	.68	.60	.60
Citronellol	1.60	1.60	6.00	1.75	5.70	3.85	3.85	3.25	3.25	2.85
Coumarin	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	2.75	3.00	2.75	3.00	3.00
Oil, anise, USP	.85	.63	3.50	2.10	1.25	.65	.90	.70	1.60	.72
Cassia, USP	1.20	.88	11.00	10.00	3.50	2.25	2.40	1.90	3.00	1.80
Citronella, Ceylon	.46	.34	1.70	1.05	2.25	.75	.75	.65	1.50	.72
Clove, USP	1.55	.95	1.75	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.10	2.20	1.15
Eucalyptus, USP	.59	.33	.96	.70	1.18	1.05	1.05	.80	1.45	.58
Geranium, Bourbon	3.25	2.40	25.00	17.00	16.50	10.50	11.50	8.25	14.50	9.50
Lavender, spike	1.15	.95	4.15	2.75	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.10	2.25	.90
Lemon, Calif	3.00	2.00	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.10	3.10	2.55	3.25	2.65
Lemongrass	.85	.32	3.75	1.30	3.80	1.25	1.65	1.10	3.00	1.60
Lime, dist	4.15	3.00	13.00	3.25	6.00	4.00	4.25	3.10	5.00	5.25
Orange, exp., Calif	1.50	.75	3.25	2.25	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.25	1.75	.60
Peppermint, nat	2.75	2.05	7.00	5.30	8.50	7.60	7.75	6.90	7.95	4.50
Sandalwood, USP	5.50	4.50	6.00	5.85	16.50	11.15	13.75	13.00	16.30	11.50
Sassafras, artif	.75	.34	2.00	2.00	.90	.65	.77	.45	.65	.40
Spearmint, USP	2.00	1.70	3.25	3.00	13.50	6.75	8.50	5.00	5.00	3.10
Wormwood	3.25	2.00	3.00	2.75	5.60	3.85	4.25	3.25	13.50	6.25
Terpineol, C.P	.25	.23	.40	.33	.47	.42	.43	.40	.60	.35
Vanillin ex guaiacol	2.50	2.10	2.35

don't let SURPLUS INVENTORY weigh your sales line



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Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Record

Heavy Industrial Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acid, acetic, glac., 99.5%	$5.50	$5.00	$6.93	$6.25	$8.12	$7.62	$9.12	$7.62	$8.00	$7.50
Chromic, 99%	.15¼	.15¼	.16¼	.16¼	.21¾	.20	.25½	.21¾	.25½	.25½
Formic, 90%	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.13	.12½	.14	.12½	.14	.13½
Hydrofluoric, 30%	.07	.06	.06	.06	.09	.08	.09	.08	.09	.08½
Muriatic, 18°	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.70	1.50	1.65	1.50	1.65	1.65
Nitric, 36°	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Oxalic	10¾	10¾	.11¼	.11¼	.13½	.13	.14½	.13¼	.14½	.14¼
Sulphuric, 66°	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00	17.00	15.00	17.00	17.00
Tannic, tech	.40	.40	.71	.71	.69	.68	.69	.68	.69	.69
Alum, ammonia, gran	3.50	3.15	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	3.80
Alumina sulphate, com	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.50	1.15	1.50	1.50
Ammonia, anhy., com	.04½	.04½	.05	.05	.03075	.03075	.0425	.0295	.03875	.03750
Antimony, needle, Chin	.20	.12	.20	.19	No price		No price		No price	
Arsenic, white	.03	.03	.04	.04	.06	.06	.06¼	.06	.06	.05½
Barium chloride, tech	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	85.00	80.00	90.00	80.00	100.00	90.00
Bleaching powder	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	3.75	2.75	4.25	3.75	4.50	4.25
Calcium acetate	1.90	1.65	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Arsenate	.06½	.06½	.07	.06½	.09½	.09	.10½	.09½	.10½	.09½
Chloride, flake	22.00	22.00	18.50	18.50	22.00	18.50	22.00	21.50	22.00	22.00
Chlorine, liquid	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.40	2.25	2.40	2.40
Cobalt, oxide, black	1.84	1.67	1.84	1.84	1.27½	1.16	1.30	1.27½	1.38	1.27½
Copper carbonate	.169	.14	.19½	.18	.38	.24	.26¼	.24	.25¼	.21
Sulphate, 99%	4.75	4.10	5.15	5.15	7.60	7.10	8.10	7.60	8.10	7.00
Copperas	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Epsom salt, tech	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.05	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.15
Glauber's salt, dom	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.75	1.25	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00
Lead acetate, wh., brok	.11	.10	.12½	.12	.18½	.17	.27	.18½	.27¾	.19¾
Arsenate	.11	.10	.11	.09	.21¾	.20	.31½	.21¾	.31½	.27
Magnesia, cal., tech	.26	.26	.26	.26	.33	.29	.32	.29	..	..
Magnesium chloride	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	37.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Nickel salt	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14½	.14	.18	.14½	.18	.18
Phosphorous, red, export	.40	.40	.40	.40	.44	.40	.40	.34	.40	.40
Potash caustic, solid	.06¼	.03¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.07¼	.07¼	.0755	.0755
Potassium carbonate, cal	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.07½	.07¼	.07½	.07½	.078	.078
Chlorate, powd	.10	.08½	.09¾	.09¾	.11½	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
Saltpeter, gran	6.50	6.50	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	9.25	8.00	9.25	9.25
Soda ash, 58% light	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.25
Caustic, solid	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.85	2.50	3.05	2.85	3.05	3.05
Sodium chlorate, dom	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.07¼	.07¼	.07½	.07½
Phosphate, tribas	2.25	2.00	2.70	2.70	3.50	2.70	3.50	3.40	3.75	3.75
Silicofluoride	.05¾	.04	.12	.03	.07½	.06¼	.06¼	.05	.05	.04
Sulphur, crude, mines	16.00	16.00	16.00	16(00	18.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Tin, crystals	.40	.36½	.39	.39	.92	.72	.71½	.60	.71½	.59

Coaltar Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acid, benzoic, tech	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43
Cresylic, high-boil	.68	.49	.81	.81	1.42	.90	1.55	1.42	1.30	.80
Sulphanilic, tech	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Tobias	.65	.55	.55	.55	.62	.60	.65	.62	.65	.65
Alphanaphthylamine	.32	.32	.32	.32	.35	.35	.42	.35	.42	.41
Anilin oil	.15	.15	.15	.15	.13	.11	.15	.13	.15	.14
Benzol, 90%	.16	.16	.15	.15	.21½	.17	.21	.21	.22	.20
Creosote oil, crude	.13½	.13½	.15½	.15½	.19½	.17	.21½	.16	.19½	.14
Dinitrobenzene	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.16	.23	.16	.16	.16
Dinitrophenol	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.32	.22	.28	.28
Diphenylguanidin	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35	.40	.40
Naphthalene, crude, dom	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.50	4.50	3.50	6.25	5.75	7.50	5.75
Nitrobenzene	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07½	.07	.09½	.07	.08½	.08
Paradichlorobenzene	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12½	.11	.12½	.11½	.11	.11
Phenol, USP	.14½	.13	.12½	.12½	.11½	.10½	.12½	.11½	.1250	.1250
Phthalic anhydride	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.17½	.14½	.22½	.19½	.22½	.22½
Resorcinol, tech	.75	.75	.68	.68	.68	.68	.75	.68	.75	.74
Tar acid oil, 15%	.22	.21	.27½	.27½	.43	.26½	.43	.43	.38	.33
Toluol, pure	.30	.27	.33	.33	.30	.23	.30	.28	.29	.19
Xylidin, mixed	.35	.35	.35	.35	.38	.35	.50	.38	.50	.45
Xylol, com	.27	.26	.27	.27	.30	.25	.30	.28	.28	.23

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Albumen, egg, edible	.75	.60	1.30	1.73	3.00	1.70	3.00	2.57	2.64	1.87
Annatto seed	.07½	.06½	.06½	.06	.19	.14	.20	.19	.20	.18
Chestnut ext., solid	.01¾	.01¾	.02¾	.02¼	.0435	.0435	.0435	.0435	.0465	.0438
Cochineal, gray	.37	.33	.37	.37	.67	.65	.68	.67	.68	.67
Cutch	.04¼	.04	.05¼	.04¾	.12	.12	.09½	.09	.08½	.07
Dextrin, corn, white	3.50	3.30	4.00	3.95	8.09	5.19	8.22	6.68	6.84	6.56
Egg yolk, dried, dom	.67	.59	1.00	.87	1.20	1.15	1.18	.91	1.40	.93
Fustic ext., cryst	.24	.22	.24	.16	.42½	.41	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½
Gambier, common	.07	.03¾	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hemlock, ext., 25% tan	.03	.02⅝	.0385	.03¼	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hydrogen peroxide, 27%	.20	.20	.16	.16	.15½	.15½	.17½	.15½	.17½	.17½
Indigo, synthetic	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.19	.16½	.23	.16½
Logwood ext., liq., No. 1	.10½	.09½	.12½	.12½	.18½	.18	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
Myrobalans, J2	27.50	17.00	60.00	60.00	52.00	39.00	47.00	46.00	53.00	50.00
Nutgalls, Aleppo	.29	.23	No price		.52	.50	.50	.50	.50	.43
Oak ext., 25% tannin	.02¾	.02¾	.0385	.02	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Potassium bichromate	.08⅞	.08⅞	.09⅝	.09⅝	.11½	.10¾	.12¾	.12¼	.12¾	.12¾
Quebracho ext. liq., 35%	.03½	.02⅞	.05¾	.04½	.07½	.06	.09	.0635	.08¼	.07¼
Sago flour	.04	.02½	.05	.04½	.09½	.07	.08¾	.07	.08	.05
Sodium bichromate	.06⅞	.05⅞	.07⅜	.07⅜	.09	.08¾	.10	.09	.10⅛	.10
Hydrosulphite	.16	.16	.17	.17	.19	.18½	.22½	.18¼	.24	.23
Starch, corn, pearl	2.65	2.45	3.10	3.10	7.02	4.07	7.31	5.41	5.52	5.34
Sumac ext., No. 1	.07	.05¼	.07	.07	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
Valonia cups	39.00	30.00	No price		58.00	53.00	60.00	57.00	90.00	53.00

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acid, stearic, dbl-pres	.12½	.10	.1380	.1400	.38	.23	.37	.24½	.20	.13½
Degras, common	.10	.07	.12½	.08¾	.12	.10	.12	.10	.12	.10½
Lard, Western, prime	.08¾	.05¾	.136	.10½	.32	.1662	.26½	.1675	.1610	.08½
Oil, castor, No. 3	.11½	.07½	.13	.12⅜	.33¼	.27½	.26½	.18½	.19	.16
Coconut, crude	.04⅝	.02½	.0950	.0835	.26	.11	.27	.19	.17¾	.12½
Cod, NF	.72	.32	.90	.78	.24	.20	.24	.22	.20	.09
Corn, crude	.07½	.04⅞	.12¾	.12	.37	.18	.36	.17	.16½	.09⅝
Cottonseed, crude	.06⅜	.04¼	.12¾	.12½	.37	.16	.40	.16½	.16	.09¼
Linseed, raw	.1020	.078	.136	.106	.385	.2910	.3280	.2760	.2780	.1730
Menhaden, crude	.36	.21	.666	.60	.23	.14	.20	.14	.12	.05½
Neatsfoot, 30 deg	.20¼	.14¾	.19¼	.17¾	.55	.41	.43	.38	.38	.21½
Oleo, extra	.12	.08	.18¾	.13¼	No stocks		.33	.22	.19	.12
Olive, denatured	1.40	.80	4.40	3.50	No stocks		3.25	3.00	3.25	1.75
Palm, Congo	.05	.03⅝	.09¼	.09	No stocks		.29	.22½	.22	.1110
Peanut, crude	.07¼	.05⅝	.13	.13	.37	.19½	.36	.17½	.20	.10¼
Perilla	.15½	.089	.238	.21½	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Red, single dist	.08½	.06¼	.1243	.1100	.32¾	.17¾	.31¼	.18¾	.16½	.10¼
Sardine, crude	.38	.22	.66½	.60	.25	.18	.24	.14	.11	.05½
Soybean, crude	.0650	.0450	.12½	.11¾	.34	.15¼	.29	.16½	.15½	.09
Tung	.25	.14	.3885	.34¾	.38	.21	.26	.20	.26½	.17¾
Tallow, extra, loose	.07	.04⅝	.0971¼	.0862⅝	.26¾	.11¾	.26¾	.11	.10¼	.05
Whale, ref., nat	.091	.077	.1070	.1070	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Wax, bees, crude, Afr	.29	.27	.49	.37½	.59	.45	.58	.53	.54	.44
Candelilla, crude	.18½	.15½	.38	.33	.76	.62	.69	.62	.60	.38
Carnauba, No. 3, N.C., cr	.48	.28¾	.79	.73½	1.58	.73	.85	.66	.84	.72
Spermaceti, blocks	.22	.18	.36	.34	.50	.44	.41	.39	.39	.31

Fertilizer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Ammonium sulphate, dom	26.00	26.00	26.20	26.00	38.00	28.20	45.00	38.00	46.00	45.00
Phosphate rock, Fla., 68%-66%	1.90	1.90	2.20	2.20	3.49	2.60	4.61	3.34	4.61	3.60
Potash manure salt, dom	.58½	.58½	.60	.60	.20*	.20*	.20	.20	.20	.20
Muriate, 60%	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.37½	.45½	.37½	.45½	.37½
Sodium nitrate, crude, dom	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	40.50	35.00	48.50	40.50	48.50	48.50
Superphosphate, pile	8.50	7.50	10.24	9.60	13.68	12.50	14.04	13.68	13.68	13.68
Urea, dom., 46%	95.00	95.00	85.00	80.00	73.00	68.00	85.00	73.00	90.00	85.00

*F.o.b. N. M. mines.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acetone, CP	.06	.04½	.10	.08½	.08	.07	.08½	.08	.08½	.07¼
Alcohol, butyl, norm	.09	.07	.15¼	.13½	.35	.25	.35	.17½	.17½	.12¼
Denatured, SD1	.22½	.19½	.53	.53	.98½	.82½	.93	.46	.44	.31¼
Amyl acetate, ex fusel	.12½	.09½	.14½	.14½	.27	.24	.27	.25½	.25½	.15
Barytes, dom., floated	31.50	31.50	27.65	27.65	33.30	31.10	35.05	33.30	35.05	35.05
Black, carbon, standard	.0375	.0375	.03625	.03625	.075	.074	.0832	.0750	.0832	.0832
Blue, Prussian	.36	.33	.36	.36	.42	.42	.45	.42	.45	.45
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt	.03¼	.03	.03¾	.03½	.08	.05	.06¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾
Casein, domestic	.20	.07	.31	.14	.34	.24½	.34	.30	.30	.20
Cellulose acetate, flake	.36	.35	.30	.30	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.33
Ethyl acetate, 85%	.06½	.051	.12	.12	.19	.18	.20	.12	.12	.09
Green, chrome, to 5%	.21	.21	.23¼	.23	.32	.29	.36	.32	.38	.36
Gum, copal, Congo	.49½	.34¾	.49½	.49½	.38	.25	.26	.23	.25	.23
Dammar, Bat. A/E	.13¾	.11⅞	.25¾	.25¾	.35	.29	.27	.23	.23	.23
Ester	.06½	.06	.09½	.08½	.16¾	.13	.17	.16¾	.17	.13
Lead, red, 95%, dry	.0810	.0735	.09¼	.086	.176	.15¾	.2425	.1760	.24½	.14¾
White, bgs., carb	.07	.07	.08½	.07¾	.16	.14	.17	.16¾	.17	.13
Litharge, common	.0710	.0635	.08¾	.070	.1660	.74	.2325	.1660	.23¼	.13¾
Lithopone, ordinary	.04½	.0375	.04¼	.04¼	.06	.05	.06⅝	.06	.06⅝	.06¼
Nitrocellulose, a/s	.28	.28	.28	.28	.32	.28	.34	.32	.34	.32
Red, Indian, pure	.08¾	.08¾	.09¼	.09¼	.10¼	.09	.11½	.10¼	.11½	.11½
Rosin gum, F	6.60	5.35	4.14	3.27	9.65	6.73	8.80	7.25	7.40	5.60
Shellac, T. N	.19	.19½	.34	.31	.68	.60	.62	.39	.62	.45
Titanium dioxide, reg	.14	.13	.14½	.14½	.17½	.15½	.19½	.17½	.19½	.19¼
Turpentine, gum	.34½	.28½	.82½	.69	1.25	.52	.84	.36	.41¼	.36
Whiting, chalk, com	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	10.50	10.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	6.00
Yellow, chrome, CP	.14½	.13½	.16½	.16	.27	.24	.31½	.27	.34	.30¼
Zinc oxide, lead-free	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.07¼	.10	.09	.13½	.10	.15½	.10
Stearate, tech	.23	.20	.31	.30	.51	.48	.51	.42	.42	.34

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Acetanilide, USP	.30	.30	.34	.30	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50	.40
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP	.50	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.48	.45	.48	.48
Boric, gran., tech	96.00	96.00	99.50	95.50	99.00	99.00	99.00	95.50	86.75	86.75
Citric, cryst	.22	.20	.20	.20	.25	.20	.27	.25½	.27	.27
Phosphoric, NF, 85%	.12	.12	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10¼
Tartaric, USP	.31¼	.27¼	.70¼	.70½	.54½	.45½	.45½	.37½	.37½	.31¼
Agar, No. 1	1.50	.90	4.75	3.50	3.85	2.75	3.85	3.25	3.10	1.85
Atropine sulphate	4.00	2.50	21.00	18.75	8.90	7.35	10.35	8.90	10.35	9.00
Bismuth subnitrate	1.48	1.33	1.20	1.20	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.15	2.30	2.30
Borax, tech	43.00	43.00	41.50	41.50	48.50	48.50	44.50	44.50	57.25	57.25
Bromine, purif	.30	.30	.25	.25	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21
Caffeine, natural	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.60	4.25	3.75	4.75	4.25	4.75	4.75
Synthetic	No prices		No prices		No prices		No prices		4.75	3.80
Camphor, nat., tabs	.82	.53½	1.60	1.60	No stocks		No stocks		No prices	
Synth., tabs	.65	.68	.82	.79½	.94	.83	.83	.83	.73	.73
Chloroform, tech	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Corrosive sublimate	1.99	1.03	2.24	2.24	1.92	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
Cream tartar	.25¼	.22¼	.57½	.57½	.57½	.38½	.38½	.32½	.32½	.27¼
Formaldehyde	.05¾	.05¼	.05½	.05½	.0370	.0330	.0420	.0370	.037	.037
Glycerin, USP	.12¼	.12¼	.18	.18	.55	.39¼	.39¼	.39¼	.39½	.24¼
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech.	.35	.32	.32	.32	.28	.24	.28	.27½	.27½	.22
Iodine, resub	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.85	2.10	2.55	2.35	2.55	2.30
Menthol, natural	3.35	2.90	14.00	13.00	9.20	7.20	9.50	8.35	12.00	8.60
Methanol, nat., denat	.40	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.66	.60	.60	.50
Synthetic	.33	.33	.28	.28	.24	.24	.28	.24	.28	.26
Methyl chloride	.32	.32	.32	.32	.33	.32	.33	.33	.37	.34
Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35	.40	.40	.40	.40
Oil, codliver, USP	40.00	20.00	85.00	72.00	85.80	79.20	85.80	79.20	75.80	48.20
Opium, gum, USP	11.50	11.50	13.00	13.00	21.30	21.30	21.30	19.20	19.20	19.20
Phenolphthalein, USP	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	.85	1.00	1.00
Potassium bromide	.31	.31	.27	.27	.33	.25	.33	.33	.33	.33
Quicksilver, dom	160.00	77.00	212.00	191.00	88.00	77.00	93.00	74.00	86.00	71.00
Quinine sulphate	.64	.61	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.53¼
Rochelle salt, powd	.20¾	.17¾	.42½	.42½	.34½	.32½	.33	.31½	.31½	.27½
Santonin, cryst	130.00	46.00	210.00	210.00	175.00	170.00	190.00	170.00	190.00	190.00
Silver nitrate	.31½	.27	.32⅝	.26⅞	.53¾	.40½	.48	.46½	.47¾	.44½
Sodium benzoate, USP	.46	.39	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46
Bicarbonate, USP	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.85	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Strychnine	.60	.50	.70	.70	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Thymol	1.55	1.45	3.00	2.75	3.65	2.40	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Trichloroethylene	.09	.08	.08	.08	.09¾	.08	.10½	.09¾	.10½	.10¼

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Belladonna leaves	.30	.12½	3.45	1.60	2.75	1.40	1.40	1.15	1.15	.75
Root	.40	.13	2.25	1.30	2.50	1.10	1.10	.55	.55	.45
Black haw root bark	.24	.20	.40	.39	.82	.75	.80	.75	.78	.70
Buchu leaves	.80	.30	.80	.74	1.05	.80	1.00	.80	.83	.75
Cascara sagrada bark	.14	.10	.28	.20	.44	.40	.40	.38	.37	.26
Chamomile flow., Hung	.60	.20	.80	.60	.70	.65	.65	.46	.46	.45
Cinchona bark, short	.72	.40	1.25	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Clover tops, dom	.38	.12	.33	.28	.70	.65	.65	.58	.58	.55
Cramp bark, NF	.23	.20	.60	.30	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Digitalis leaves	.40	.35	.50	.45	1.05	1.05	1.05	.85	.85	.70
Ergot, USP	3.50	1.25	1.70	1.25	1.55	.90	1.30	.90	3.75	1.18
Ginger, African	.09	.04¼	.45	.28	.15	.11	.15½	.12	.48	.14¼
Goldenseal root	3.60	2.75	4.75	3.95	8.90	6.50	6.50	4.25	4.25	3.25
Gum arabic sorts	.19	.09	.22	.14	.14¼	.13	.14	.12½	.13½	.12
Myrrh, USP	.65	.39	.78	.60	.48	.45	.45	.35	.30	.30
Tragacanth, No. 1	2.50	2.25	3.75	3.25	4.85	3.60	3.60	3.00	3.60	2.75
Henbane leaves	.65	.14½	3.23	1.85	1.25	1.00	1.00	.45	.45	.28
Jalap root, NF	.24	.15	.65	.45	.45	.42	.45	.44	.45	.40
Lobelia herb	.12	.11	.50	.33	.82	.60	.82	.65	.83	.50
Mandrake root	.11	.09	.25	.18	.40	.35	.50	.30	.48	.30
Marjoram, French type	.35	.16	1.15	.75	.42	.34½	.52	.30	.32	.32
Papain, powd	2.10	1.10	1.10	.84	6.50	5.75	6.00	3.60	3.60	1.75
Rhubarb root	.55	.35	1.20	.75	1.40	.60	.80	.45	1.20	.75
Sarsaparilla root, Mex	.19	.13	.22	.19	.60	.43	.52	.38	.29	.24
Senega root	.85	.65	.95	.59	2.65	1.75	2.25	1.82	1.82	1.20
Senna leaves, Tinn	.14	.09	.16	.14	.25	.17	.24	.18	.18	.17
Soapbark, whole	.23	.07	.13	.09	.18	.18	.19	.18	.22	.17
Stramonium leaves	.17	.13	.30	.27	.22	.22	.22	.20	.20	.19
Tonka beans, Angos	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.40	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.75	1.75
Uva ursi leaves	.11	.08	.25	.20	.16	.12	.12	.11	.11	.10
Valerian root	.27	.09½	1.70	1.15	.58	.43	.45	.35	.37	.35
Vanilla beans, Mexican	6.50	5.00	16.00	11.00	10.50	8.25	8.25	5.00	5.75	3.85
Wild cherry bark	.07	.04½	.09½	.07	.24	.18	.24	.22	.24	.17

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.
Alcohol, benzyl	.63	.63	.63	.63	.65	.65	.68	.68	.80	.60
Citronellol	1.60	1.60	6.00	1.75	5.70	3.85	3.85	3.25	3.25	2.85
Coumarin	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	2.75	3.00	2.75	3.00	3.00
Oil, anise, USP	.85	.63	3.50	2.10	1.25	.63	.90	.70	1.60	.72
Cassia, USP	1.20	.88	11.00	10.00	3.50	2.25	2.40	1.90	3.00	1.80
Citronella, Ceylon	.46	.34	1.70	1.05	2.25	.75	.75	.65	1.50	.72
Clove, USP	1.55	.95	1.75	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.10	2.20	1.15
Eucalyptus, USP	.59	.33	.96	.70	1.18	1.05	1.05	.80	1.45	.58
Geranium, Bourbon	3.25	2.40	25.00	17.00	16.50	10.50	11.50	8.25	14.50	9.50
Lavender, spike	1.15	.95	4.15	2.75	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.10	2.25	.90
Lemon, Calif	3.00	2.00	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.10	3.10	2.35	3.25	2.65
Lemongrass	.85	.32	3.75	1.30	3.80	1.25	1.65	1.10	3.00	1.60
Lime, dist	4.15	3.00	13.00	3.25	6.00	4.00	4.23	3.10	8.00	5.25
Orange, exp., Calif	1.50	.75	3.25	2.25	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.25	1.75	.60
Peppermint, nat	2.75	2.05	7.00	5.30	8.50	7.60	7.75	6.90	7.95	4.50
Sandalwood, USP	5.50	4.50	6.00	5.85	16.50	11.15	13.75	13.00	16.30	11.50
Sassafras, artif	.75	.34	2.00	2.00	.90	.65	.77	.45	.65	.40
Spearmint, USP	2.00	1.70	3.25	3.00	13.50	6.75	8.50	5.00	5.00	3.10
Wormwood	3.25	2.00	3.00	2.75	5.60	3.85	4.25	3.25	13.50	6.25
Terpineol, C.P	.25	.23	.40	.33	.47	.42	.43	.40	.60	.35
Vanillin ex guaiacol	2.30

How Many of These Fine Chemicals Do You Use in Your Pharmaceutical Preparations?

The J. T. Baker Chemical Co. supplies drug and pharmaceutical companies with many fine chemicals manufactured to exacting standards of purity.

Below you will find for your convenience six groups of fine chemicals, according to their use for antacid preparations, germicides and antiseptics, injectables, sedatives, analgesics and laxatives.

All of these chemicals are manufactured under rigid laboratory control to help maintain the reputation of your company's products.

Chemicals for Injectables

Ammonium Citrate
Antimony Potassium Tartrate
Bismuth Subsalicylate
Caffeine
Calcium Chloride
Dextrose
Ferric Citrate (green)
Magnesium Sulfate
Mercuric Iodide (red)
Mercury Cyanide
Silver Nitrate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Chloride
Sodium Citrate
Sodium Iodide
Sodium Salicylate
Sodium Thiosulfate

Chemicals for Antacid Preparations

Aluminum Hydroxide
Bismuth Subgallate
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Trisilicate
Magnesium Oxide
Bismuth Subsalicylate
Bismuth Subnitrate
Magnesium Hydroxide
Magnesium Phosphate

Chemicals for Sedatives

Acetanilid
Chloral Hydrate U.S.P.
Sodium Pentobarbital
Potassium Bromide
Sodium Bromide
Chloroform U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin
Sodium Salicylate
Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin) U.S.P.

Chemicals for Laxatives

Podophyllin Resin N.F.
Magnesium Oxide U.S.P.
Potassium Sodium Tartrate U.S.P.
Mercurous Chloride
Phenolphthalein
Magnesium Hydroxide

Chemicals for Analgesics

Benzocaine
Acetophenetidin
Methyl Salicylate
Procaine Hydrochloride
Acetanilid
Salicylamide
Sodium Salicylate
Acid Acetylsalicylic

Chemicals for Germicides and Antiseptics

Iodoform
Mercuric Chloride
Mercurous Chloride
Iodine
Phenol
Salicylic Acid
Zinc Chloride
Phenyl Salicylate

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* Phillipsburg, N. J.

Branch Offices: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles

Baker's Chemicals

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Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Changes in 1949

The following information is a compilation of prices for various chemicals and related products at the beginning of 1950 as compared with the beginning of 1949. The symbol 'N' signifies nominal; 'NP' no prices, while 'NS' indicates no stocks available.

A

	1950	1949
Acetaldehyde, 99%, tanks, works lb.	.09½	.10
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms lb.	—	.65
tech., fib. dms lb.	.45	.38
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb.	.22	.22
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb.	.50	.40
Acetic anhydride, tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.11½	.12
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.66½	.65
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb.	1.50	1.50
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, fib. dms., works lb.	1.14	1.15
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.90	.71
Acetone, CP, tanks, dlvd lb.	.07½	.08½
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb.	.43	.40
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb.	1.10	1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms fib.	1.30	1.50
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb.	.75	.73
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb.	1.65	1.65
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb.	.50	.53
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb.	.43	.43
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb.	.36	.36
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb.	.10	.07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs.	4.00	4.50
56%, bbls 100 lbs.	7.00	7.90
70%, bbls 100 lbs.	8.40	9.60
80%, bbls 100 lbs.	9.40	10.85
glacial, synth., CP., dms., works 100 lbs.	13.00	13.50
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.	13.50	11.50
tech., tanks, works 100 lbs.	7.50	8.60
Acetic acid in cbys. or cases is 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.		
Acetylsalicylic, USP., special, bbls., makers', primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb.	.53	.53
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis lb.	.48	.48
Freight equald. for ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.		
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb.	1.50	1.50
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb.	2.10	2.10
tech., bbls lb.	1.05	1.05
Arsenous, USP, powd., dms., kgs lb.	.40	.20
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots kilo.	24.50	24.50
bottles, kilo lots kilo.	26.41	26.41
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	1.60	1.60
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb.	.43	.43
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb.	.54	.54
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb.	1.25	1.25
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bulk, c.l., works ton.	111.75	111.75
gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.	86.75	86.75
powd., bulk, c.l., works. ton.	91.75	91.75
USP boric acid is $25 per ton higher.		
Broener's, bbls lb.	1.34	1.45
Butyric, 99%, tankcars, works lb.	.34½	.33
Cacodylic, bots lb.	10.00	12.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb.	5.00	6.00
syn., dms lb.	4.00	5.25
Capric, tech., dms lb.	.50N	.50
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb.	.50N	.50
Castor oil, split, dms lb.	.21	.35¾
Chlorosulphonic, tanks, works. lb.	.02½	.02½
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.25½	.25½
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb.	2.50	3.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb.	.26½	.27
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb.	.27½	.27½
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l. lb.	.24½	.24½
Citric acid powder is ½c. higher in each case.		
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb.	.65	.65
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb.	.21¼	.29¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb.	.09¼N	.13
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb.	.09¼	.13
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil, 50% (210°-215°), tanks, frt. equald gal.	.70	1.30
low boil, 50% (204°-206°) and special blends, tanks, same basis gal.	.75	1.40
Petroleum, 185°C-205°C, tanks, same basis gal.	.75	.92½
190°C-220°C, tanks, same basis gal.	.60	.85
210°C-240°C, tanks, same basis gal.	.55	.66½
235°C-271°C, tanks, same basis gal.	.50	.62
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb.	.29	.35
Ethylhexoic, tanks, works lb.	.29½	.29½
F, bbls., works lb.	1.87	1.73
Folic, bots gram.	2.00	2.00
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.13	.13
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb.	.13½	.13½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb.	.30	.30
Gallic, NF-V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.60	1.60
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.43	1.43
Gamma, bbls lb.	1.20	1.22
Gluconic, tech., 50%, dms lb.	.14	.14
Glutamic-1, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb.	2.30	2.30
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb.	.73½	.66
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb.	2.69	2.69
57%, cbys lb.	2.83	2.83
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb.	.38	.38
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb.	.34	.34
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb.	.35	.35
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb.	1.00	.80
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb.	.25	.30
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., tanks, works lb.	.16½	.16½
30%, steel dms., works lb.	.08½	.08½
70%, steel dms., works lb.	.143	.1375
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls. lb.	.08	.08
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb.	.084	.085
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms. lb.	.75	.75
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb.	2.50	2.64
L, bbls., works lb.	.95	.80

	1950	1949
Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.16	.16
80%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.28½	.28½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.19¾	.19¾
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.80	5.80
cbys., works 100 lbs.	6.70	6.70
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.95	10.95
cbys., works 100 lbs.	11.85	11.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb.	.69	.69
Laurent's, bbls lb.	.87	.87
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb.	.28	.40
60%, dms lb.	.25	.35
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb.	.21½	.32
water white, dms lb.	.24½	.35
Maleic, powd., dms lb.	.30	.50
Malic, dms lb.	.47	.47
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.85	1.85
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb.	.05	.05
sulphuric unit lb.	.0085	.0085
Molybdic, kgs., works lb.	.92	.95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flakes, 99%, dms lb.	.22½	.23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb.	.18	.19
Muriatic, 18°, tanks, E. works ton.	18.00	18.00
20°, tanks, E. works ton.	20.00	20.00
22°, tanks, E. works ton.	25.00	25.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., frt. equald lb.	.07¾	.07¾
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.		
Myristic, dist., dms lb.	.45N	.45N
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, tanks, works lb.	.11	.12
230-240 acidity, tanks, works lb.	.19	.19
Neville and Winther's, dms lb.	.88	.88
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo.	8.00	8.00
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	5.50	5.50
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	6.50	6.50
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., frt. equald lb.	.11½	.11½
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works lb.	.62	.67
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.14¼	.14½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb.	.21¼N	.21¼
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb.	3.75	4.00N
technical, dms., works lb.	1.84	1.70
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs lb.	9.00	20.00
Paranitrobenzoic, cns lb.	.87	.87
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb.	.92	.92
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb.	.12¾N	.13½N
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb.	.56	.53
70-72%, cbys., works lb.	.61	.61
Phenylacetic, bots lb.	1.51	1.51
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	4.50	4.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb.	.10½	.10½
Picramic, bgs lb.	.65	.65
Picric, tech., bbls lb.	.32	.32
NF, bbls lb.	.42	.42
Propionic, nat., tanks, works lb.	.17	.17
syn., pure, tanks, works lb.	.21	.21
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb.	NP	NP
cryst., dms lb.	2.93	2.95
resub., dms lb.	3.45	3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., ex whse gal.	.41	.43
S, bbls., works lb.	2.97	2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l lb.	.31	.31
USP, bbls., cryst lb.	.40	.40
powder, bbls lb.	.43	.45
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb.	.47	.54½
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works lb.	.10¾	.13
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb.	.13¼	.22½
single pressed, bgs lb.	.12¼	.22
triple pressed, bgs lb.	.15½	.24¾
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified lb.	.90	.87
tech lb.	.65	—
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works. lb.	.17	.17
Sulphuric, 60° Be, tanks, E. works ton.	13.75	13.75
66° Be, tanks, E. works ton.	17.00	17.00
98%, tanks, E. works ton.	18.00	18.00
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.07¾	.07¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works ton.	19.00	19.00
Tallow, dist., dms lb.	.09	.15¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb.	.68	.68
70-72%, dms lb.	.80	.80
75-76%, dms lb.	.86	.86
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.45	1.45
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.35	1.35
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb.	.31½	.37½
imp., kgs lb.	.28	.30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb.	1.60	1.95
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb.	1.40	1.40
Tobias, bbls lb.	.65	.65
Trichloroacetic, bots lb.	2.00	2.00
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works. lb.	.18½	.20
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs lb.	2.20	2.75N
Aconite leaves, bls lb.	.55	.55
root, bbls lb.	.60	.70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.	27.50	27.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrylonitrile, tanks, works lb.	.35	.32½
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb.	.33	.35
Agar lb.	1.85	3.25
Agaric, white, bls lb.	1.50	1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb.	.30	.25
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb.	1.85	2.65
powd., bbls lb.	1.90	2.70
tech., cryst., bbls lb.	—	1.46
Albumin, blood, light, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.67½	.70
Alcohol, allyl, tanks, dlvd lb.	.30	.35
amyl, ex pentane, tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb.	.15	.17
refined fermentation, 126-132° C, tanks, dlvd lb.	.32	.32
128-132°C, dms., dlvd lb.	.36	.42
Benzyl, dms lb.	.90	.98
tech., dms., works, frt. equald lb.	.45	NP

	1950	1949
Alcohol, butyl, ferment, normal, Ill., Ind., prod., tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.12	.17½
tankwagons, frt. alld. E lb.	.12½	.18
other prod., tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.12	.17½
synthetic, normal, tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.12	.17½
secondary, tanks, dlvd lb.	.10½	.10½
tertiary, tanks, dlvd lb.	.12	.12
Capryl, tanks, works lb.	.24½	.24½
Cetyl, dom., CP, fib. ctns., 1,000 lbs lb.	1.50	1.50
Cinnamic, bots lb.	2.75	2.80
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss gal.	.32½	.42½
SD1, 190 pf., tanks, same basis gal.	.31½	.43½
SD2B, tanks, same basis gal.	.30	.41½
SD23H, tanks, same basis gal.	.33	.37½
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, tanks, same basis gal.	.30½	.42
Proprietary solvent, tanks, same basis gal.	.32½	.43½
Diacetone, acetone free, tanks, dlvd lb.	.12	.12
tech., tanks, dlvd lb.	.11½	.12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., tax paid, tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss gal.	17.39	17.50½
tax free, tanks, same basis gal.	.29	.40½
absolute, tax paid, tanks, same basis gal.	18.34	18.47½
Ethylhexyl, tanks, works lb.	.26½	.28½
Furfuryl, tech., tanks, works lb.	.18	.18
Isobutyl, refd., tanks, works lb.	.12½	.12
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.28	.37½
95%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.29½	.39½
99%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.31	.41½
Octyl, perfumers' grade, bots lb.	2.15	2.40
Phenylethyl, cns lb.	1.40	1.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fib.-pack, Niagara Falls lb.	.65	.65
type B, fib.-pack, same basis lb.	.60	.60
Propyl, normal, tanks, works lb.	.06½	.10½
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb.	.47	.47
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb.	.40	.40
tanks, Niagara Falls lb.	.36	.36
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb.	.15	.15
denaturing grade, dms gal.	1.33	1.33
Aletris root, bgs lb.	1.50	1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb.	.76	.76
Alkanet root, bgs lb.	.35	.45
Allspice, Mexican, bgs lb.	.19	.13
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb.	.99	.99
chloride, tanks, dlvd lb.	.15	.15
Aloe, Cape, cs lb.	.21	.35
Curacao, kgs lb.	.35	.35
Socotrine, kgs lb.	.35	.35
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb.	3.75	3.75
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04	.04
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb.	.70	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb.	.41	.41
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb.	2.00	4.00
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb.	.34	.37
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb.	.27	.27½
Alphapinene, tanks, south, works. gal.	NP	.47
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.17	.18
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.	350.00	750.00
acetate, bots kilo.	350.00	750.00
Althea root, NF, peeled, lbs lb.	.30	.30
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP., bbls lb.	.20	.16
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.	3.80	3.80
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.05	4.05
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.20	4.20
potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.05	4.05
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.30	4.25
potash-chrome, bbls lb.	.17	.12½
soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.25	3.25
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.03¼	.03½
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb.	.11	.11
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb.	.10	.10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb.	.11	.12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb.	.06½	.06
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb.	.03¼	.02¾
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.10	.10
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb.	.08½	.09½
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.	50.00	50.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb.	.17	.17
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, contract, works lb.	.20¼	.20¼
9-9½% Al_2O_3, contract, works lb.	.17¼	.17¼
dried, USP XII, contract, works lb.	.76½	.76½
Laurate, precip., bbls lb.	.42	.42
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb.	.48	.48
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lb.	.17	.17
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb.	.16	.16
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld lb.	.24½	.24½
Oleate, dms., contract lb.	.35¼	.43¾
Oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.14	.14
kegs, ton, frt. alld. lb.	.12½	.12½
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb.	.32	.32
kegs, frt. alld lb.	.31	.31
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb.	.35	.35
kegs, frt. alld lb.	.34	.34
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb.	.51	.51
kegs, frt. alld lb.	.50	.50
optical, floated, kegs, dlvd. lb.	.36	.36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld lb.	.16	.16
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.	13.50	13.50
jars, works lb.	15.00	15.00
Aluminum oxide prices W. of Denver are ¾c. per lb. higher.		
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. standard, dms lb.	.38	.38
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb.	.39½	.39½
standard, dms lb.	.96	.96
	.64½	.64½

	1950	1949
Aluminum powder, rubber comp., dms lb.	.48½	.48¼
unpolished, standard, dms lb.	.44½	.44¼
varnish, standard, dms. lb.	.49	.49
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point.		
resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb.	.24	.24¾
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb.	.30	.38
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb.	.30	.38
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb.	.30	.43
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	1.50	1.50
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald 100 lbs.	2.75	2.50
Ambergris, gray, tins oz.	8.50	8.50
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb.	.97	.85
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb.	.65	.50
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb.	.40	.50
Aminophylline, bots., kegs lb.	6.00	8.25
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb.	6.00	6.00
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, works ton.	74.00	74.00
pure, cyls lb.	.17	.17
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.	76.50	77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), tanks, works, anhyd ton.	80.00	76.00
Ammoniac sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.55	7.00
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.60	4.75
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works ton.	75.00	80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb.	.39	.39
reagent, jars lb.	.61	.61
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb.	.80	.80
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.	302.00	302.00
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l., lb.	.05½	.05½
Bichromate, bbls., works lb.	.31	.31
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb.	.16	.16
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb.	.36	.36
drums lb.	.37	.37
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.		
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms., lb.	.18½	.16½
powdered, dms lb.	.18½	.17½
Chloride, USP, bbls., dms., kegs lb.	.18	.20
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb.	.75	.75
dms. lb.	.80	.80
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb.	2.40	2.40
Iodide, NF, jars lb.	3.79	3.90
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb.	.40½	.40½
kegs, works lb.	.42½	.42½
25%, dms., frt. alld. Zone 1 lb.	.21½	.21½
tech., bbls., works lb.	.37	.37
dms., works lb.	.30	.30
Molybdate, metal grade, kegs, lb.	.90	.90
chemical grade, bbls., kegs, lb.	.85	.85
A.C.S., dms lb.	.88	.88
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.	57.50	79.50
dom., bgs., western works. ton.	58.00	58.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.	46.00	42.50
Oleate, dms lb.	.23½	.30¾
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.25	.25
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.	212.00	212.00
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.		
Perchlorate, kgs lb.	.50	.25
Persulphate, kgs lb.	.25½	.25¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.08	.08
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb.	1.25	1.25
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.12	.11½
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb.	.18	.18
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.	45.00	45.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb.	.09	.09
Thiocyanate, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb.	.15	.15
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb.	1.70	2.45
commercial, same basis lb.	1.40	2.15
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots., dextro lb.	36.00	45.00
Phosphate, bots., dextro lb.	36.00	45.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., tanks, dlvd lb.	.15	.20¼
Ex pentane, tanks, same basis lb.	.15	.20½
Butyrate, dms lb.	.90	.90
Nitrate, USP, bots lb.	1.75	1.75
Salicylate, cns lb.	.76	.77
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb.	.50	.50
NF, dms lb.	.77	.60
Angelica root, dom., bls lb.	.65	.90
imported, bls lb.	.70	.98
Angostura bark, bls lb.	.44	.48
Anilin oil, tanks, works, frt. alld. lb.	.14	.15
Salt, dms., works lb.	.26	.26
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb.	NS	NS
Chinese, star lb.	.16	.17½
Cyprus, bgs lb.	.20	.20
Mexican, bgs lb.	.15	.19
Syrian, bgs lb.	15N	.17
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb.	2.10	2.50
Annatto paste, bxs lb.	.32	.34
Seed, bgs lb.	.18	.19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb.	.60	.60
90%, bbls., works lb.	.81	.81
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb.	.85	.85
Antimony chloride, solut., cbys. lb.	.29	.29
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb.	.32	.38½
Needle, cs lb.	NS	NS
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.27	.34
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb.	.27	.35¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R lb.	NS	NS
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.20	.28
Antipyrene, bbls lb.	2.35	2.35
Apomorphine, bots oz.	23.20	23.20
Archil extract, bbls lb.	NS	NS
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb.	.22	.22
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz.	5.00	6.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) lb.	NP	18.00
50%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) lb.	15.00	NP

Arnica Flowers—Bordeaux Mixture

	1950	1949
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	
root, bls	lb. 1.45	1.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb. .13	.13
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipmt	lb. .80	.75
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb. NS	NS
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd works	lb. .05½	.06
Asafetida, cs	lb. .32	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb. .50	.50
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton.88.00	88.00
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton.78.50	79.00
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.58.00	59.00
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.52.00	52.50
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.49.00	49.50
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.35.00	35.50
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.30.50	31.00
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.29.50	30.00
7RF, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.30.50	31.00
7T, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.28.00	28.50
7TF, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.30.50	31.00
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal. .09	.09½
Emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal. .09½	.09½
Gilsonite, brilliant black, select, 270°-295° F. fusing point, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.36.50	36.50
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant black, seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.31.00	20.00
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.36.50	29.00
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb. .06½	.06½
process form, bgs., works	lb. .05¾	.05¾
Steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.22.00	23.00
80-300 penetration, tanks	ton. —	—
tankwagon, refinery	ton.21.00	22.00
Atropine, bots	oz.13.50	13.50
Sulphate, bots	oz. 9.00	10.35

B

	1950	1949
Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs	lb. 1.40	2.00
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb. .60	.78
Tree bark, bgs	lb. .53	NP
Barbital, dms	lb. 4.50	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb. 4.75	4.75
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.72.50	72.50
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb. .25½	.25½
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb. .17	.11
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.90.00	90.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb. .31½	.31½
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb. .12	.12
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	lb. .09	.09
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb. .19	.19
Iodide, bots	lb. 5.12	5.12
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .11½	.11½
Oxide, grd., dms., works	lb. .11	.11
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb. .34	.42
Sulphate, X-ray, bbls	lb. .12½	.12½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.55.00	55.00
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton. 9.40	9.40
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.35.05	25.05
Southern off color, bgs., mines	ton.19.00	19.00
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.20.00	20.06
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb. .65	1.15
Root, bls	lb. .45	.55
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton. 8.50	8.50
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.11.00	11.00
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb. .68	.68
tech., cbys., dms	lb. .45	.45
Benzene hexachloride, tech., 12% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb. .24	.30¼
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb. .15	.18
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb. .16½	.19½
Benzidin base, bbls	lb. 1.02	1.02
Benzocaine, cns	lb. 3.25	3.50
Benzol (benzene) pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md	gal. .23	.21
Bethlehem, Pa.; Dangerfield, Tex.; Phila., Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Wyandotte, Mich	gal. .22	.21
Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa.; Minequa, Colo.; Pittsburgh district, Terra Haute, Ind.; Woodward, Ala.; Youngstown, Ohio	gal. .22	.20
Benzophenone, dms	lb. 1.15	1.30
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys	lb. .20¼	.20
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb. .90	.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms	lb. .60	.60
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb. .80	1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .19	.19
Cinnamate, cns	lb. 3.00	3.65
Formate, cns	lb. 1.60	1.95
Propionate, bots	lb. 1.34	1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb. 1.55	1.80
Benzilidinacetone, bots	lb. 1.85	1.85
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb. 8.90	9.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.45.75	NS
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.45.75	NS
Sulphate, cns	lb.45.75	NS
Berberis root, bls	lb. .35	.30
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works	lb. .21	.21
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb. 1.70	1.75
Resublimed, dms., works	lb. .75	.75
Salicylate, dms	lb. 5.00	5.00
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb. .30	.30
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb. .90	.73
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 1.25	1.45
Betapicoline, 90-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb. 1.35	1.35
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb. 1.85	1.85
Beth root, bls	lb. .45	.45
Biotin, cryst	gram.12.50	12.50
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb. 3.95	3.95
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb. 3.27	3.27
Hydroxide, dms	lb. 4.18	4.18
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb. 2.00	2.00
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb. 1.85	1.85
Oxychloride, dms	lb. 3.97	3.97
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb. 4.60	4.60
Phenosulphonate, fib. dms	lb. 4.70	4.70
Subcarbonate, USP., dms	lb. 2.80	2.80
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb. 2.75	2.75
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb. 4.90	4.90
Subnitrate, USP., dms	lb. 2.30	2.30
Subsalicylate, USP., dms	lb. 3.20	3.20
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP., powd., dms	lb. 3.80	3.80
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .13½	.13½
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb. .14¾	.14¾

Carload price ½c. per pound less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb. .0650	.07
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .0832	.0832
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .05½	.05½
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .05	.05
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .03½	.03½
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .0740	.0740
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .10¾	.10¾
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .07	.07
Mineral, bgs., works	lb. .0160	.0160
Blackberry root, bls	lb. .12	.12
bark of root, bls	lb. .30	.32
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb. .70	.75
Tree bark, bls	lb. .29	.28
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb. .45	.45
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.80.00	77.50
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.85.00	85.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.90.00	90.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.67.00	67.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.50	4.25
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs	unit-ton. 8.50	10.00
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammo., bulk, Chicago	unit-ton. 8.50	9.50
soluble, bgs., c.l	lb. .16½	.17
Bloodroot, bls	lb. .38	.57

Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis

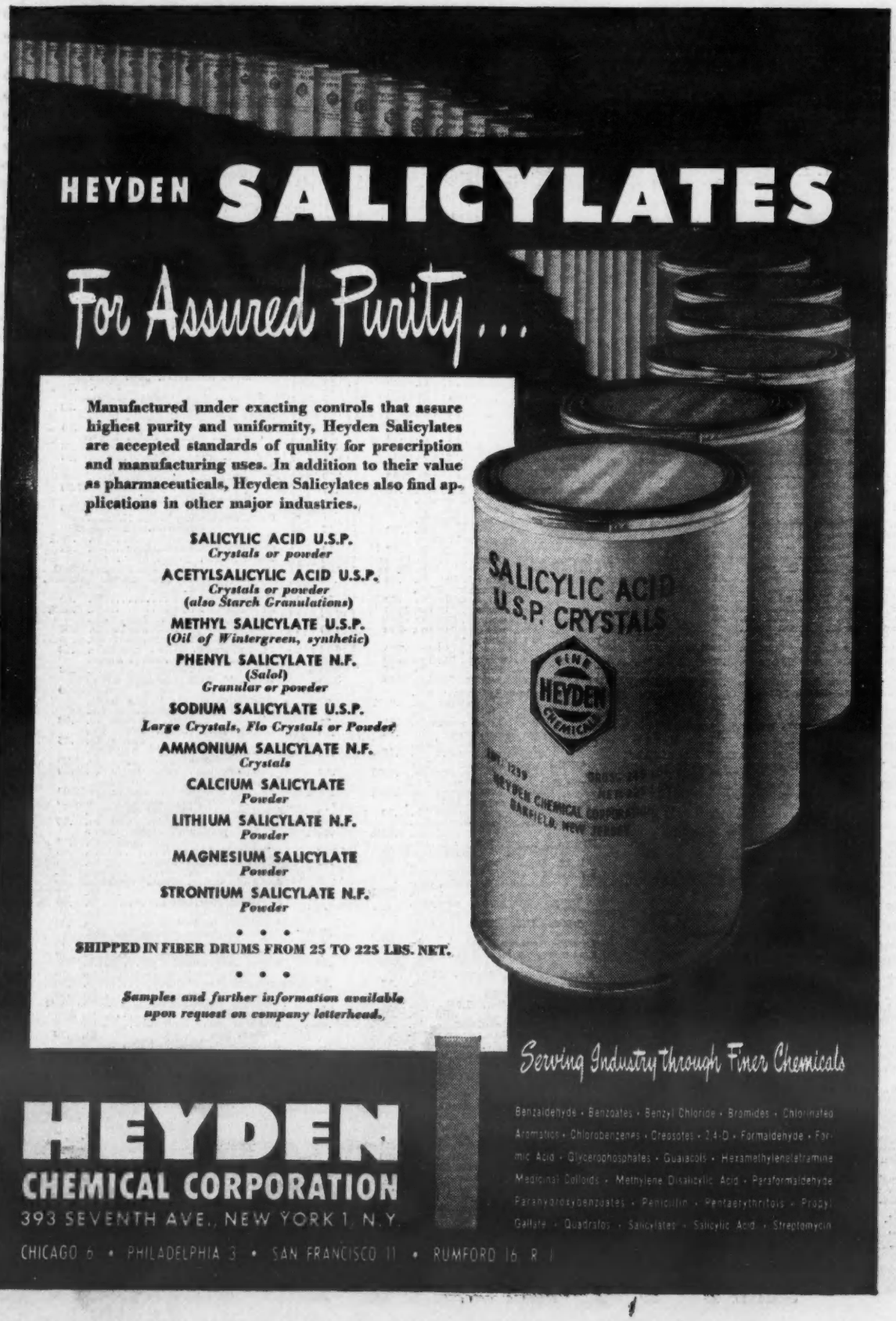
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb. 1.90	1.90
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb. 1.05	1.10
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb. .15	.15
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb. .45	.45
Copper - phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb. 4.90	4.90
80%, bbls., same basis	lb. 3.75	3.75
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis	lb. 3.00	3.00
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb. 4.20	4.20
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis	lb. .45	.45
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb. .60	.60
tungstic	lb. 3.75	3.75
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb. 4.00	4.00
Prussian, bbls., same basis	lb. .51	.51
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb. .45	.45
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis	lb. .45	.45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, same basis, bbls.	lb. .39	.39
jobbing type, bbls., same basis	lb. .25	.25
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb. .14	.14
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls.	lb. .19	.19
tungstic, bbls	lb. 3.75	3.75
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb. 3.75	3.75
tungstic, kgs., same basis	lb. 1.24	1.24
	lb. 2.60	2.60

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pacific Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blueflag root, bls	lb. .45	.55
Boldo leaves, bls	lb. NP	.08
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago	ton.75.00	75.00
junk, bulk, same basis	ton.50.00	50.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammo., 50% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.65.00	65.00
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammo., 60% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.65.00	65.00
Chicago, works	ton.65.00	65.00
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.65.00	60.00
Chicago, works	ton.65.00	60.00
Boneset leaves, bls	lb. .14	.15
Borage flowers, bls	lb. .40	.45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bulk, c.l., works	ton.64.00	71.50
cryst., 99½%, bulk, c.l., works	ton.57.25	57.25
granular, bulk, c.l., works	ton.31.25	31.25
powdered, bulk, c.l., works	ton.36.25	36.25

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., or nearest whse. point	lb. .15	.15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(Salol)
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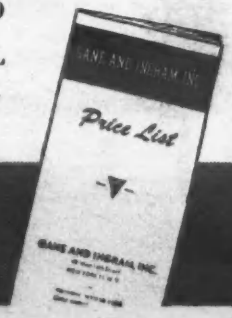

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		1950	1949
Borneol, ens	lb.	2.75	NP
Bromoform, USP, cbys	lb.	1.42	1.42
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.21	.21
dms., lead-lined, dlvd	lb.	.21	.19
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	4.85	4.85
Bronze powder, gold, litho, cns., dms., works	lb.	.50	.50
moulding, cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	.80
printing ink, cns, dms., works	lb.	.95	.95
radiator, cns., dms., works	lb.	.60	.60
Broomtop, bls	lb.	.25	.25
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.03	.03
Sap, crystals, works	lb.	.12	.12
powdered	lb.	.13	.13
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	.03¾
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	.04
Umber, burnt American c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.04¾	.04¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.	lb.	.05¾	.05¾
raw, American, bgs., same basis	lb.	.03¾	.03¾
Turkey type, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06	.06
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.03¾	.03¾
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs	oz.	.45	.40
Sulphate, ens., 100 ozs	oz.	.35	.30
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.29	.35
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.75	.85
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.14	.23
cut and sifted, bls	lb.	.23	.26
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.80	.85
Burdock, root, bls	lb.	.20	.23
Butadiene, tanks, refy	lb.	.11½	.11½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3,	gal.	.04	.06
Butyl acetate, ferment., normal, Ill., Ind., production, works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., tanks	lb.	.12	.17½
tankwagons, same basis	lb.	.12½	.18
other production, tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	.17½
synthetic, normal, tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	.17½
secondary, tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	.13
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R., 1½c. per lb. higher.			
Aldehyde, tanks, works	lb.	.16	.19½
Lactate, tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.41	.44
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42	.42
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	NP	NP
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	.52
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	2.00	2.00
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.27	.43½

C

		1950	1949
Cadmium bromide, jars	lb.	2.64	2.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	5.00	5.10
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb.	2.00	2.00
Patent shapes, cs., dlvd	lb.	2.15	2.10
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.75	4.75
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00	5.00
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.60	3.00
Hydrobromide, bots	lb.	6.50	6.50
Calabar beans, bgs., futures	lb.	.65	.65
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.27	NP
Calamus root, dom., bgs	lb.	.27	.28
imported, bleached, bls	lb.	.70N	.70
peeled, bls.	lb.	.30	.30
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units, 1 standard unit (1,000,000 USP units), works	gram	4.00	4.00
inedible oil, dms., 10,000 or or more, s.u	unit.	.10	.10
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.00	3.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld	lb.	.09½	.10¼
Bromide, N.F., jars	lb.	.75	.75
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	121.00	114.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars	lb.	.28	.28
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	22.00	22.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars	ton.	9.00	9.00
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	29.00	NP
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis	ton.	20.00	20.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	.29½
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	.30
Gluconate, AA, bbls	lb.	.65	.65
USP, bbls	lb.	.58	.58
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	.90
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	1.80	1.65
Calcium hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	24.00	24.00
ens., cased (45 lbs.) same basis	cs.	19.75	19.75
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.80	.80
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.12	4.12
Lactate, USP, dms	lb.	.37	.37
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.	lb.	2.10	1.85
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	.23¾
Pantothenate dextro, jars.gram.		.07½	.07½
Phenosulphonate, dms	lb.	.64	.59
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		6.75	6.75
feed grade, bgs., works.	ton.	105.00	105.00
monobasic, bgs, 10,000 lbs. works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾	.05¾
tribasic, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	6.60
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.22
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.24	.24
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	.05½
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.39
Sulphide, 76% bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	45.00
70%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	50.00
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.25	1.25
Calcium-Strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.06
fine particle size, works.	lb.	1.50	1.50
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.50
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms.	lb.	1.82	1.97
Camphor, monobromated, dms.,	kgs	3.10	3.10
Camphor, natural, powd	lb.	.45	NS
slabs, cs	lb.	.56	NS
tablets, cs	lb.	.74	NS
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42	.42
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots	lb.	.45	.66
tablets, tins, 2,000 lb. lots.	lb.	.73	.83
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.25	NP
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.00	1.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.15	1.40
Russian, bgs.	lb.	4.50	5.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	5.75
Capsicum oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.	lb.	6.50	6.50
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.02	1.05
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.13¾	.20
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75	1.75
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	1.70
Carbinol butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	.70
Methylisobutyl, tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	.13
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., to competitive points	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	.06
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.09	.09
tech., dms. E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08	.08
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b., stock points	lb.	.08½	.08¼
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17	.17
Cardamom fruit bleached, extra fancy, cs	lb.	3.50	NP
bold, cs.	lb.	3.40	2.95
medium, cs.	lb.	3.35	2.10
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	3.10	1.92
Indian, cs., futures	lb.	3.10	2.00
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	2.25	1.76
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	5.50
Carotene crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta 10 mg.		5.00	5.00
90% beta—10% alpha, bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	5.00
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, works	gm.	.56	.62
dry, powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70	.70
emulsion (in milk) 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85	.85
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.50	37.24
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.44	.50
Carvol, bots.	lb.	10.00	9.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.28	.37
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	.09¾
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point	lb.	.33	.30
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point	lb.	.33	NP
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.28N	.34
imported, acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.18½	.25½
Cashew nut liquid, treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	.21
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls	lb.	.27	.40
broken, bls.	lb.	.26	.34N
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.23	.26N
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.13	.10
broken, bls.	lb.	.12	.10
Honan, scraped, bls	lb.	.16	.21
Yunnan, scraped, bls	lb.	.16	.21
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.28	.26
medium, bls.	lb.	.39	.35
thin, bls.	lb.	.44	.40
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.20	.32
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.30
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't., Brazilian ports	long ton.	112.00	125.00N
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	27.50
Castoreum, natural, ens	lb.	12.00	12.00
synthetic, cns.	lb.	24.00	22.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00	2.00
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.00
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.28	.24½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25½	.20
futures, bgs.	lb.	.25½	.19½
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.33	.36
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	.47
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.35
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	.54
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns. 500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.52	.52
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.48	.49
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.50	.53
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.50	.51
46% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.53	.57

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• Typical reactions of CYANOACETIC ACID •

ESTERIFICATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + ROH$	▶ $CNCH_2COOR + H_2O$
AMIDATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + HNRR^1$	▶ $CNCH_2CONRR^1 + H_2O$
CHLORINATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + PCl_3 + Cl_2$	▶ $CNCH_2COCl + POCl_3 + HCl$
HYDROLYSIS	• $CNCH_2COOH + H_2O$	▶ $CH_2(COOH)_2 + NH_3$
REDUCTION	• $CNCH_2COOH + 2H_2$	▶ $NH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$
CONDENSATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + RCOR^1$	▶ $RR^1C{=}C(CN)COOH + H_2O$

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assay • 98.0% min. (by acidity and hydrolysis) Kay-Fries CYANOACETIC ACID is exceptionally uniform in purity with water accounting for substantially all of the remaining 2.0%

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ash • .075% maximum.

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180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. MUrray Hill 6-0661

OTHER KAY-FRIES PRODUCTS

Benzyl cyanide
Cyanoacetic acid & esters
Cyanoacetamide
Diphenylacetic acid
Phenylacetic acid, esters & salts
Phenylacetamide
Phenobarbital
Triethyl orthoformate

Amyl cinnamic aldehyde
Benzophenone
Benzyl alcohol
Benzyl acetate
Benzyl benzoate
Nerolin
Phenylethyl alcohol
Yara yara

Dibutyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
Dihexyl adipate
Triacetin
Triphenyl phosphate
Special plasticizers

TRIETHYL ORTHOFORMATE is a unique ester, closely resembling an acetal, stable in the presence of alkali, unstable in the presence of acid, and a source for the ethoxy methylene group—Potentially valuable in new fields, this compound is now an intermediate for B-complex vitamins, anti-malarials, special polymers and polymethine dyes.

$$HC(OC_2H_5)_3$$

KAY-FRIES..

triethyl orthoformate

AVAILABLE IN CARLOAD QUANTITIES

KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS . . .

purity	• 99.0% minimum
specific gravity	• .892 — .896 at 20°/20°C
color	• Maximum 15 Hazen Scale

• Typical reactions of TRIETHYL ORTHOFORMATE •

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + ROH$ (alcohol) ▶ $HC(OR)_3 + 3C_2H_5OH$ (trialkyl (aralkyl) orthoformate)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + RR'C{=}O$ (carbonyl compound) ▶ $RR'C(OC_2H_5)_2 + HCOOC_2H_5$ (acetal or ketal)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + CH_2(CN)_2$ (malononitrile) ▶ $C_2H_5OCH = C(CN)_2 + HCOOC_2H_5$ (ethoxymethylene malononitrile)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + CH_3CBrHCOOR + H_2$ (alpha-brom-propionic ester) ▶ $(C_2H_5O)_2CHCH(CH_3)COOR + C_2H_5OH + HBr$ (acetal of formyl-propionic ester)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3 + C_6H_5COCH_3$ (acetophenone) ▶ $C_6H_5COC_3H_7 + HCOOC_2H_5 + C_2H_5OH$ (phenyl propyl ketone)

TECHNICAL BULLETIN AVAILABLE

Write or Phone

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.

Selling Agents For

KAY-FRIES CHEMICALS, INC.

180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. MUrray Hill 6-0661

OTHER A.B.C. SPECIALTIES

Casein	Formaldehyde	Cresylic acid
Ammonium carbonate	Fumigants—Methyl formate	Ortho Cresol
Gilsonite	Penetrol—Insecticides	High boiling tar acids
A.B.C. Foundrates-Fluxes	Naphthalene	Pyridine

Full line of chemicals—Import and Export

Cellulose Butyrate Molding Composition—Dextrin, Corn

		1950	1949
Cellulose	butyrate, molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, drums, l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56	.56
	regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.47
	variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.61
	Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	.40
Cerium	hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	1.25
	Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	.70
	Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.85	1.75
Chalk,	precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¼	.02¼
	paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	40.00
	papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	32.50
	rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	30.00
Chamomile	flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.45	.46
	Roman, bls	lb.	.95	1.10
Charcoal,	hardwood, briquettes, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80	49.50
	granular, bgs, inc., c.l., works	ton.	46.80	50.50
	lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80	39.50
Pinewood,	gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	30.00	40.00
	lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	35.00	35.00
Willow,	powd., bbls	lb.	.06	.06
Chestnut	extract, 25% tannin, tanks	lb.	.0370	.0390
	powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1040	.1105
China	clay, dom., dry-grd., air float, 99.75%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	12.50	9.50
	wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	13.00
	imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila	net ton.	19.00	16.00
	powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	ton.	35.00	45.00
Chloral,	dms., works	lb.	.21	.45
	Hydrate, jars	lb.	1.05	.90
Chlordane,	agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.92	1.05
	refined, dms., stock points	lb.	.97	1.20
Chlorinated	rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	.42
Chlorine,	liquid, cyls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	.07
	tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.40	2.40
	multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	2.70
Chloroform,	tech., dms	lb.	.20	.20
	USP, dms	lb.	.30	.30
Chloro(4)-2-toluidine,	bbls	lb.	1.38	1.36
Chloropicrin,	com'l, cyls., 150 lbs., frt. all'd	lb.	.91	.85
Cholesterol,	USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	8.50
Choline	chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.90	3.00
	Dihydrogen, citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.00
Chromium	acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	NS	NS
	solut., 7½%, bbls., cs	lb.	.08	.09¼
	Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½	.44½
	Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.49	.54
Chrysarobin,	USP, bots	lb.	7.65	7.65
Cinchona	bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	1.26
	broken, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
	yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.35
Cinchonidine,	small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.71	.95
Cinchonine,	large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	.69
	small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	.65
	Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	.42
Cinchophen,	NF, heavy, dms., works	lb.	3.50	4.30
	standard, dms., works	lb.	3.70	4.00
Cinnamic	aldehyde, cans, cbys., dms	lb.	.83	.75
Cinnamon,	Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.21	.27
Citral,	bots., cns	lb.	3.60	3.75
Citronellal,	bots., dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
Citronellol,	bots., dms	lb.	2.95	3.25
Civet,	nat., bots	oz.	4.00	NP
	artificial, bots	lb.	15.00	NP
Clove,	Madagascar, bls	lb.	.19	.12½
	futures, bls	lb.	NP	.15
	Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.13¾	.18½
	futures, bls	lb.	.18½	NP
Clover tops,	red, dom., bgs	lb.	.55	.60
	imported, bgs	lb.	NS	NS
CMC,	high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	.66
	low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	.62
Coaltar,	coalgas, watergas, crude, resale, tanks, works	gal.	.13½	.14½
	refd., tanks, werks	gal.	.14½	.15½
Cobalt	acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.93½	.90
	Carbonate, powd., bgs., works, feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.65	1.58
	Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.91¼	.87½
	feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs	lb.	.91¼	1.25
	Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.13	2.04
	feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.13	2.04
Cobalt	linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.57	.56
	solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.66½	.65
	8% Co, dms	lb.	.62½	.61¼
Naphthenate,	liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	.37¼
Nitrate,	feed grade, 0.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.76¾	.75¾
Oxide,	black, kgs	lb.	1.38	1.27½
Phosphate,	feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.31¼	1.26½
Resinate,	precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.22¾	.38½
Sulphate,	dms	lb.	.68¼	.65
	feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.05	1.00
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.				
Cobalt-ammonium	sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	.75
Cocaine	hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	11.75
Cochineal,	gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.67
	silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	.69
Cocillana	bark, bgs	lb.	.16	.20
Cocoa	butter, bgs	lb.	.56	.89
Codeine,	cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	13.25
	Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	11.85
	Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	10.25
	Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	10.75
Cohosh,	black, root, bls	lb.	.24	.22
	Blue, root, bls	lb.	.17	.18
Colchicine,	bots., cns	oz.	86.00	145.00
Colchicum	root, bls	lb.	.60	NP
	Seed, bgs., futures	lb.	2.25	3.00
Collodion,	USP, dms	lb.	.24	.24
	flexible, dms	lb.	.25½	.25½
Colocynth,	pulp, bls	lb.	.30	.45
Colombo	root, bls	lb.	.18	.18
Coltsfoot	leaves, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Condurango	bark, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Copaiba	balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.58	.65
Copper	acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	.28
	Carbonate, 55%, bbls	lb.	.186	.218
	Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.25½	.29
	crystals, bbls	lb.	.17¾	.20
	Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.46½	.48
	Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.24¾	.27½
	Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.18½	.23½
	Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¼	.22¾
	Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.22¼	.25
	Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.22¼	.33
	solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.27	.45¾
	Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	.30½
	red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	.30
	Oxychloride sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.24¼
	Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	.25
	Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	.39½
	Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	8.10
	CP, cryst., gran., dms., works,	lb.	.12¾	NP
	monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	11.90	13.50
	tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l	lb.	.1815	.22¾
Copperas,	cryst., gran., bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	14.00
Copra,	c.i.f. Atlantic ports	ton.	187.50	232.50
	Pacific ports	ton.	182.50	227.50
Coriander	seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.08	.05½
	Italian, bgs	lb.	.07N	.05½
	Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.09	.06½
Corn	sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.59	5.69
	bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.65	5.74
	Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.97	6.05
Cornsilk,	bls	lb.	.15	.17
Corrosive	sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	1.68
	gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	1.53
Cottonroot	bark, bls	lb.	.25	.33
Cottonseed	hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton		1.75	1.75
	Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E.	ton.	64.00	63.00
Coumarin,	cns., 25 lbs	lb.	2.75	3.00
Cramp	bark, NF, bls	lb.	.60N	.80
Cranesbill	root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Cream	of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt	lb.	.27½	.32½
	imported, kgs	lb.	.22	.30½
Creosote,	beachwood, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.15	1.15
Coaltar,	crude, tanks, works	gal.	.14	.16
	refd., tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	.25
	solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.20	.20
	Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	.85
	Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.31
	Carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.35
Cresol,	tech., tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.18¼
	USP, tanks, same basis	lb.	.1050	.18
Crotonaldehyde,	91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.16½
Cryolite,	nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	12.75
Cube	root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.31
	extract, liquid, 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	1.50
Cubeb	berries, XX NF, bgs	lb.	.35	.50
	powd., cs	lb.	.44	.60
Culvers	root, bbls	lb.	.50	.60
Cumene,	tanks	gal.	.53	.53
Cumin	seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.15½	NS
	Persian, bgs	lb.	.15½	.18¾
	Syrian, bgs	lb.	.16	.17¼
Cutch,	extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.07	.09½
Cyanamide,	fertilizer, mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ontario, contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.32½	2.85
	pulv., 21% N, bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.55	2.75
Cyclohexane,	tech., tanks, works,	lb.	.09¼	.08
Cyclohexanol,	tech., tanks, works	lb.	.20	.20
Cyclohexanone,	tech., tanks, works	lb.	.25	.25
Cyclohexylamine,	dms., works	lb.	.34	.34
Cyclopropane,	USP, 2-lb. cyls., works	cyl.	40.00	NP
	6-oz. cyls., works	cyl.	10.50	NP
Hospitals,	200-gal. lots	gal.	.30	.27

D

2,4-D,	fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.75
Damiana	leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Dandelion	root, bls	lb.	.35	.45
DDT,	fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.32
Decanol,	normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
Deertongue	leaves, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Defluorinated	phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	44.15	41.65
	Rock, paper bags, works	ton.	45.00	34.25
Degras,	common, bbls	lb.	.11	.11
	Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.22	.16
	over 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.21	.15
Derris	root, 5% rotenone, powd.	lb.	.33N	.40
Dextrin,	corn, British gum, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.20	7.19
	Chicago	100 lbs.	6.55	6.60
	Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.94	6.93
	Chicago	100 lbs.	6.29	6.34

Make your own tests
SAMPLES OF NEWEST HARSHAW NAPHTHENATE DRIERS
FREE FROM CLOUD OR SEDIMENT
Uversol Cobalt Liquid 6%
Uversol Manganese Liquid 6%
Uversol Lead Liquid 24%
Uversol Zinc Liquid 8%

You will be especially interested in seeing for yourself the brilliancy of Uversol Cobalt Liquid 6%—the clarity of Uversol Lead Liquid 24% — and the pale color of Uversol Manganese Liquid 6%. Pale color—sparkling clarity—low viscosity—constancy of metal content within extremely narrow limits—freedom from sediment—maximum storage stability—all contribute to give your products uniform performance. Run tests with any of these newest Harshaw Uversol (Naphthenate) Driers. You will like their characteristics.

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a greater factor in chemicals

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Caustic soda, soda ash, ammonia, nitrate of soda, nitric acid

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Sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, superphosphates, high analysis pelletized fertilizers

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Sulphur processing

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
Caustic soda, chlorine, ammonia, H T H Products, sodium chlorite products, sodium methylate

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Sulphuric acid, mixed fertilizers, ammonium sulphate, superphosphates

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
Sulphuric acid

McKAMIE, ARK.
Sulphur recovery

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.
Fertilizer mixing

LEBANON, PA.
Fertilizer mixing

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Mathieson CHEMICALS

MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION, MATHIESON BUILDING, BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

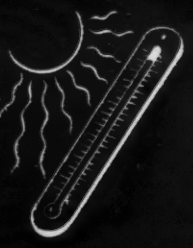
Dextrin, Corn—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

		1950	1949
Dextrin, corn, Canary, dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.04	7.03
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.39	6.44
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.79	6.78
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.14	6.19
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 12c. to 15c. higher.			
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.11¼	.10¼
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.00	5.20
laboratory grade, bots	100 gms.	4.50	4.50
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	3.00
Diamyl phthalate, tanks	lb.	.34	NP
Diamylphenols, mixed, tanks, works	lb.	.30	.30
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.65	1.65
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atl. Coast	ton.	50.00	50.00
California	ton.	38.00	38.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	ton.	62.00	62.00
California	ton.	50.00	50.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	ton.	NP	NP
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	lb.	.03	.03
Dibenzyl sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.65	.66¾
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.54	.56¾
Dibutyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	.32
Sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.49½	.56½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.62	.92
Dibutylamine, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.49	.50
Dicapryl sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.53	.57
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	.75
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	.42½
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.27	.28
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.38	.38
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	.42½
Diethanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.25	.25
Diethyl carbonate, tanks, frt, alld	lb.	.35	.40
Maleate, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.43½	.60
Oxalate, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	.34
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½	.32
Sulphate, tanks, works	lb.	.14½	.13
Diethylamine, tanks, works	lb.	.35½	.65
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., frt, alld, East	lb.	.60	.75
Diethylanilin, dms., works	lb.	.42	.42
Diethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.16	.15½
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.40	.40
Monobutylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.24½	.24½
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.27½
Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.16½	.16½
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	.24
Monomethylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.20½	.20½
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works.	lb.	.40	.50
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	260.00	255.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00	15.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	25.00
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.70	.85
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.34	.33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l	lb.	.26	.33
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.27	.26
Dihexyl sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.41	.44¾
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals	gram.	.60	1.28
wholesalers	gram.	.48	1.03
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	.95
Di-isobutyl ketone, tanks, works	lb.	.12½	.12½
Di-isobutylene, tanks, works	lb.	.05½	.05½
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.11	.16N
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.13	.10½
Dimethyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	.25
Sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.68	.71½
Sulphate, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	.15
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, tanks, works, 100% basis	lb.	.33	.33
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.21	.21
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	.50
Dinitrobenzene, dms	lb.	.16	.16
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.13¼	.14
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.28	.28
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.07
refined, dms	lb.	.21	.17
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works	lb.	.12	.12
Dioctyl phthalate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.40	.43
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	.48
Dioxan, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.23½	.23½
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.37
Dipentene, dest. dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.35	.35
steam dist., dms., c.l., whse., N. Y.	lb.	.52	.50
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.15
oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.43	.53
Diphenylamine, bbls	lb.	.26	.26
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots.	lb.	.39	.35
Dipropyleneglycolmethyl ether, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16½	.16½
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, tanks, works	lb.	.31	.31
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	.94
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	64.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, tanks, works	lb.	.24	.24
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	.55
Dodecyltoluene, tanks, works	lb.	.13	.13
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.20
imported, NF, cut, bls	lb.	.25	.35
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	—	.12
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.45
mass, cs	lb.	.90	1.50
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	15.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	15.75
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	15.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	20.55
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	32.65
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.40
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.30
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.55	7.00
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	3.70
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	20.55
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	6.65
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.50	4.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	9.70
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.10
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.10
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	3.70
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	3.70
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	10.10
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	13.55
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	14.90
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	14.90
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	14.90
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	13.70
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	10.10
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.50	18.55
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	5.25
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	19.15
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.75	3.45
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.75	3.45
No. 10, cns	lb.	3.00	2.75
No. 11, cns	lb.	3.25	2.05
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	2.75
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	10.10
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	22.20
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.70	4.35
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	10.10
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	22.80
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	16.15
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	13.55
No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	14.90
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	10.10
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.95	10.10
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	12.50
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	12.50
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	9.15
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	14.65
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	13.55
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	14.90
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	12.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	10.10
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)			
20 Chrysodine G	lb.	.59	.53
27 Orange G	lb.	.71	.64
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.59	.53
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.76	.74
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	.91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.90	.91
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	.61
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	.39
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	1.05
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	.85
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	.83
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	.77
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	.51
203 Chreme black T	lb.	.72	.59
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	.75
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	.69
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	.74
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	.64
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.74	2.66
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	.90
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.78	1.13
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.84	1.65
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.45	1.41
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	.67
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	1.74
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.51	1.47
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	.52
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	.88
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	.94
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	.74
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	.88
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	2.50
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	2.00
581 Direct deep black EW extra	lb.	.81	.67
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	.80
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	1.20
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	.69
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	1.45
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	1.20
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	1.52
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	1.73
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	2.30
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	3.27
671 Glaucine	lb.	.95	1.54
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	.95
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	1.91
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	1.51
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	3.60
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	2.68
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	2.14
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	3.35
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	2.76
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	2.58
865 Nigrosine WSJ 7B	lb.	.56	.56
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	1.23
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	.72
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.23½	.23¼
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	.64
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	2.30
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	2.59
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	2.61
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	2.13
1036 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste.	lb.	1.96	1.81
double paste	lb.	3.92	3.62
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	1.45
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	2.32
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	2.13
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	1.60
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	1.08
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	1.65
double paste	lb.	3.29	3.29

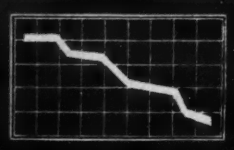
DOUBLE CHECKED FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY

GET

WATER SPOT RESISTANCE



HIGH TEMPERATURE STABILITY



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Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Glue, Hide

		1950	1949
Dyes,	coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)—		
	1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb. 1.54	1.54
	1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb. 1.57	1.57
	P-4 Acid anthracene brown PG	lb. 2.48	2.48
	P-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb. 1.25	1.25
	P-24 Benzo fast black L	lb. 1.94	1.94
	P-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb. 2.55	2.61
	P-202 Zambesi black V	lb. .97	.90
	P-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb. 1.25	1.37
	P-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb. 2.74	2.74
Dyes,	coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse—		
	Black, blue, No. 550	lb. .72	.72
	Jet, No. 551	lb. .79	.79
	Brown, R, conc	lb. 1.44	1.44
	Orange R, brilliant	lb. .80	.80
	Red 4 B, conc	lb. 1.22	1.22
	Yellow, C	lb. 1.05	1.05
	FN, conc	lb. 1.08	1.08
Dyes,	coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works—		
	Auramine, O	lb. 1.66	1.66
	Black, basic, blue	lb. 1.08	1.08
	Jet	lb. 1.08	1.08
	Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb. 1.44	1.44
	Brown, Bismarck R, conc.	lb. .78	.78
	Chrysodine, R, extra	lb. .54	.54
	Y, extra	lb. .58	.58

		1950	1949
Dyes,	coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works—		
	Fuchsine, conc	lb. 2.34	2.84
	Green, malachite, conc	lb. 1.30	1.30
	Rhodamine, B	lb. 3.97	2.97
	Safranine, Y, conc	lb. 2.66	2.66
	Violet, methyl B	lb. 1.08	1.08
Dyes,	coaltar, for staining, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works—		
	Black, acid blue, B, extra.	lb. .76	.76
	Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb. .43	.43
	Rhodamine, R, extra, conc.	lb. 3.97	3.97
	Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb. 1.33	1.33
	Yellow, azo-, conc	lb. .32	.32
	Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb. 1.99	1.99
	Methanil, conc	lb. .83	.83

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

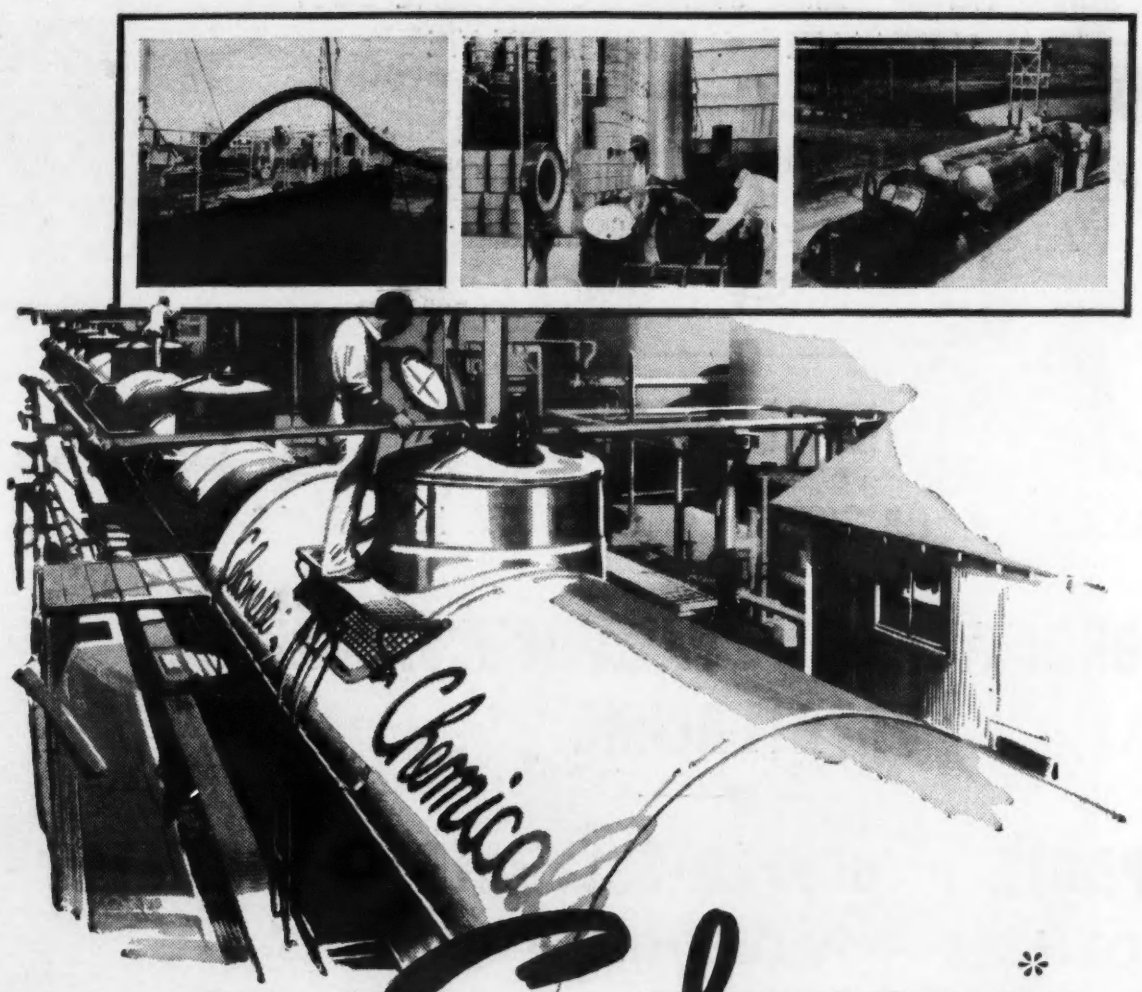
		1950	1949
	Echinacea root, bls	lb. .45	.48
	Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb. 1.35	.95
	tanners, bbls	lb. .06½	.06½
	Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb. .40	.45
	Elecampane root, bls	lb. .22	.27
	Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb. .30	.35
	powd., bbls., bxs	lb. .40	.46
	select, bndls	lb. .55	.60
	Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz. 38.75	42.50
	Ephedra herb, bls	lb. .25	.20
	Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz. .98	.98
	hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz. .92	.92
	Ephedrine hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz. .75	.75
	Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz. .72	.72
	powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz. .73	.73
	Epichlorhydrin, tanks, works	lb. .35	.35
	Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots	gram. .45	.60
	Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 2.15	2.15
	USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 2.35	2.35
	Ergot, USP, cns	lb. 3.75N	1.18
	Eserine, bots	oz. 45.00	55.00
	Sulphate, bots	oz. 35.00	60.00
	Ether, butyl, tanks, dlvd	lb. .29	.29
	Dichloroethyl, purified, tanks, works	lb. .15	.15
	Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb. .30	.30
	anesthesia, USP, hospitals, cn	lb. .75	.75
	industrial, USP, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .08½	.12
	synthetic, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .08½	.10
	Isopropyl, tanks, dlvd	lb. .04½	.04½
	Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb. 1.03	.93
	Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-86%, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .09	.12
	95-98%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .09¼	.12¼
	99%, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .09½	.12½
	synthetic, 85-90%, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .09	.12
	95-98%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .09¼	.12¼
	99%, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .09½	.12¾
	Ethyl acetoacetate, tanks, works.	lb. .46	.42½
	Benzoate, bots	lb. .63	.60½
	Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb. .70	.70
	Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb. .39	.36
	Butyrate, dms., works	lb. .60	.60
	Chloride, tech., tanks	lb. .13½	.13½
	USP, dms., cyls	lb. .20	.20
	Ethyl cinnamate, cns	lb. 2.30	2.30
	Formate, dms	lb. .35	.38
	Iodide, bots	lb. 4.08	4.08
	Lactate, dms., works	lb. .41	.41
	Myristate	lb. NP	NP
	Oenanthate, dms	lb. 1.00	2.60
	Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb. .53	.75
	Silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb. .55	.55
	Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb. .80	.80
	Ethylanilin, dms	lb. .60	.60
	Ethylbenzene, tanks	lb. .13	.13
	Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, works	lb. .52	.52
	Ethylene dichloride, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .08	.08
	Oxide, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .16¾	.16¾
	Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb. .40	.50
	Ethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .14½	.14
	Diethylether, dms., works	lb. .50	.50
	Monobutylether, tanks, works	lb. .20	.20
	Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb. .16½	.16½
	Monoethylether acetate, tanks, works	lb. .15	.15
	Monomethylether, tanks, works.	lb. .18	.18
	Monomethylether acetate, tanks, works	lb. .23	.23
	Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb. .32	.32
	Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots	oz. 11.85	11.85
	Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb. .80	.80
	Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb. 6.75	6.75
	Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb. 1.75	1.85
	Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb. .10	.12
	Eugenol, prime, USP	lb. 2.05	1.85
	Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb. .18	.15

F

		1950	1949
	Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	lb. 26.00	14.00
	glass, bulk, c.l., works	lb. 11.75	9.75
	pottery, bulk, c.l., works	lb. 18.00	17.00
	Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb. .10N	.11
	French, bgs	lb. .12N	NP
	Indian, bgs	lb. .12	.12½
	Fenugreek, domestic, bgs	lb. NS	NS
	Indian, bgs	lb. .11	.11½
	futures, bgs	lb. .11	.10¼
	Moroccan, bgs	lb. .06¾	.09½
	Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb. .11½	.13
	water white, cs., works	lb. .13½	.14
	Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal. 28.00	32.00
	Oregon, bbls	gal. 2.35	2.25
	Fishberries, bgs	lb. .20	.24
	Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., No. Carolina area	ton. 170.00	145.00
	Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, No. Carolina area	ton. 160.00	138.50
	Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, contract, mines	ton. 47.50	42.00
	non-contract	ton. 45.00	45.00
	ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 39.00	39.00
	washed gravel, 70% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 35.00	35.00
	65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 34.00	34.00
	60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 33.00	33.00
	less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 32.00	32.00
	Formaldehyde, USP, inhibited, tanks, E	lb. .037	.037
	methanol free, tanks, E	lb. .035	.035
	Fringetree bark, bls	lb. .42	.45
	Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines	ton. 30.00	30.00
	Tex., mines	ton. 27.00	27.00
	spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton. 2.00	2.80
	imp., bgs., c.l.	ton. —	30.00
	Furfural, tech., tanks, works	lb. .09½	.09½
	Fusel oil, refined, tanks	lb. .20	.24
	Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .42½	.42½
	No. 1 A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .41½	.41½
	No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .40½	.40½
	No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .38½	.38½
	liquid, No. O, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb. .22	.22
	No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .20½	.20½
	No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .19½	.19½
	No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .17	.17
	solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb. .28	.28

G

		1950	1949
	G salt, bbls.	lb. —	.59
	Galengal, root, bls	lb. .20	.14
	Gambir, plantation, bgs., ex dock,	lb. NS	21
	extract	lb. —	NS
	Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb. 1.00	1.00
	Gasoline at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks,	gal. .10125	.105
	Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks,	gal. .1120	.126
	Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks,	gal. .10	.105
	Group 3, 80 octane, tanks,	gal. .0975	.1025
	Pensylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal. .12	.1175
	natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal. .05875	.065
	Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs., dlvd	lb. 1.15	1.25
	Gelsemium root, bls	lb. .25	.35
	Gentian root, bls	lb. .13	.15
	grd., bbls., bxs	lb. .17	.18
	powd., bbls., bxs	lb. .18	.19
	Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb. 2.50	3.10
	prime	lb. 2.20	2.50
	Geranyl acetate, cns	lb. 2.65	3.15
	Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb. 7.40	4.25
	Root, African, bls	lb. .42	.14½
	Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb. NS	NS
	unbleached, bgs.	lb. .20N	.20
	Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb. .47	.56
	No. 2, bgs	lb. .46	.25
	No. 3, futures	lb. .45	.24½
	Rhattoon, bgs	lb. .39½N	.22
	Ginseng root, cs	lb. 12.00	14.00
	Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate), cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.00	2.00
	Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb. .17½	.14½
	65, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .19	.16½
	80, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb. .20	.18
	110, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .21	.22½
	over 150, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .34	.25
	Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.		
	ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb. .18	.16
	Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .22	.25
	122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .23	.26
	150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .24	.27
	178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .25	.28
	207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .26	.29
	237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .27	.30



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Glue, Hide—Hematine Paste

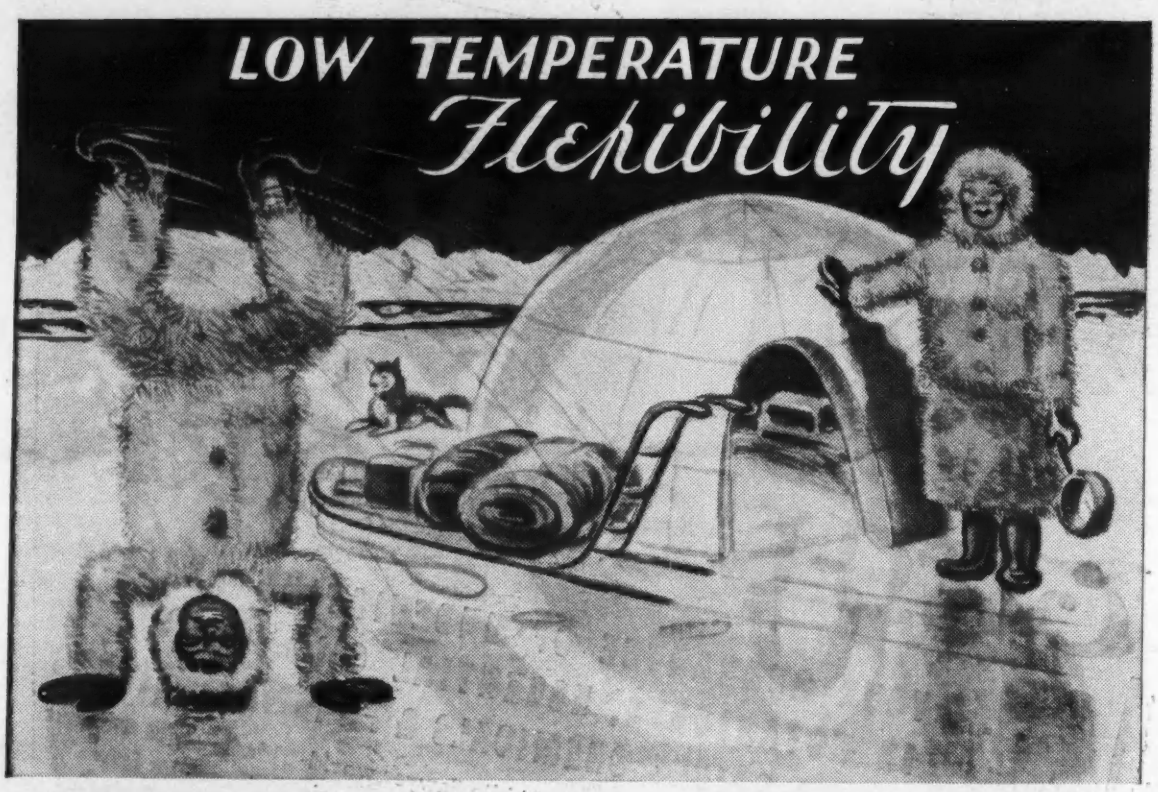
		1950	1949
Glue, hide, 267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	.31
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	.32
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	.36
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34	.37
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	.38
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	.28
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	.27
dynamite, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23½	.39¼
high gravity, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	.39¼
refined, BP, 98%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.25	.39½
USP, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	.39¼
yellow distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23⅝	.39⅝
Glycol biborate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28	.22
Glyoxal, 30%, tanks, works	lb.	.17	.17
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	22.00	22.00
acid, yellow, bots.	oz.	20.00	20.00
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	.40	.40
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	3.25	4.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.25	5.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo., bots.	oz.	13.50	13.50
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.52N	.27
Graphite, imported, amorphous, powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	NP	.04
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	NP	.14
90-92%, same basis	lb.	NP	.16
97%, same basis	lb.	NP	.22
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse.	lb.	NP	.21
No. 2, ex whse.	lb.	NP	.23
Grease, house, loose	lb.	.04⅞	.08¼
white, choice, loose	lb.	.06¼	.10
yellow, loose	lb.	.05	.09
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.25
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.25
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.34	.38
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.36	.40
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.36½	.40½
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.37¼	.41¼
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.37¾	.41¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38¾	.41½
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½	.44½
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.43¾	.47¾
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44¾	.48¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12¾	.13
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13½	.13¾
Green, reduced color, 11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	.14¼
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.15
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.15¼
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.15½
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15½	.15¾
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15½	.16
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16	.16½
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16½	.17
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18¾	.19¼
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.20¼
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.23
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24¾	.25¼
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼	.26¾
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	.26½
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	.27
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½	.28
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28¾	.29¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

		1950	1949
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.75	.75
pure, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	.33
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	3.00
Tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.40	3.40
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.40	4.40
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00	3.00
Emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60	2.60
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.24	.25
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.60	.48
Wood, bls.	lb.	.35	.35
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins	lb.	NP	NP
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.90	1.90
Carbonate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.95	2.95
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	1.50	2.00
Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	.90	.90
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
powdered, USP, bbls.	lb.	.20½	.20½
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.50	.38
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	.23
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.18	.21
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.14
Manila, loba, B, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
C, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.19	.19
CNE, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.18½
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.18
DK, bgs.	lb.	.13	.18½
dust, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07½
soft, MA, bgs.	lb.	.11	.13½
WS, bgs.	lb.	.21	.20
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.18½
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.22	.22
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.15	.15
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.17½	.17½
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.22	.22
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.32	.35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs	lb.	.28	.28
A/E, bgs.	lb.	.23	.23
dust, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.08½
E, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.14
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09¾
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.06	.07½
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.20	.26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.29	.28
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.22	.22
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.10	.10
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.13	.13
Elemi, cns.	lb.	.21	.21
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.13	.17
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.13	.17
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	.35	.50
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.75	.98
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	1.15	1.20
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.35	1.35
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.35	.35
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.31	.31
Karaya, No. 1	lb.	.50	.48
No. 2	lb.	.46	.40
No. 3	lb.	.38	.34
Kauri, bgs.	lb.	.31½	.31½
Locust bean, powd., bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
Mastic, cs.	lb.	1.80	2.25
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.30	.35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12	.12
tears, cs.	lb.	.16	.22
Sandarac, cks.	lb.	1.25N	.90
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.50	1.50
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10	.10
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	2.75	3.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	2.50	2.40
No. 3, cs.	lb.	1.35	2.00
powdered, USP, bbls.	lb.	1.35	1.35
Yacca, bgs.	lb.	.06	.06
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton	22.65	22.65
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	28.25	28.25
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton	17.00	17.00
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	30.65	30.65
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton	17.00	17.00
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton	21.45	21.45
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton	12.50	12.50
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton	10.50	10.50
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	12.00	12.00
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton	12.50	12.50
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	18.00	18.00
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton	12.50	12.50
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Clarence Center, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
National City, Mich., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Roton, Tex., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Saltville, Vt., frt. equald.	ton	9.00	9.00
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton	8.00	8.00
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works	ton	22.50	22.50
New Brighton, N. Y., works	ton	21.00	21.00

H

Hawthorne berries, bgs.	lb.	.50	.53
Helliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.85	3.10
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.50	NP
imp., black, whole, bls.	lb.	.20	NP
ground, bxs.	lb.	.25	NP
powder, bxs.	lb.	.27	NP
white, whole, bls.	lb.	.30	NP
powder, bxs.	lb.	.35	.40
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.65	1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. O, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½	.45½
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½	.44½
No. 1-A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½	.41½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½	.40½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	.38½
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	.36½
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	.34½
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	.19
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	.18
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	.17
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	.13½



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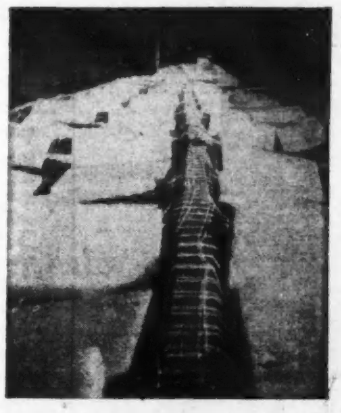

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Hemlock Bark Extract—Lime, Hydrated

	1950	1949
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, tanks, works lb.	NS	NS
Henbane leaves, bls lb.	.30	.45
Henna leaves, bls lb.	.23	.21
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal.	.16	.16
group 3, tanks gal.	.12½	.12½
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-pound lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb.	.22½	.27½
USP, dms., 500 pounds or more, same basis lb.	.38½	.38½
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal.	.16	.16
group 3, tanks gal.	.13½	.13½
Hexanol, normal, tanks, works. lb.	.29	.29
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb.	17.00	19.00
Histidine hydrochloride-1, fib. dms., 50 kilos or more works kilo.	100.00	120.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.	15.00	15.00
Hydrochloride, bots. oz.	20.00	20.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.	7.50	7.00
Hops, NF, bls lb.	.40	.40
Horehound, bls. lb.	.17	.12
Hydrangea root, bls lb.	.14	.14
Hydrastine, bots. oz.	53.50	53.50
Sulphate, bots. oz.	53.50	53.50
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot.	1.95	1.95
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb.	.30	.30
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb.	.03¾	.03¾
27%, cbys., East of Miss., or W. coast via. Panama Canal lb.	.17½	.17½
35%, same basis, tanks lb.	.19¼	.19¼
Hydroquinone, photo, bbls., dms. lb.	.90	.90
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb.	5.35	6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.	20.50	34.00
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.	15.75	18.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.	16.50	18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.	13.50	14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.56	.52½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.48	.44½
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.30	.28½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.25	.23½
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb.	.44	.41
Hyssop herb, bgs lb.	.35	.45
leaves, bgs. lb.	.45	.55

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb.	.35	.40
Ichthammol, NF, powd., bbls lb.	.60	.74½
Indigo, nat., chests lb.	2.14	2.14
synth., paste, bots lb.	.23	.16½
Indol, CP, bots lb.	17.00	18.50
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb.	5.00	5.00
Iodine, crude, kgs, ex whse lb.	1.52	1.729
resub., bots., jars lb.	2.30	2.55
Iodoform, dms., kgs lb.	4.45	4.30
Ionone, alpha, cns lb.	4.40	5.15
beta, cns. lb.	7.05	8.60
IPC, fib. dms., 100 pounds, ship't point lb.	2.30	2.30
Ipecac root, bgs lb.	4.25	3.85
powd., bgs. lb.	4.65	4.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb.	.16	.18
Iron acetate, liquor, 26°, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.09	.09
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.	13.50	NP
Chloride (ferric) anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.75	5.75
Iron chloride (ferric), cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
USP, X, lump, bbls lb.	.06¾	.07½
solution, 42°Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb.	.0345	.06
Citrate, gran., dms lb.	.77	.77
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd., dms lb.	4.25	4.35
Hypophosphite, dms. lb.	2.80	2.80
Iodide, bots. lb.	3.66	3.48
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb.	.21¼	.21½
Oxalate, gran., dms lb.	.83	.83
Phosphate, soluble NF, gran., cs lb.	.64	.64
Pyrophosphate, soluble NF VII, gran. dms lb.	.69	.69
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb.	.23	.24
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb.	.34	.40
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.	28.50	28.50
ferrous, USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb.	.09½	.09½
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb.	.80	.80
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb.	.55	.55
Oxalate, dms lb.	.25½	.25½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.30½	.30½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.25½	.25½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb.	.97	.97
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb.	.82	.97
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb.	.50	.33
Isoeugenol, extra, cbys lb.	3.10	3.10
Isopentane, dms., works lb.	.45	.45
Isophorone, tanks, works lb.	.22	.22
Isopropyl acetate, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.09	.12
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.22½	.24

J

	1950	1949
Jaborandi leaves, bls lb.	.15	.15
Jalap root, NF, bls lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls., bxs lb.	.45	.50
Resin, powd., bxs lb.	7.15	7.15
Juniper berries, bgs lb.	.08	.09
Tar, USP, dms lb.	.40	.40

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb.	.47	.45
Kava kava root, bls lb.	.25	.28
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal.	.07875	.09375
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.09	.103
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.121	.121
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.085	.0925
Okla-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.07625	.0925
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	.095	.1125
47 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.	NP	.12
Kola nuts, bgs lb.	.08	.10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, bulk, whse ton.	85.00	85.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, bulk, whse ton.	85.00	95.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls lb.	1.50	1.60
Lanolin, anhydr., cosmetic, dms., works lb.	.31	.22
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb.	.29	.20
Hydrous, dms lb.	.28	.18
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb.	.10½	.16¼
Larkspur seed, bgs lb.	.35	.35
Laurel berries, bls lb.	.25	.25
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb.	.11	.07¼
Greek, bls lb.	.06	.07
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb.	.55	.65
ordinary, bls lb.	.18	.20
select, bls lb.	.60	.70
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls. lb.	.19	.27
gran., bbls lb.	.19¾	.27¾
powd., bbls lb.	.19¾	.27¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l. lb.	.27	.31½
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb.	.38	.39½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.		
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb.	.13¼	.20¼
Chloride, fib. dms lb.	.49	.49
Iodide, NF V, jars lb.	2.94	2.94
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb.	.29¼	.39
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb.	.12	.21½
E. St. Louis lb.	.1160	.2130
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb.	.28	.27½
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb. dms., frt. alld lb.	.15½	.16¾
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.21¼	.23½
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.25¾	.28½
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb.	.19	.23
Oleate, bbls lb.	.24	.33
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb.	.36	.41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.14¾	.24¼
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.15	.24½
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.15¼	.24¾
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb.	.25	.27¼
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb.	.1420	.2210
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb.	.36	.46
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb.	.13¼	.14¾
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb.	.20½	.23½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.1475	.2210
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.14¾	.19¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.13¼	.20¼
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb.	.16	.16
unbleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., same basis lb.	.15	.15
Lemon peel, bls lb.	.22	.25
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb.	.40	.25
powd., bbls lb.	.55	.40
Root, bls lb.	.08	.08
5-lb. bundles, cs lb.	.40	.40
powd., bbls lb.	.11	.11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.05¼	.04¾
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works. ton.	13.00	13.00
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.	10.00	9.00
Annville, Pa ton.	10.50	10.00
Bellefonte, Pa ton.	1050	10.00
Buffalo, N. Y ton.	10.00	10.00
Carey, Ohio ton.	7.00	7.00
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.	10.50	9.50
Farnams, Mass ton.	14.00	9.00
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton.	8.50	8.50
Hannibal, Mo ton.	7.50	6.50
Keystone, Ala ton.	9.75	9.75
Knoxville, Tenn ton.	9.75	9.75
Limedale, Ark ton.	9.00	9.00
Longview, Ala ton.	9.75	9.75
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.	10.00	10.00
Menominee, Mich. ton.	8.00	8.00
Mitchell, Ind ton.	7.50	7.50
Rockland, Maine. ton.	9.00	9.00
Scioto, Ohio ton.	7.50	6.50
Sherwood, Tenn ton.	10.00	10.00
Sherwood, Wis ton.	8.50	8.50
Woodville, Ohio ton.	9.50	9.50
York, Pa ton.	10.50	10.00
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.	11.50	11.50
Annville, Pa ton.	13.50	13.50
Bellefonte, Pa ton.	13.50	13.50
Buffalo, N. Y ton.	13.50	13.50
Carey, Ohio ton.	9.00	9.00
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton.	13.50	11.50
Eagle, W. Va ton.	13.00	13.00
Farnams, Mass ton.	14.00	11.50
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.	9.50	9.50
Hannibal, Mo ton.	9.50	9.50
Keystone, Ala ton.	13.00	13.00
Knoxville, Tenn ton.	12.25	12.25
Limedale, Ark ton.	10.50	10.50
Longview, Ala ton.	13.00	13.00
Manistique, Mich ton.	9.50	9.50
Marblehead, Ohio ton.	10.50	10.50
Mitchell, Ind ton.	10.00	10.00
Petoskey, Mich ton.	10.00	10.00
Port Island, Mich ton.	9.00	9.00
Rapid City, S. Dak ton.	12.00	12.00
Rockland, Maine ton.	9.00	9.00
Scioto, Ohio ton.	9.00	8.00
Sherwood, Tenn ton.	13.00	13.00
Sherwood, Wis ton.	10.00	10.00
Springfield, Mo ton.	9.00	9.00
Woodville, Ohio ton.	8.50	8.50
York, Pa ton.	13.00	13.50

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Lime, Spray—Mica, Wet-Ground

	1950	1949
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.11.70	11.70
Annville, Pa	ton.13.50	13.50
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.13.50	13.50
Carey, Ohio	ton.11.00	11.00
Engle, W. Va	ton.13.00	13.00
Farnams, Mass	ton.14.00	9.50
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.10.00	10.00
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.10.00	10.00
Rockland, Me	ton.10.00	10.00
Scioto, Ohio	ton.10.00	10.00
Woodville, Ohio	ton.10.00	10.00
York, Pa	ton.13.50	13.50
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton 3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb. 4.50	4.50
ex lignaloe wood	lb. 6.50	6.50
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots	lb. 4.20	4.35
ex petitgrain, bots	lb. 4.25	5.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb. .22	.25
without leaves, bls	lb. .22	.24
Linseed meal, 34%, bulk, Midwest mills	ton.68.00	79.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb. .13¾	.23¼
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb. 1.90	1.90
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb. 1.10	1.10
Chloride, dms	lb. .93	1.15
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs	lb. 1.25	1.30
Fluoride, bbls	lb. 1.85	1.95
Hydroxide, dms	lb. 1.00	1.15
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb. .06¼	.06⅜
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l	lb. .08¼	.08¼
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb. .75	.85
Lobelia herb, bls	lb. .83	.65
leaves, NF, bls	lb. .87	.95
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.34.00	25.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .38½	.38½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .36½	.36½
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .18½	.18½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .17½	.17½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .17	.17
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .16½	.16½
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb. .33	.33
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l	lb. .31	.31
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l	lb. .28½	.28½
No. 4, bxs, l.c.l	lb. .28	.28
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l	lb. .26½	.26½
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l	lb. .44½	.44½
Lovage root, imp., bls	lb. 1.00	1.20N
Lupulin, tins	lb. 1.95	1.95
Lycopodium, cs	lb. 1.35	1.90

M

	1950	1949
Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb. .73	.85
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb. 1.05N	1.08
Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb. .98	.97
West Indian, bls	lb. .85	.95
broken, bls	lb. .74	.80
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb. .29	.29
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb. .32	.32
for synth. rubber, ctns., works	lb. .29	.29
USP, light, ctns	lb. .34	.34
heavy, bbls	lb. .36	.36
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cns., works	lb. .20	.20
Bromide, dms	lb. .90	.90
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .09	.09
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .10¼	.10¼
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .11½	.11½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .10¾	.10¾
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .11¼	.11¼
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .12½	.12½

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloustershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb. .12¼	.12¾
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.40.00	40.00
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb. .29	.29
Hypophosphite, dms	lb. 1.60	1.60
Laurate, bbls	lb. .46	.46
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works	lb. .20½	.20½
sticks, cs., works	lb. .34	.34
Oleate, precip., bbls	lb. .31	.40½
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb. 1.00	1.00
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb. .75	.75
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb. .09	.09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l	lb. .35	.43
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb. .43	.43
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif	ton.67.50	60.00
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.30.50	27.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l	lb. .30	.30
Malva flowers, black, bls	lb. 1.00	1.50
blue, bls	lb. .95	1.00
Leaves, bls	lb. .35	.40
Manaca root, bls	lb. .49	.49
Mandrake root, bls	lb. .45	.48
Manganese acetate, bbls	lb. .32	.32
Arsenate, bgs	lb. .12	.12
Borate, tech., bbls	lb. .23	.23
Carbonate, bbls	lb. .19	.19
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb. .18	.24
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, 25-40 tons, bbls., works	ton.74.00	74.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.71.75	71.75
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.70.00	70.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.74.00	74.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms	lb. 4.15	4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb. .26	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb. 2.00	2.00
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms	lb. .39¼	.39¼
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb. .41½	.41½
Metal, cs., dlvd. East	lb. .30	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb. .22¾	.22¾
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb. NP	.44¾
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb. .20	.20
precip., dms	lb. .21½	.22½
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.60.00	60.00
feed grade, 80%, bgs	lb. .05¼	.05¼
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.68.50	68.50
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms	lb. NP	NP
solid, 8% Mn, dms	lb. NP	NP
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton. NS	72.00N
Manna, flake, large, cs	lb. 1.10	1.40
small, cs	lb. .85	1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb. .40	.40
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb. .85	.85
Marjoram, Argentine, bls	lb. .14	.14N
Chilean, bls	lb. .45N	.18
French, bls	lb. .52	.32
Matico leaves, bls	lb. .25	.25
Menadione, USP, bots., works	gram. .06½	.10
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian	lb.10.65	9.00
synthetic, tech., cns	lb. 7.25	6.00
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb. 4.00	4.25
Mercury bisulphite, dms	lb. 2.13	2.13
Cyanide, cryst., powd., dms	lb. 3.27	3.27
Iodide, red, NF, dms	lb. 4.07	4.32
yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb. 4.22	4.42
Oxide, yellow, USP, fib. dms	lb. 2.44	2.44
Mesityl oxide, tanks, dlvd	lb. .11½	.11⅛
Metachloroanilin, dms., works	lb. .75	.75
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .55	.79
80-82%, dms., works	lb. .35	.35
70-75%, dms., works	lb. .30	.30
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb. 1.28	1.28
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs	lb. .76	.76
Metatoluidine, bbls., works	lb. .80	.80
Metatolylenediamine, kgs	lb. .85	.77
Methanol, nat., tanks, frt. alld.	gal. .50	.66

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, tanks, frt. alld	gal. .26	.28
zone 2, tanks, frt. alld	gal. .31	.33

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of Eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., West of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, tanks, frt. alld	gal. .26	.27
West of Rockies, tanks, frt. alld	gal. .31	.33
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 6.25	7.40
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., dlvd. zone 1	lb. .17	.17⅛
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb. .17¼	.17¾

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	lb. .08	.08
Acetoacetate, tanks, works	lb. .51½	.48

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld., W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal. .60	.50

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

3, Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity	gal. .50	.50
synthetic, tanks, works, frt. alld. E	gal. .43¼	.52
frt. alld. W	gal. .47	.55½

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory is all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all states West of those four.

Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more, cns	lb. 2.10	2.10
Benzoate, cns	lb. .55	.55
Bromide, dealers, cns	lb. .69	.50
cyls.	lb. .60	.46
Chloride, indust., tanks, multi-unit, works	lb. .13	.13
single-unit, works	lb. .10½	.10¼
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.	lb. .37	.34
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb. .42	.42
Cinnamate, cns	lb. 1.48	1.65
Formate, dms	lb. .35	.39
Heptin carbonate, bots	lb.36.00	36.00
Iodide, bots., cbys	lb. 4.78	4.33
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb. .35	.35
Parahydroxybenzoate, fib. dms.	lb. 1.90	1.90
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs	lb. .40	.40
Methylal, refined, 95%, tanks, works	lb. .09	.04½
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works.	lb. .95	.70
Metylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb. .68	.68
standard, vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb. .62	.62
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald	lb. 2.87	2.87
Chloride, indust., tanks, dlvd. E	lb. .11½	.11⅛
Methylethyl ketone, tanks, dlvd	lb. .09	.10
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works	lb. .60	.60
Methylionone, A, cns	lb. 6.55	6.55
D, cns.	lb. 7.50	7.50
prime, cns	lb. 4.55	4.55
Methylisobutyl ketone, tanks, dlvd	lb. .11	.12⅛
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns	lb. 3.00	3.00
Methylpentanediol, tanks, dlvd	lb. .12½	.16
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	lb. .03⅞	.03⅝
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, bgs., works	lb. .03¾	.03⅝
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .05½	.05⅛
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .05½	.05½
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .07	.07

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52 Wall Street New York 5, N. Y.
and
Lyndhurst, N. J.

Mica, Wet-Ground—Oil, Lavandin

	1950	1949
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .06¾	.06¾
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .07	.07
white, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .07	.07
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.		
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l	lb. .11	.14
spray, bbls., c.l	lb. .12½	.15
whole, roller, bbls., c.l	lb. .28	.36½
spray, bbls., c.l	lb. .28½	.34
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb. .24	.24
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb. .26	.26
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, N. Y.	gal. .08	.20
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs	lb. 2.60	2.60
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb. .95	.95
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb. .80	.80
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb. .06	.06
Monoethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld. E	lb. .25½	.25½
Monoethylamine, tanks, works, basis 100%	lb. .20	.20
Monomethylamine, 25% - 40%, tanks, same basis	lb. .31	.31
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, works	lb. .13	.13
Monotertiarylbutylmetacresol, tanks, works	lb. .49	.49
Morphine, cns.	oz. 12.35	12.35
Acetate, cns.	oz. 9.85	9.85
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz. 9.80	9.80
Morphine hydrochloride, cns	oz. 9.90	9.90
Sulphate, cns.	oz. 9.90	9.90
Morpholine, tanks, works	lb. .59	.58
Mountain ash berries, bgs	lb. .65	.75
Mullein flowers, cs	lb. 1.25	1.25
Leaves, bls.	lb. .12	.12
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz. 25.00	35.00
synthetic, ambrette, 5-lb. cns	lb. 5.65	5.65
ketone, 100 lbs. or more cns	lb. 4.95	4.60
xylol, 100 lbs. or more, cns	lb. 1.60	1.60
Musk root, bls	lb. NF	NF
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, source	lb. .07½	.22
Danish, yellow, bgs	lb. .11½	.14½
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb. .13	.16
English, yellow, bgs	lb. .11½	.14½
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb. .05½	.06½
Oriental, bgs., source	lb. .07¼	.05¾
yellow, bgs., source	lb. .11	.11¾
Washington, yellow, bgs., source	lb. .12	.17N
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, bgs., ex dock	ton. 52.00	54.00
J2, bgs., ex dock	ton. 44.00	46.00

N

	1950	1949
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb. .0525	.06¼
78°, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb. .0575	.065
refined, industrial, tanks, same basis	lb. .09	.11
Naphthalene, refined, balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .12¼	.13¾
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb. 7.00	7.00
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton. 14.25	14.25
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, same basis	ton. 18.25	18.25
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.		
Nerolin, cns.	lb. 2.00	1.70
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb. .50	.50
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb. .48	.48
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb. .23	.23
Cyanide, bots., dms	bl. 1.75	1.75
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb. .43½	.43½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb. .40	.40
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb. .24½	.24½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb. .42	.42
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .18	.18
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	kilo. 11.00	11.00
Hydrochloride, dms., works	kilo 10.50	10.50
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs	dm. 48.40	53.65
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6	tin. 10.85	11.80
Nikethamide, bots., cbys	lb. 5.50	5.50
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., tanks	lb. .09	.08
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb. .28	.28
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .30	.30
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 18-25 cps., 250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb. .32	.32
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., same basis	lb. .33	.34
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.		
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb. .30	.30
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N	ton. 120.00	120.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton.	3.70	3.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton.	3.25	4.40	4.15	4.40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb. .30	.30
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb. .30	.30
2, dms., works	lb. .30	.30
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb. .43	.50
Chinese, bgs	lb. .38	.40
Istrian, bgs	lb. .31	.29
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs	lb. .49	.48
West Indian, bgs	lb. .30	.41
futures	lb. .29	.41
Nux vomica, bls	lb. .10	.08
powdered, bls., bxs	lb. .13	.11

O

	1950	1949
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb. NS	NS
Octane, 100°-140° C., industrial grade, group 3, tanks	gal. .19	.15½
100° Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal. .16	.16
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb. 4.00	2.65
Almond, bitter, F. P. A., bots.	lb. 3.40	4.45
NF, bots	lb. 3.25	4.90
sweet, dms., cns	lb. .70	.80
Angelica root, bots	lb. 120.00	120.00
seed, bots	lb. 80.00	110.00
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb. 1.25	.80
Apricot kernel, cns., dms	lb. .42	.42
Avocado, cns., dms	lb. 1.00	1.00
Babassu, tanks	lb. .18¼	.22
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb. 1.20	1.20
55-60%, cns	lb. 1.20	1.20
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.	lb. 1.20	1.20
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb. 2.00	2.50
natural, Italian, cns	lb. 4.40	3.75
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb. .95	.65
rectified, cns	lb. 4.15	4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns	lb. 2.95	3.00
Bone, dms., works	gal. .65	.65
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb. 1.65	1.75
redistilled, USP, cns	lb. 2.20	2.20
Calamus, cns	lb. 20.00	20.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.	lb. .30	.33
Cananga, native, cns	lb. 2.75	3.50
rectified, cns	lb. 3.50	4.75
Caraway, NF, bots	lb. 3.65	4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb. 54.00	35.00
Cassia, USP, cns	lb. 2.05	1.90
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.	lb. .20¼	.23
cold-pressed, USP, tanks	lb. .17¼	.20
dehydrated, bodied, tanks	lb. .22	.23½
unbodied, tanks	lb. .21	.22½
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works	lb. .28	.30
No. 3, tech., tanks	lb. .16	.19¼
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb. .12	.13
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb. .15¾	.18
tech., cns., dms	lb. 1.65	NP
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb. 1.70	1.95
Cedarwood, cns	lb. .44	.45
dms.	lb. .32	.40
Celeryseed, bots	lb. 15.00	14.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb. .55	.56
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb. 27.00	33.00
leaf, Ceylon	lb. 1.50	1.50
Seychelle	lb. 1.35	1.20
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb. 1.05	.65
Java, cns	lb. 1.75	1.15
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms	lb. 1.45	1.10
from Zanzibar buds, cns.	lb. 1.70	1.45
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb. .15¼	.18N
Pac. coast	lb. .13¾	.17N
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb. .21½	.28½
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb. .23	.30
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb. .09	.22
Codliver, USP, dms	gal. 1.40	2.60
Coriander, bots	lb. 25.00	30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb. .11¼	.17N
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb. .64	.07½N
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb. .01	.03¾N
refined, tanks, N. Y	lb. .14½	.20¼
Costus, bots	oz. 35.00	45.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works.	lb. .10¼	.16
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb. .03	.07½N
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb. .01	.03¾N
refined, tankcars, N. Y	lb. .14	.20¼
Croton, NF, cns	lb. 4.75	4.75
Cubeb, cns	lb. 7.00	6.75
Cumin, bots	lb. 6.25	6.25
Cypress, bots	lb. 11.00	11.00
Dillseed, bots	lb. 6.75	9.00
Dillweed, bots	lb. 5.65	8.50
Erigeron, cns	lb. 5.00	4.00
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb. .70	.80
70-80%, cns.	lb. .58	.69
Fennel, sweet, cns	lb. 2.50	3.05
Fir, Canada, cns	lb. 1.85	1.90
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.13	.26½
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.18	.29
pharmaceutical, 50,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.18	.35
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.28	.45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.24	.40
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.26	.45
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.36	.53
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.40	.55
Garlic, pure, bots	oz. 9.00	9.00
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb. 10.50	9.25
Bourbon, cns.	lb. 13.00	8.25
Ginger, dist., bots	lb. 21.00	7.50
Grapefruit	lb. .80	1.10
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb. .11¾	.16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb. .12¾	.17½
prime, burning, dms	lb. .14	.18¾
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb. 1.85	2.05
Hemlock, cns.	lb. 1.65	1.95
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb. NP	NP
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.	lb. 3.00	3.75
twice rectified	lb. 4.7	5.50
wood, tech., cns	lb. .6	.65
Laurel, bots.	lb. 9.	9.75
Lavandin, cns.	lb. 1.	1.40

Whatever Your Use for Paradichlorobenzene Use HOOKER PARADI*

Whether you use Paradichlorobenzene for a fumigant, deodorant, or chemical intermediate, whether you use it in your plant or repackage, or reform it for further sale, you can get no purer or higher quality than Hooker Paradichlorobenzene.

For over twenty years, Hooker has been supplying sparkling clear crystals of paradichlorobenzene of unequalled purity and uniformity. Sold under the registered trade names of Paradi* and Paracide* this Hooker product has been a consistent first choice among repackagers and processors. The same high quality and purity have also made it first choice as a chemical intermediate.

Availability in seven graduated sizes from Powdered to Pea No. 1 (Screen size through ⅝" on 2½ mesh) gives you a choice of just the right size for your particular needs.

Packagers and processors will find Bulletin No. 454 of particular interest. Chemists will want Technical Data Sheet No. 749. This literature as well as samples will be sent when requested on your business letterhead.

HOOKER PARADICHLOROBENZENE BULLETINS

NO. 454—HOOKER PARADI—a four page illustrated bulletin giving pertinent facts on Hooker Paradichlorobenzene written particularly to help repackagers and reformers of Paradi.

NO. 450—PARACIDE FOR PEACH TREE BORER—written specifically for this application; details exact procedure for use of Paradi in the control of Peach Tree Borer.

NO. 451—PARACIDE FOR TOBACCO BLUE MOLD—tells when and how to apply Paracide for control of blue mold.

NO. 504—USE OF PARADI IN TANNERIES—discusses type of skins on which Paradi is effective and method of application.

Send for copies of the ones in which you are interested, making your request on your company letterhead.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES HOOKER PARADICHLOROBENZENE

Appearance	White to clear transparent
Form	Crystals in 7 sizes
Melting Point	53° C
Boiling Point	173° C
Residue on Sublimation	None
Shipping Containers	100, 200 lb. Fibre Drums

*TRADEMARK REGISTERED

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. ▪ WILMINGTON, CALIF. ▪ TACOMA, WASH.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

9-1588

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

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"finest of the fine"

MOTOR OIL AND LUBES

—kept secure by Tri-Sure Closures

"Wolf's Head Oil and Lubes are accepted throughout the world as the 'finest of the fine.' When put in drums, they are sealed at the factory with the world's finest closure—Tri-Sure.* To protect Wolf's Head from any tampering, substitution and pilferage, Tri-Sure Closures provide the most reliable safeguard ever developed." **

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 27 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), plugs and seals have been used.

**From a letter written by the Wolf's Head Oil Refining Co., Oil City, Pa. This statement exemplifies the experience of America's leading drum users – and why they specify "Tri-Sure Closures" when they order drums.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Oil, Lavender Flower—Oxyquinolin

		1950	1949
Oil, lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester	cns.	4.15	NP
38-42% ester, cns	lb.	3.20	3.50
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	2.20	2.40
spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	1.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns	lb.	2.75	2.55
Messina	lb.	2.55	2.75
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	32.00	32.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	1.65
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.50	4.50
wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	2.75
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	5.25	4.25
West Indian, cns	lb.	5.75	4.50
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	6.75
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	45.00	35.00
Linseed, raw, tankcars	lb.	.1730	.2760
Boiled linseed oil, .007 higher than raw.			
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, group 3 bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p.,	tanks	gal. .285	.285
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3 col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	.21
200 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	.18
145-155 vis., No. 3 col., 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.285	.285
Penna., W. cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	.33
600-650 steam refd., tanks	gal.	.37	.37
neutral, 70°F., No. 3 col, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.37	.37
200 vis., 25 po... tanks	gal.	.39	.39
Oil, lubricating, South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks	gal.	.11	.11
red 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	.11
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.45	4.65
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	9.25	4.25
Italian, cns.	lb.	6.75	8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.,	lb.	.06N	.14
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1180	.1970
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1330	.2120
light-pressed, tanks	lb.	.0920	.17
Mustard, seed, expressed, dms.	lb.	.19½	.26½
synthetic, USP, cns	lb.	1.40	1.40
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.28	.41
20°, dms.	lb.	.27	.40
30°, dms.	lb.	.21	.38
Neroli, French, bots	lb.	75.00	75.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	175.00	175.00
Niaouli, cns.	lb.	2.30	2.85
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns	lb.	3.45	4.65
West Indian, cns	lb.	3.50	4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.75	.48
Oiticica, liquid, tanks	lb.	.23	.18
Oleo, extra, tres	lb.	.16	.20N
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50	4.50
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.25	6.25
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	1.75	3.25
Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.50	4.50
Moroccan, dms., same basis	gal.	2.30	4.10
foots, tankcars	lb.	.13	.22
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns	lb.	.25	.75
Oil, orange, sweet, natural, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	.85	1.25
Calif., cns.	lb.	.60	1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.42	.72
Messina, coppers	lb.	2.45	3.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	1.95	2.25
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	55.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.40	2.40
Palm, Congo, tankcars	lb.	.10½	.21
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	6.25	6.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	NP	NP
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, works	lb.	.11½	.10
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	20.50	6.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13	.16½
refined, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16	.20½
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns	lb.	NS	NS
imported, cns.	lb.	4.60	2.30
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.75	6.90
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.00	7.15
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	NS	NS
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.15	2.85
Pimento, berry, dms	lb.	3.85	4.25
leaf, cns	lb.	1.55	1.50
Pine, dest-dist., tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	.60
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. East	lb.	.095	.095
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C	gal.	NP	.86
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, tankcar, dlvd	lb.	.10	.13½
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.15¾	.24N
Red, single-dist., tanks	lb.	.12¼	.16½
saponified, dms	lb.	.11½	.17
double-dist., tanks	lb.	.13½	.19
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	25.00	16.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.75	.75
Oil, rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.95	1.00
Rosin, first rectified, dms	gal.	.66	.66
2nd rectified, dms	gal.	.68	.68
3rd rectified, dms	gal.	.78	.78
Rue, bots	lb.	2.75	3.25
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	13.50	14.50
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	4.00	2.80
Spanish, cns	lb.	.85	1.70
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	11.50	13.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.06¼	.14
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1180	.1970
kettle-pressed, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.1330	.2120
light-pressed, tanks	lb.	.0920	.17
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.44	.45
natural, domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.80	1.80
Savin, cns	lb.	2.50	4.00
Savory, cns	lb.	8.00	8.00
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports	lb.	NP	NP
Sesame, tanks	lb.	NP	NP
Shingle stain, tanks, works	gal.	.19	.15
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	18.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.10½	.15½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.04½	.07¾N
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.01½	.03¾N
refined, alkali, tanks	lb.	.12½	.1902
clarified, tanks	lb.	.11½	.1782
edible, tankcars, dlvd. E	lb.	.13¼	.19¼
Spearmint, dms	lb.	3.10	5.00
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, tankcars	lb.	.1520	.2150
natural winter, 45°, tankcars.	lb.	.14	.20
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	1.95
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks	lb.	NP	NP
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	NP	NP
Sweet birch, Northern, cns	lb.	4.50	5.25
Southern, cns	lb.	1.95	1.95
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	40.00
refined, tanks	lb.	.06	.05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11¾	.15½
Tansy, cns	lb.	8.75	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l., tanks, works, South	gal.	N.P.	.32
	lb.	.035	N.P.
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms.	gal.	.60	.60
Teaseed, dms	lb.	NS	.26
Thyme, NF, red, cans	lb.	2.05	2.15
white, cans	lb.	2.30	2.40
tech., white, cans	lb.	.35	.35
Tung, tanks	lb.	.26½	.21¼
Turpentine, rectified NF, cans, dms	lb.	.35	.30
Vetiver, Bourbon, cans	lb.	12.60	9.50
Haitian	lb.	10.00	10.50
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	NS	NS
winter bleached, dms	lb.	NS	NS
Wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	10.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y	gal.	.43	.45
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.44	.48
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.45	.52
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.53	.64
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.60	.66
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.62	.69
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.65	.73
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y	gal.	69½	.81
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cans	lb.	7.00	8.75
Southern, cans	lb.	3.65	3.65
Wormseed, NF, cans	lb.	3.60	3.25
Wormwood, cans	lb.	6.25	6.65
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bot	lb.	7.00	NP
Madagascar, bots	lb.	6.25	NP
Olein, low titre, tankcars	lb.	.15	.19½
white, tankcars	lb.	.14¾	.19
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.09½N	.15N
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00	7.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	10.00	10.00
lumps, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	7.00
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	19.20
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	21.65
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	21.65
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	1.10	1.10
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C.; E. of Miss. River, includ. Davenport, Tenn., and N. C.; E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.28¾	.34
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso and Fort Worth, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.15	1.15
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1810	.2760
Molybdate	lb.	.40¾	.45
Persian, bbls	lb.	.30	.30
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.40	.40
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.13	.13
Sweet, bls	lb.	.13	.14
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.11	.16
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.18	.16
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20	.26
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	.26	.30
Verona, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.22
Orthoaminobiphenyl, tanks, works	lb.	.31	.31
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	.42
Orthoanisdin, bbls	lb.	.80	.80
Orthochloranilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.60	.60
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.65½	.65½
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.27	.26
Orthocresol, pure, 30 deg., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1930	.26
29-30 deg., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1830	.25
25-27 deg., dms., tanks, works	lb.	.1630	.22
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, works	lb.	.07	.07
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.50	.50
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.17	.17
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., tanks, works	lb.	.18	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cans.	lb.	.75	.75
Orthonitrophenol, dms	lb.	.66	.66
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.12	.12
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.90	.90
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.18	.18
Orthotolidin, dis., kgs	lb.	1.10	1.10
Osage orange, cryst., bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	.33½
ext., liq., bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.15	.15½
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	3.00
Oxyquinolin, sulph., cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	4.25	5.00

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Pantheol, bots., works, frt. adjust	kilo.	90.00	90.00
Papain, powd., cs	lb.	1.75	3.60
Papaverine, nat. or synth., hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000 oz. lots	oz.	5.00	5.00
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.10
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.27	.23
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.39	.32
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.41	.42
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	.80
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	.27
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.70	.70
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	NS	NS
Paracresol, 96%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals., or more	gal.	2.50	2.50
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500 lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	.45
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.11
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 118-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	NP	NP
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	NP	NP
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	NP	NP
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0635	.0690
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0635	.07
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0635	.0710
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0640	.0730
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0645	.0735
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0660	.0760
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0705	.08

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, powd., 85%, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.13	.24
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.11	.11
USP, cbys.	lb.	.51	.51
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	.44½
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.18	.18
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	.40
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	.39
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.27
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.25	1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.21	.19
Parathion, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	.70
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	.55
Pareira brava root, whole, bxs.	lb.	.30	.30
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.40
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	.42
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.31	.31
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.32	.26
Patchouli, leaves, bls	lb.	NS	.48
Peanut meal, 41%, sacked, mills.	ton.	64.00N	63.00
Pectin, citrous, tech	lb.	1.42	1.35
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	.06½
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 1,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.56	.97
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.67½	.92½
regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.05¼	.09
sodium, unlabeled vials, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.68½	.97½
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.28
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20	.20
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	.32
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½	.10½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	1.20	.71
Jan. arrival, bgs	lb.	1.24	.70
Dec.-Jan. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.23	.65
Jan.-Mar. shipment	lb.	1.21	.50
Red, Carolina, bgs	lb.	.44	.50N
Hontaka, bgs., futures	lb.	.65	.53
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.18N	.18N
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.46	.34
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.65N	.50
White, bgs	lb.	2.40	.78
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50	.60
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.75
Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.10½
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	.11
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	.11½
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12	.11

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	.95	.85
Petrolatum, USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¾	.04¾
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06¾	.06½
extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	.05
white lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	.06¾
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	.07¾
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05	.04¾
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	1.94
Illinois	bbl.	2.45	2.45
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.43
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.14
Montana	bbl.	1.28	1.97
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	2.23
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.54	4.29
Upper field	bbl.	2.84	3.65
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	2.65
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.38
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.23
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.23
West	bbl.	2.10	2.10
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	1.97
Ether, laboratory, 30-60 deg. C., dms., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.26	.26
35-60 deg. C., dms., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.26	.26
40-75 deg. C., dms., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.26	.26
90-160 deg. C., ret. dms., ex tax f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	.57
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.25	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.65	2.45
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	2.40	3.249
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.08	2.58
Boston, Mass	bbl.	2.10	2.60
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.03	2.57
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.02	2.54
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.05	2.58
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	2.08	2.55
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.08	2.58
Portland, Me	bbl.	2.13	2.605
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.075	2.58
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.03	2.54
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081	.095
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0875	.11
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06875	.06825
No. 3	gal.	.06375	.06375
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.083	.091
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.075	.08875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.075	.08875
No. 2, straw	gal.	.06625	.085
range	gal.	.075	.09125
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.0925	.1125
No. 2	gal.	.0875	.11
No. 3	gal.	.0875	.11
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	.147
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	.158
San Francisco	gal.	.152	.152
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	.158
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	.16
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.1225
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.11125	.1225
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	.152
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	.152
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	.152
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	.142
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	.142
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	.152
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	.14
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.096 75	.1025
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	.175
Boston	gal.	.16	.16
Buffalo	gal.	.165	.165
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15	.15
Chicago	gal.	.197	.195
Detroit	gal.	.214	.211
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182	.182
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.15	.16
Newark	gal.	.15	.15
New York	gal.	.15	.15
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	.15
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	.175
Providence	gal.	.165	.165
Rochester	gal.	.18	.175
St. Louis	gal.	.19	.189
Syracuse	gal.	.19	.185
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.175	.175
Naphtha, cleaners, East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	.14
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	.10625
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.19	.1890
Newark	gal.	.15	.15
Chicago	gal.	.197	.195
Detroit	gal.	.214	.211
New York	gal.	.15	.15
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	.15
high-flash, 140°F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.13
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt	gal.	.20	.22
25-26° C, m.a.p	gal.	.20½	.21
276-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p	gal.	.23½	.24½
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.26½	.29
26° C, m.a.p	gal.	.20½	.21
340-400 b.r., 28-32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.20½	.21
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.20½	.21
36° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.20½	.21
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.25½	.26½
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.20½	.21
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	.147
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	.158
San Francisco	gal.	.152	.152
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	.158
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.15	.15
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	.1125
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	.175
Chicago	gal.	.207	.205
Detroit	gal.	.224	.221
Milwaukee	gal.	.209	.207
Minneapolis	gal.	.207	.205
Newark	gal.	.165	.165
New York	gal.	.165	.165
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.165
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	.185
St. Louis	gal.	.20	.199

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An IMPORTANT Message

from *Julius* **HYMAN** *& Company*

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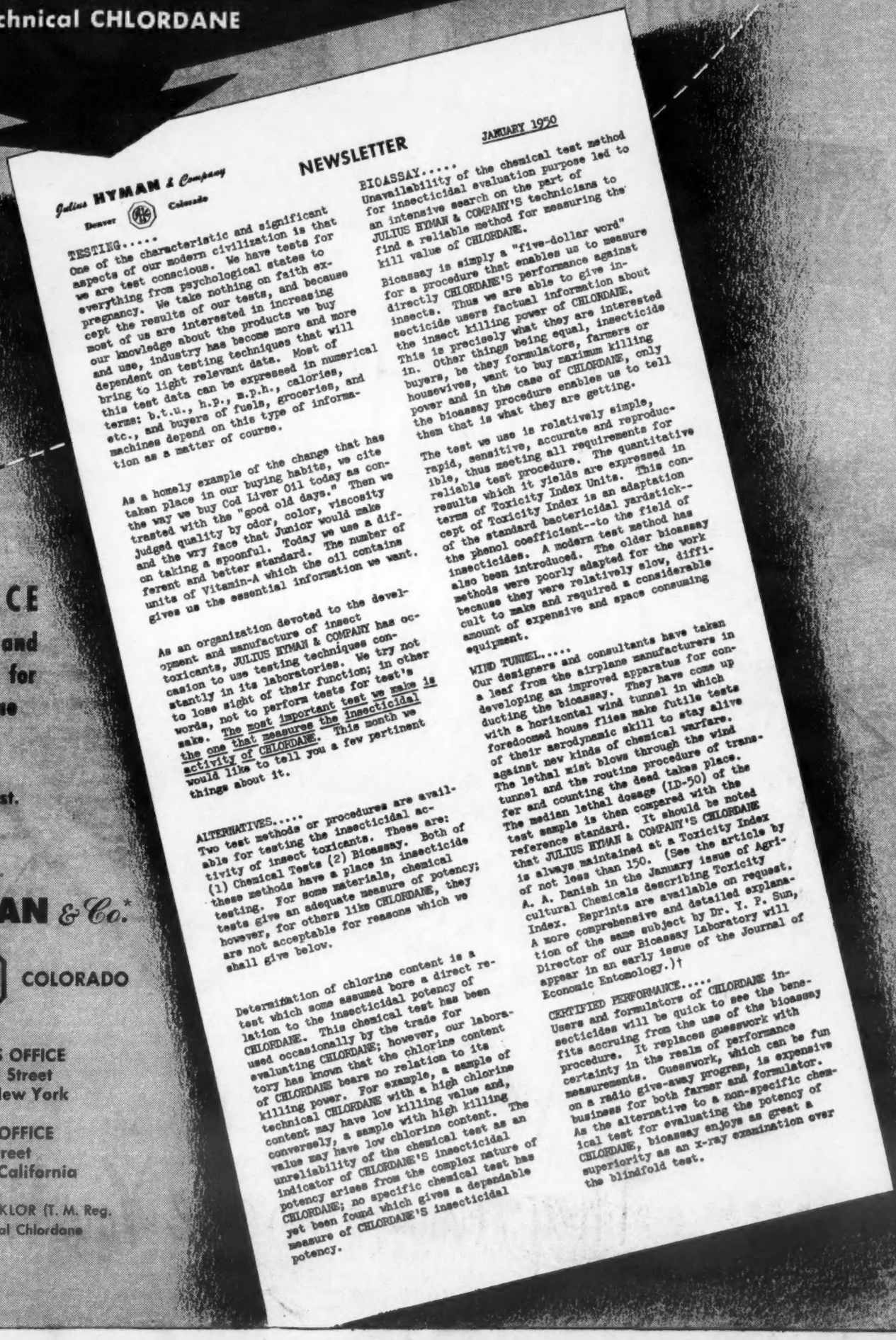

Julius **HYMAN** *& Company*
Denver Colorado

NEWSLETTER JANUARY 1950

TESTING.....
One of the characteristic and significant aspects of our modern civilization is that we are test conscious. We have tests for everything from psychological states to pregnancy. We take nothing on faith except the results of our tests, and because most of us are interested in increasing our knowledge about the products we buy and use, industry has become more and more dependent on testing techniques that will bring to light relevant data. Most of this test data can be expressed in numerical terms: b.t.u., h.p., m.p.h., calories, etc., and buyers of fuels, groceries, and machines depend on this type of information as a matter of course.

As a homely example of the change that has taken place in our buying habits, we cite the way we buy Cod Liver Oil today as contrasted with the "good old days." Then we judged quality by odor, color, viscosity and the wry face that Junior would make on taking a spoonful. Today we use a different and better standard. The number of units of Vitamin-A which the oil contains gives us the essential information we want.

As an organization devoted to the development and manufacture of insect toxicants, JULIUS HYMAN & COMPANY has occasion to use testing techniques constantly in its laboratories. We try not to lose sight of their function; in other words, not to perform tests for test's sake. The most important test we make is the one that measures the insecticidal activity of CHLORDANE. This month we would like to tell you a few pertinent things about it.

ALTERNATIVES.....
Two test methods or procedures are available for testing the insecticidal activity of insect toxicants. These are: (1) Chemical Tests (2) Bicassay. Both of these methods have a place in insecticide testing. For some materials, chemical tests give an adequate measure of potency; however, for others like CHLORDANE, they are not acceptable for reasons which we shall give below.

Determination of chlorine content is a test which some assumed bore a direct relation to the insecticidal potency of CHLORDANE. This chemical test has been used occasionally by the trade for evaluating CHLORDANE; however, our laboratory has known that the chlorine content of CHLORDANE bears no relation to its killing power. For example, a sample of technical CHLORDANE with a high chlorine content may have low killing value and, conversely, a sample with high killing value may have low chlorine content. The unreliability of the chemical test as an indicator of CHLORDANE'S insecticidal potency arises from the complex nature of CHLORDANE; no specific chemical test has yet been found which gives a dependable measure of CHLORDANE'S insecticidal potency.

BIOASSAY.....
Unavailability of the chemical test method for insecticidal evaluation purpose led to an intensive search on the part of JULIUS HYMAN & COMPANY'S technicians to find a reliable method for measuring the kill value of CHLORDANE.

Bioassay is simply a "five-dollar word" for a procedure that enables us to measure directly CHLORDANE'S performance against insects. Thus we are able to give insecticide users factual information about the insect killing power of CHLORDANE. This is precisely what they are interested in. Other things being equal, insecticide buyers, be they formulators, farmers or housewives, want to buy maximum killing power and in the case of CHLORDANE, only the bioassay procedure enables us to tell them that is what they are getting.

The test we use is relatively simple, rapid, sensitive, accurate and reproducible, thus meeting all requirements for reliable test procedure. The quantitative results which it yields are expressed in terms of Toxicity Index Units. This concept of Toxicity Index is an adaptation of the standard bactericidal yardstick--the phenol coefficient--to the field of insecticides. A modern test method has also been introduced. The older bicassay methods were poorly adapted for the work because they were relatively slow, difficult to make and required a considerable amount of expensive and space consuming equipment.

WIND TUNNEL.....
Our designers and consultants have taken a leaf from the airplane manufacturers in developing an improved apparatus for conducting the bicassay. They have come up with a horizontal wind tunnel in which foredoomed house flies make futile tests of their aerodynamic skill to stay alive against new kinds of chemical warfare. The lethal mist blows through the wind tunnel and the routine procedure of transfer and counting the dead takes place. The median lethal dosage (LD-50) of the test sample is then compared with the reference standard. It should be noted that JULIUS HYMAN & COMPANY'S CHLORDANE is always maintained at a Toxicity Index of not less than 150. (See the article by A. A. Danish in the January issue of Agricultural Chemicals describing Toxicity Index. Reprints are available on request. A more comprehensive and detailed explanation of the same subject by Dr. Y. P. Sun, Director of our Bicassay Laboratory will appear in an early issue of the Journal of Economic Entomology.)†

CERTIFIED PERFORMANCE.....
Users and formulators of CHLORDANE insecticides will be quick to see the benefits accruing from the use of the bicassay procedure. It replaces guesswork with certainty in the realm of performance measurements. Guesswork, which can be fun on a radio give-away program, is expensive business for both farmer and formulator. As the alternative to a non-specific chemical test for evaluating the potency of CHLORDANE, bicassay enjoys as great a superiority as an x-ray examination over the blindfold test.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS and Evaluation Methods for Technical Chlordane

†Technical Report No. 113 available on request.

Julius **HYMAN** *& Co.**

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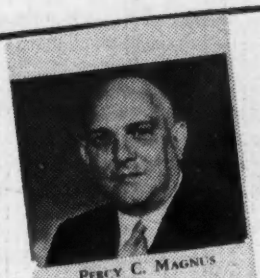
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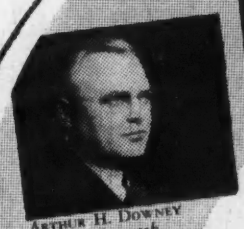
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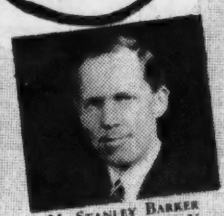
Director Research and Technology and Ass't Vice President

JOHN W. FELTON JR.
Div. Sales Mgr. So. East. Dist. & Ass't Vice Pres.

SHOCKLEY C. GAMAGE
Export Sales Mgr. & Ass't Vice President

G. F. "JIM" MEHREN
Mgr. Midwest Div. Chicago & Ass't V. P.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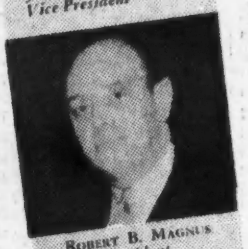
DR. HENRI F. LOGCHER
Export Manager

JOSEPH BAIRD MAGNUS
Vice President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Food Technologist

GEORGE H. McGLYNN
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MM&R Perfume Oils & Aromatic Chemicals

MM&R Neutralizers

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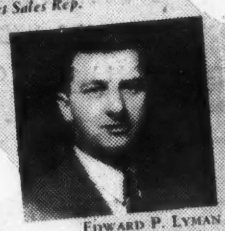

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And you can count on the firm *behind* the men...famed for over half a century for unwavering quality, unmatched service, competitive prices.

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MANN CO · LOS ANGELES: BRAUN CORP · SEATTLE, PORTLAND, SPOKANE: VAN WATERS & ROGERS, INC.

Petroleum Solvent, Rubber—Pyrethrum Powder

	1950	1949
Petroleum solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal. .152	.152
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal. .15	.15
Group 3, tanks	gal. .10375	.11
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal. .157	.142
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal. .14	.14
Group 3, tanks	gal. .10375	.11
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal. .10	.10
tankwagon, Boston	gal. .16	.16
Chicago	gal. .197	.195
Detroit	gal. .214	.211
Milwaukee	gal. .199	.197
Minneapolis	gal. .197	.195
Newark	gal. .15	.15
New York	gal. .15	.15
Philadelphia	gal. .14	.15
Pittsburgh	gal. .175	.175
St. Louis	gal. .19	.189
Syracuse	gal. .19	.185
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, tanks, works	lb. .15¼	.13¾
50% sulphonic content, tanks, works	lb. .11¾	.10¾
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs	lb. 4.00	4.00
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), tanks, works	lb. .12¾	.12½
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), tanks, works	lb. .1350	.13
USP, tanks, works	lb. .1100	.12½
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb. 1.00	1.00
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb. .44	.49
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb. 2.35	2.35
pure, bots	lb. 4.00	4.00
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 1.25	2.35
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb. .50	.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb. .35½	.35½
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb. .67½	.67½
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb. 1.45	1.65
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb. 3.75	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb. 3.00	3.00
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb. 5.00	5.00
commercial, kgs., works	lb. 1.25	1.25
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works	lb. 1.56	1.53
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works	lb. 13.75	13.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb. 4.50	7.00
tech., fib. dms	lb. 10.00	10.00
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb. .20½	.20½
10-lb. cyls., works	lb. 1.50	1.50
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 63%-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton. 3.755	4.61
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton. 4.153	5.01
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton. 4.803	5.31
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton. 5.805	6.31
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton. 6.905	7.31
Phosphate rock, Florida, finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton. 4.93	5.76
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton. 5.28	5.96
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton. 5.63	6.93

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5	long ton. 6.45	6.00
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton. 7.21	6.75
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.	lb. .33	.33
tins, export	lb. .34	.34
Yellow, cns	lb. .30	.30
dms., c.l	lb. .26	.26
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb. .12	.12
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb. .12	.12
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works.	lb. .28	.28
dms., export	lb. .33½	.23½
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .12	.12
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb. 1.10	.35
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .21½	.22½
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb. .07	.07
Picrotoxin, bots	oz. 8.00	8.00
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials	oz. 6.50	6.50
Nitrate, bots., vials	oz. 6.25	6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb. .22½	.24
Pine tar, retort, tanks, works, South, gal	lb. .035	.34½
Pinkroot, bls	lb. 1.60	1.95
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb. 1.65	1.65
98%, dms., same basis	lb. 1.75	1.75
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb. 8.50	8.50
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l. works	ton. 34.00	34.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb. .08	.10½
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb. .02	.04
Linseed, dms	lb. .06	NP
Pine, dms., ex whse., East	100 lbs. 4.97	6.50
Soybean, dms., works	lb. .06½N	.10¼
Platinum metal, works	oz. 89.00	89.00
Pleurisy roots, bls	lb. .25	.25
Podophyllin, dms	lb. 12.45	14.25
Pokeroot, bls	lb. .13	.16
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb. .32	.33
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb. .26	.27
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb. .68	.75N
Poppy flowers, bls	lb. .50	.50
seed, Danish, bgs., futures	lb. .18½	.24½
Dutch, bgs	lb. .16	.20½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.75	9.55
liquid, tanks, c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.525	4.40
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	9.15	9.15
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .0815	.0815
liquid, 45%, tanks, works	lb. .0340	.0340
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .0755	.0755
Potassium abietate, dms	lb. .08	.08
Acetate, USP, dms	yb. .31	.31
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.	lb. .20	.20
powd., dms	lb. .22	.22
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.	lb. .13¼	.12¾
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	ton. 192.00	192.00
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb. .48	.48
Bromide, USP, crvst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb. .33	.33
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .0780	.0780
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .06¼	.06¼
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb. .16½	.16½
powd., bbls., dms	lb. .21	.21
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb. .30	.25
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb. .08½	.08¼
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb. .09	.09
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb. .26	.26
gran., bbls	lb. .20	.20
powd., bbls	lb. .27	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb. .37½	.37½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works	lb. .52½	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb. .24	.24
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb. 2.05	2.05
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).		
USP, pellets, jars	lb. .33	.33
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots	lb. .90	.90
Iodide, dms	lb. 1.95	1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.	.20	.20
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.	.21	.21
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls	lb. .21	.19
powd., bbls	lb. .25	.25
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M unit-ton.	.37½	.37½
Trona, Cal unit-ton.	.45½	.45½
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls	lb. .30	.30
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works.	lb. .13½	.13½
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works	lb. .21¾	.21¾
USP, dms., works	lb. .23½	.23½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .17	.17
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb. .13	.13
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb. .55	.55
Yellow, bbls	lb. .19	.19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb. .18	.18
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	ton. 200.00	200.00
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.25	4.25
62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.75	4.75
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb. .07	.07
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb. .31	.31
gran., dms.	lb. .18½	.14
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton. 32.50	32.50
indust., bulk, works	ton. 36.00	36.00
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms.	lb. .70	.70
tech., works	lb. .45	.45
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .12	.12
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works	ton. 14.50	14.50
Potassium-sodium terricyanide, kgs., works	lb. .50	.45
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb. .45	.45
Potassium-zirconium, fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .50	.50
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb. .23	.23
Berries, bgs.	lb. .55	NS
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb. .50	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 3.75	4.75
Propane, com'l-grade, tanks, group 3	lb. .83	.98
Propionaldehyde, tanks, works	lb. .25	.15
Propylene dichloride, tanks	lb. .07	.07
Oxide, tanks, frt. equald., E	lb. .16½	.18½
Propyleneglycol, NF, tanks, frt. alld., E	lb. .16	.16
tech., tanks, frt. alld. E	lb. .15	.15
Methylether, tanks, frt. equald.	lb. .16½	.16½
Propylthiouracil, bots., works	kilo. 55.00	59.00
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb. .22	.20
blonde, bgs.	lb. .19	.23
husky, bgs.	lb. .45	.65
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb. .45	.55
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots,	lb. .03⅝	.03⅜
Chicago, bgs., ton lots.	lb. .04½	.04½
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb. .03⅜	.03¾
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb. .04	.04
coarse, bgs., ton	lb. .05½	.03½
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb. .03	.03
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb. 10.75	9.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal. 9.00	6.75
regular base, dms., works.	gal. 8.90	6.65
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal. 13.30	8.75
regular base, dms., works.	gal. 13.20	8.63
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb. .42	.29
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb. .53	.35½

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ANTISPASMODIC AGENTS
ANALGESICS
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β-DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL CHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
$(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$

DEC

β-DIETHYLAMINOETHYL CHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
$(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$

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Producers of: SILICA GEL; CATALYSTS; SILICOFLUORIDES; CASTING COMPOUNDS; ALUM, INORGANIC ACIDS, FERTILIZER MATERIALS

Pyridin—Shellac, TN

	1950	1949
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal.	2.00	2.49
refd., 2 non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.74½	.69
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram.	.53	.55
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long-ton.	8.00	8.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	11.00	11.00
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton.	12.00	12.00
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.	15.00	14.00
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton.	9.50	9.50
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	12.00	9.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	10.00	7.00
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to ton extra.		$3.50 per
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
black, cs., works lb.	.14	.14
gray, cs., works lb.	.14	.14
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb.	.12	.12
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
dense, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
translucent, pastels, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb.	.19	.19
colors, cs., works lb.	.17	.19
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb.	.15	.15
mixed, colors, cs., works. lb.	.14	.14
white, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
USP, bots., dlvd lb.	9.54	NP

Q

	1950	1949
Quassia chips, bls lb.	.08	.07
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb.	.14¾	.17½
liq., 35% tannin, tanks, same basis lb.	.07½	.09
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb.	.09	.12¾
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.15½	.18
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb.	.08⅝	.11⅛
Quebracho extract prices are based on freight and $1 insurance per long ton.		$20.40
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb.	.14	.12
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.33½	.33½
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.14½	.14½
solid, bxs. lb.	.28	.28
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask.	71.00	86.00
Quince seed bags.	.90	.95
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz.	1.90	1.30
powd., precip., cns oz.	1.85	1.22
Sulphate, USP, cns oz.	1.25	.95
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.70	1.00
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.51	.73
Dihydrochloride, USP oz.	.70	1.00
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.75	1.07
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz.	.63	.91
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.63	.90
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.76	1.10
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.66	.95
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.56½	.80½
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz.	.68	.97
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb.	.36¼	.34½

R

	1950	1949
R salt, paste, dry basis, dms lb.	.70	.70
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb.	1.65	1.90
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb.	1.45	1.45

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	1.35	1.35
light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.20	1.20
maroon, bbls., same basis lb.	1.45	1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.30	1.30
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.25	1.25
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb.	1.15	1.15

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 3c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Eosin toner, bbls., works lb.	1.40	1.35
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb.	.11¼	.11½
Red, iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb.	.11½	.11½
75%-85% copperas, oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb.	.03¼	.03¼
special, high color, all shades lb.	1.00	1.00
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb.	1.05	1.05
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb.	.80	.80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb.	1.40	1.40
Maroon, alizarin, lake, 25%, kgs., works lb.	.40	.40
toner, bbls., works lb.	1.35	1.35
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb.	.04	.04
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb.	3.25	3.25

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,-000 lbs., works lb.	2.00	2.00
Metallic, bbls., works lb.	.02½	.02½
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Para toner, bbls lb.	.85	.85
chlorinated, kgs lb.	.93	.95
conc. alizarin lake, kgs., works lb.	.80	.80
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb.	4.45	4.45
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb.	.20	.20
Purple lake, kgs lb.	1.35	1.35
Rose lake alizarin, bbls., works. lb.	.25	.25
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb.	.05½	.05½
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb.	.05¼	.05¼
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb.	1.35	1.35
Turkey, bbls., works lb.	.14½	.14½
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb.	.24½	.24½
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb.	.0350	.0350
20%, bgs., works lb.	.0360	.0360
25%, bgs., works lb.	.0410	.0410
30%, bgs., works lb.	.0440	.0440
35%, bgs., works lb.	.0465	.0465
40%, bgs., works lb.	.0490	.0490
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb.	.32	.32
Quicksilver, ctns lb.	2.27	2.27
Red, precipitate, NF, powd., 8b. dms lb.	2.17	2.17
saunders wood, grd., bbls lb.	.30	.35
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb.	.74	.75
USP, cryst., dms., works lb.	2.50	1.80
powd., dms., works lb.	2.70	2.00
Rhatany root, bgs lb.	.12	.09
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb.	1.20N	.80
powd., bbls lb.	1.40N	.85
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo.	125.00	125.00
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif lb.	.79	.79
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs lb.	.27½	.31⅛
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb.	.20	.23
Rosemary flowers, bls lb.	1.55	1.55
Leaves, French, bls lb.	.12	.12
Portuguese, bls. lb.	.07	.07½
Spanish, bls lb.	.07	.08⅛
Rosin, wood, B, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.50	6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	6.46	7.65
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.46	7.65
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.46	7.65
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.46	7.72
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.66	7.85
WW, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	6.96	8.06
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.06	8.16
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb.	20.00	20.00
tech., works lb.	16.00	16.00
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines. ton.	36.00	36.00
Rue herb, bls lb.	.35	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos gram.	.05½	.16¼

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb.	.45	.40
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb.	.26	.23
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb.	1.50	1.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000 lb. lots lb.	1.55	1.55
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb.	.80	.95
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb.	.95	1.25
Spanish, USP, tins lb.	16.50	23.00
Safrol, dms lb.	.63	.68
Sage, Cyprus, bgs lb.	.12	.08
Dalmatian, bls. lb.	.74	.23½
Greek, fancy, bls lb.	.25	.13½
Spanish, bls lb.	.10	.13½
Saligenin, ctns., works lb.	14.00	14.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb.	1.00	1.00
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.		
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	.88	.88
burlap bgs 100 lbs.	.98	.98
table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l 100 lbs.	.98	.98
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works ton.	22.00	25.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.	13.90	13.90
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.	9.25	9.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.	10.25	10.25

Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz.	4.75	4.75
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns kilo.	NS	190.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb.	2.45	2.45
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb.	.30	.40
Honduras, bls lb.	.40	.40
Mexican, bls. lb.	.24	.28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb.	.35	.30
select, bls lb.	.50	.60
Savory, French, bls lb.	.14	.20
Spanish, bls lb.	.12	.14
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb.	.23	.23
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb.	2.10	2.10
powd., cns. lb.	2.20	2.20
Root, bgs. lb.	.11	.13
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb.	.60	.60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb.	.25¾	.27¾
Selenium, powd., cs., 1,000 lb. lots lb.	2.00	2.00
Senega root, bls lb.	1.65	1.80
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb.	.22	.26
sifting, bgs lb.	.19	.22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb.	.17	.18
No. 2, bls lb.	.14	.16
No. 3, bls lb.	.10	.12
Pods, bls lb.	.12	.14
powdered, bls, bxs lb.	.16	.16
Serpentaria root, bls lb.	2.20	2.45
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled kgs.	.20	.23
natural, bgs. lb.	.11½	NP
Nicaragua, hulled. lb.	.22	.29
Salvadorean lb.	.13	.18
Turkish, yellow. lb.	.14½	.17⅛
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500 lbs lb.	.58½	.65⅛
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.59	.66
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.61	.68
refined, bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.68½	.75½
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.69	.76
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.71	.78
bonedry shellac prices for less than 500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.		
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb.	.53	.70
No. 2, bgs lb.	.50	.68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb.	.47	.66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb.	.45	.62

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

—Continued on page 47

CHINA WOOD OIL

SHELLAC
DAMAR AND BATU GUMS
STICKLAC
SEEDLAC
BUTTONLAC

BRISTLES

ANTIMONY ORE
ANTIMONY METAL
ANTIMONY OXIDE
ANTIMONY SULPHIDE
TUNGSTEN ORE
TIN

BLACK PEPPER • COCOANUT OIL
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Woolworth Building. New York 7, N. Y.
Plant: 63 Herbhill Road, Glen Cove, L. I.

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Rubber Fillers

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Tall Oil Esters

Tile Pitches

Brake Lining Impregnates

Fatty Acids

Plasticizers

Gilsonites

Also compounds to your specific requirements

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INDUSTRIAL COMPOUNDING CORPORATION

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y

PLANT — Milltown, New Jersey

PENNOWAX

Oxidized Petroleum Waxes

Emulsions
Carbon Paper
M.P. 90-190°F
Floor Polishes
Protective Coatings
Acid Value 5-55

•

AMORWAX

Refined Petroleum Waxes

Paste Polish
Shoe Polish
Laminating
Impregnating
Insulation
M.P. 100-195°F Pen. 2-25
Color — Amber-White

•

Refined Genuine
Yellow Ozokerite

Ceresines Paraffines

•

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PENNOTEX OIL CORPORATION

29 Broadway New York 6, N.Y.

Phone: BOwling Green 9-2668

Pyridin—Shellac, TN

	1950	1949
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal.	2.00	2.49
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.74½	.69
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram.	.55	.55
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton.	8.00	8.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	11.00	11.00
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton.	12.00	12.00
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.	13.00	14.00
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton.	9.50	9.50
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	12.00	9.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	10.00	7.00
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to ton extra.		$3.50 per
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
black, cs., works lb.	.14	.14
gray, cs., works lb.	.14	.14
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb.	.12	.12
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
dense, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
translucent, pastels, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb.	.19	.19
colors, cs., works lb.	.17	.19
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb.	13	.15
mixed, colors, cs., works, lb.	.14	.14
white, cs., works lb.	.17	.17
USP, bots., dlvd lb.	9.54	NP

Q

	1950	1949
Quassia chips, bls lb.	.08	.07
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb.	.14¾	.17½
liq., 35% tannin, tanks, same basis lb.	.07½	.09
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb.	.09	.12½
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.15½	.18
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb.	.08¾	.11¾
Quebracho extract prices are based on freight and $1 insurance per long ton.		$20.40
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb.	.14	.12
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.33½	.33½
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.14½	.14½
solid, bxs. lb.	.28	.28
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask.	71.00	86.00
Quince seed bags.	.90	.95
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz.	1.90	1.30
powd., precip., cns oz.	1.85	1.22
Sulphate, USP, cns oz.	1.25	.85
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.70	1.00
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.51	.73
Dihydrochloride, USP oz.	.70	1.00
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.73	1.07
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz.	.63	.91
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.63	.90
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.76	1.10
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.	.66	.93
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.56½	.80½
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz.	.68	.97
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb.	.50¾	.54½

R

	1950	1949
R salt, paste, dry basis, dms lb.	.70	.70
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb.	1.85	1.90
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb.	1.45	1.45
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.		
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	1.35	1.35
light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.20	1.20
maroon, bbls., same basis lb.	1.45	1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.30	1.30
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.25	1.25
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb.	1.15	1.15
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.		
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb.	1.40	1.35
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb.	.11¼	.11½
Red, iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb.	.11½	.11½
75%-85% copperas, oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb.	.05¼	.05¼
special, high color, all shades lb.	1.00	1.00
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb.	1.05	1.05
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb.	.80	.80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb.	1.40	1.40
Maroon, alizarin, lake, 25%, kgs., works lb.	.40	.40
toner, bbls., works lb.	1.35	1.35
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb.	.04	.04
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb.	3.25	3.25
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb.	2.00	2.00
Metallic, bbls., works lb.	.02½	.02½
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Para toner, bbls lb.	.85	.85
chlorinated, kgs lb.	.93	.93
conc. alizarin lake, kgs., works lb.	.80	.80
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb.	4.45	4.45
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb.	.20	.20
Purple lake, kgs lb.	1.35	1.35
Rose lake alizarin, bbls., works, lb.	.25	.25
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb.	.05½	.05½
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb.	.05¼	.05¼
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb.	1.35	1.35
Turkey, bbls., works lb.	.14½	.14½
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb.	.24½	.24½
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb.	.0350	.0350
20%, bgs., works lb.	.0360	.0360
25%, bgs., works lb.	.0410	.0410
30%, bgs., works lb.	.0440	.0440
35%, bgs., works lb.	.0465	.0465
40%, bgs., works lb.	.0490	.0490
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb.	.32	.32
Quicksilver, ctns lb.	2.27	2.27
Red, precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb.	2.17	2.17
saunders wood, grd., bbls lb.	.50	.35
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb.	.74	.75
USP, cryst., dms., works lb.	2.50	1.80
powd., dms., works lb.	2.70	2.00
Rhatany root, bgs lb.	.12	.09
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb.	1.20N	.80
powd., bbls lb.	1.40N	.85
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo.	125.00	125.00
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif lb.	.79	.79
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs lb.	.27½	.31½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb.	.20	.23
Rosemary flowers, bls lb.	1.55	1.55
Leaves, French, bls lb.	.12	.12
Portuguese, bls lb.	.07	.07½
Spanish, bls lb.	.07	.08½
Rosin, wood, B, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.50	6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	6.46	7.65
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.46	7.65
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.46	7.65
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.46	7.72
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.66	7.85
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.96	8.01
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.06	8.16
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb.	20.00	20.00
tech., works lb.	16.00	16.00
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines, ton.	36.00	36.00
Rue herb, bls lb.	.35	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos gram.	.05½	.16¼

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb.	.45	.40
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb.	.26	.23
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb.	1.50	1.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000 lb. lots lb.	1.55	1.55
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb.	.80	.95
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb.	.95	1.25
Spanish, USP, tins lb.	16.50	23.00
Safrol, dms lb.	.68	.68
Sage, Cyprus, bgs lb.	.12	.08
Dalmatian, bls. lb.	.74	.23¼
Greek, fancy, bls lb.	.25	.13½
Spanish, bls lb.	.10	.13½
Saligenin, ctns., works lb.	14.00	14.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb.	1.00	1.00
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.		
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	.88	.88
burlap bgs 100 lbs.	.98	.98
table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l 100 lbs.	.98	.98
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works ton.	22.00	25.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.	13.90	13.90
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.	9.25	9.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.	10.25	10.25
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.		
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz.	4.75	4.75
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns kilo.	NS	190.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb.	2.45	2.45
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb.	.30	.40
Honduras, bls lb.	.40	.40
Mexican, bls. lb.	.24	.28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb.	.35	.30
select, bls lb.	.50	.30
Savory, French, bls lb.	.14	.20
Spanish, bls lb.	.12	.14
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb.	.23	.23
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb.	2.10	2.10
powd., cns. lb.	2.20	2.20
Root, bgs. lb.	.11	.13
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb.	.60	.60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb.	.25¾	.27¾
Selenium, powd., cs., 1,000 lb. lots lb.	2.00	2.00
Senega root, bls lb.	1.65	1.80
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb.	.22	.26
sifting, bgs lb.	.19	.22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb.	.17	.18
No. 2, bls lb.	.14	.16
No. 3, bls lb.	.10	.12
Pods, bls lb.	.12	.14
powdered, bls, bxs lb.	.16	.16
Serpentaria root, bls lb.	2.20	2.45
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled kgs.	.20	.23
natural, bgs. lb.	.11½	NP
Nicaragua, hulled lb.	.22	.29
Salvadorean lb.	.13	.18
Turkish, yellow lb.	.14½	.17½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500 lbs lb.	.58½	.65½
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.59	.66
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.61	.68
refined, bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.68½	.75½
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.69	.76
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.71	.78
bonedry shellac prices for less than 500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.		
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb.	.53	.70
No. 2, bgs lb.	.50	.68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb.	.47	.66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb.	.45	.62
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.		

—Continued on page 47

CHINA WOOD OIL

SHELLAC
DAMAR AND BATU GUMS
STICKLAC
SEEDLAC
BUTTONLAC

BRISTLES

ANTIMONY ORE
ANTIMONY METAL
ANTIMONY OXIDE
ANTIMONY SULPHIDE
TUNGSTEN ORE
TIN

BLACK PEPPER • COCOANUT OIL
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Also compounds to your specific requirements

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PLANT — Milltown, New Jersey

PENNOWAX

Oxidized Petroleum Waxes

Emulsions
Carbon Paper
M.P. 90-190°F
Floor Polishes
Protective Coatings
Acid Value 5-55

•

AMORWAX

Refined Petroleum Waxes

Paste Polish
Shoe Polish
Laminating
Impregnating
Insulation
M.P. 100-195°F Pen. 2-25
Color — Amber-White

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Refined Genuine
Yellow Ozokerite

Ceresines Paraffines

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PENNOTEX OIL CORPORATION

29 Broadway New York 6, N.Y.

Phone: BOwling Green 9-2668

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SO_2

SULFUR DIOXIDE (liquid)

A reducing and neutralizing reagent. 99.98% PURE. Recommended for use as a reaction medium, for solvent extraction and oil activation. Shipped in drums, cylinders and tank cars.

ZnS_2O_4

ZINC HYDROSULPHITE

A reducing and bleaching agent. Prepared expressly as a brightening and decolorizing reagent for the pulp and paper industry. Shipped in 250 pound, single-trip steel drums.

$Na_2S_2O_4$

SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE

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Heavy Chemicals

Production of heavy chemicals experienced a period of readjustment during the first half of 1949. Buying interest relaxed to a working level and consumers realizing that no shortages were in sight were not inclined to build up inventories. The urgent call for shipments which featured the market in the preceding years was entirely absent and the flow of materials from works was only interrupted by labor strikes or occasional breakdowns at producing plants. The gearing of output to a smaller consuming demand was responsible for maintaining a fair degree of balance but consumers with few exceptions did not find supplies a problem. During the latter part of the year the demand for chlorine in the eastern area exceeded production sufficiently to cause a shortage and consumers in several instances received short shipments. Demand came chiefly from the chemical industry although a pick-up in activity at the paper mills was reflected in a broader demand for chlorine.

The readjustment period appeared to be about complete by August and the trend of output curved upward with slight increases over the remainder of the year. Soda ash, caustic soda chlorine and sulphuric acid were among the heavy inorganic chemicals that registered gains. Production and demand for carbon dioxide reached peaks and ammonia output touched a new high with phosphoric acid showing a larger production for the first seven months than for the corresponding period in 1948. Late in the year, salt cake which remained dormant during most of the period under review, became more active under renewed interest from the kraft paper mills. Shipments of chemicals to textile mills were smaller and glass factories were not too prominent in taking on stocks. The soap factories ranked among the top class of steady buyers.

Year Started Quietly

Activity in heavy chemicals at the start of 1949 was relatively quiet with the movement principally against contracts. It was apparent in January that production in most instances was ample to meet demand and consumers were not inclined to buy ahead. Zinc sulphate powdered experienced severe competition. Unlike the beginning of the preceding year, caustice soda and soda ash were readily available for prompt shipment. Chlorine stocks were tight as a result of an adjustment in production of electrolytic caustic soda in an effort to prevent an overflow of the latter material. Glacial acetic acid was in heavy supply. The army purchased a sizable quantity of copper sulphate for shipment to Korea. Aluminum sulphate was fractionally advanced in price. Weather throughout January continued mild and permitted an improved supply of calcium chloride.

Transition of supplies from a short to a comfortable state became more pronounced in February. Completion of the inventory period did not occasion any unusual resumption of the buying movement. In fact there was a further slowing down of activity all around with a consequent increase in stocks. One of the major producers of potassium chlorate withdrew from the market, but other makers were able to satisfy requirements without difficulty. Plant trouble at one of the plants caused some delay in shipments of nickel sulphate and other nickel based chemicals. Indications of freer supplies of oxalic acid were apparent for the first time in recent years.

Lagging demand in March saw a further increase in the available supply of heavy chemicals. The only serious tight spots were confined to nickel based chemicals and cadmium. In the non-ferrous metals, copper, lead and zinc developed weakness on account of a relaxation of buying interest. Lead acetate and nitrate declined in price. Agricultural demand for copper sulphate went into a slump as a result of the easier position of copper. In general, buyers adopted a hand-to-mouth policy. Tin crystals registered a decline in price while an advance in cobalt metal was reflected in higher quotations for the cobalt based chemicals. The maintenance of mild weather loosened up calcium chloride stocks and chromic acid supplies increased substantially. Soda ash production was cut back to hold the market in balance and further signs of easement were noted in oxalic acid.

Monochloracetic Acid Up

Monochloracetic acid was advanced 4 cents per pound on April 1 and 220-230 naphthenic acid was increased 2 cents. A short term coal strike was started and ended during this month. An additional cutback in various chemicals was made to gear output closer to demand. An advance in lead metal was reflected in an increase of 1½c. in lead acetate and lead nitrate was marked up 2.35 cents per pound. A strike at an alkali plant at Barberton, Ohio, shut off production from that source. Toward the end of the month, chlorine stocks were cleared out for immediate shipment. Cutback production tightened glacial acetic acid and demand for anhydrous ammonia exceeded output as a result of the expanded use in agriculture occasioned by direct application.

Production of soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine was seriously affected by additional labor strikes and plant breakdowns during the month of May. Soda ash showed the least effects of these strikes but caustic soda and chlorine stocks became relatively short. A decline in the price of sodium silicofluoride was recorded, the revision amounting to 1¼ cents per pound, establishing the market at 5 cents works. One of the producers of anhydrous ammonia advanced the price $11 per ton in tankcars, but the others did not go along with this figure. Antimony metal advanced 2 cents to 35 cents per pound. Buying interest in copper sulphate increased sharply by the end of the month and stocks of the dusting grades were reduced materially. The army purchased 580 tons of copper sulphate to use in water purification.

Demand Irregular in June

Consumer demand turned definitely irregular in June with buying interest focused principally on specialties. Lead acetate, nitrate and peroxide prices declined following a reduction in the price of lead. Production in general was again cutback in an attempt to bring supply and demand into a better state of balance. Stocks of anhydrous ammonia increased and there were no shortages in any direction. Copper sulphate sales dropped off sharply and demand for zinc sulphate relaxed appreciably. One of the bright spots that developed was an increased buying movement in potassium chlorate. It was stated that match factories had been running against low inventories and had decided it was time to replenish stocks. A sprinkling of inquiry also reached the chlorate market from the manufacturers of fireworks. Excepting copper sulphate, a general downward revision in copper and zinc based chemicals was recorded at the close of the month.

July experienced an additional slowing down of consumer buying with a proportionate increase in available stocks. Production was again adjusted downward with suppliers hungry for business. About this time it became more evident that the market was really a sellers' and not a buyers' affair. Copper metal recovered from a low of 16 cents to 17⅝ cents with lead advancing from a 12 cents basis to 14 cents. The continued dormant demand for salt cake with increased stocks was reflected in lower prices. Sellers at this time named $22 a ton bulk for salt-cake delivered without attracting any attention from the kraft paper mills. The resale caustic soda market broke wide open with offerings at 1½ cents per pound and soda ash prices also broke sharply with second hands determined to liquidate their holdings. Meanwhile, demand for both potassium chlorate and sodium chlorate remained unusually active.

Pickup in August

Small lot sales showed a steady pickup in August and it looked as though the low point of chemical business had been passed. Demand was principally for immediate shipment. Consumers realizing that no shortages were in sight were satisfied to purchase for current requirements. The inference from buying operations was that consumer inventories had reached a low level. This, however, did not reflect significantly in producers' stocks as production in many instances was ahead of demand. The intense heat and dry weather brought out a better inquiry for calcium chloride for dust control and chlorine for water processing. There was plenty of chlorine at this time but a shortage of cylinders. Oxalic acid became readily available for immediate shipment for the first time in recent years and prices were fractionally reduced. Buying interest in the chlorates which had held at a high level for two months finally subsided. At the close of August a decided increase in general sales could be noted over those of the preceding month.

Ending of the vacation period in September occasioned an improved demand for small lots of chemicals. Consumers were still inventory conscious and there was no attempt to build up stocks. The continuance of hot weather kept the demand active for cylinder chlorine well into the month. Accumulations of caustic soda resulted in a cutback of the lime soda output but the heavy demand for

chlorine found the maintenance of production by the electrolytic process. There appeared to be plenty of all chemicals to meet the current domestic demand. The devaluation of foreign currencies halted export trade and caused considerable confusion regarding our export outlet. At the close of September it was again apparent that the month's total sales had increased over August.

Soda Ash Reduced

Soda ash prices were reduced 15 cents per 100 pounds in October. White powdered arsenic was lowered ½ cent to 5½ cents per pound in carlots. Tin metal dropped 7 cents per pound to 95 cents and all tin based chemical prices were lowered in line with the metal. Antimony metal prices were also reduced 6½ cents per pound and both lead and zinc recorded lower prices. A steel strike was in progress all month and demand for chemicals used in the iron and steel industry relaxed sharply. A soft coal strike did not have much effect on chemical output as most producers had fuel reserves to meet such an emergency. Heavy demand for chlorine over-topped production and a definite shortage developed. A break in the steel strike occurred on October 31 but a shortage of steel drums had a tendency to cause some irregularity of chemical shipments packed in these containers.

Passing of the steel strike removed one disturbing influence in November and restored demand for chemicals from this consuming source. The lead market declined to 12 cents per pound, the lowest selling level of the year. The tin market was also weak with spot priced at a premium much higher than forward shipments Producers of tin chloride, oxide and other tin based chemicals reduced prices in accordance with the revisions in the metal. Sodium tungstate prices declined under competitive selling. The action of the zinc market discouraged buyers of zinc sulphate and business in that chemical dropped off, materially weakening the market's undertone. Meanwhile, a heavy demand for copper metal strengthened copper. Some producers advanced the price of copper sulphate but others did not follow through. Other copper based chemicals, however, recorded higher prices.

Buying interest in December favored current wants and there was no apparent disposition to build up inventories. Lead acetate was reduced 1 cent per pound establishing a new low for the year. Sodium stannate and all tin based chemicals recorded new low prices with consumers shy of taking on much stock in view of the weak position of the metal. Ammoniacal liquor was reduced $5 per ton in tankcars. White granular sal ammoniac was reduced 15 cents per 100 pounds in carlots. The only price advance registered was in aluminum chloride, where an upward revision of 1 cent per pound was made. Higher producing costs accounted for this advance. Toward the close of the month, general demand slackened and the market assumed the usual quiet condition incident to holiday influences. All tin chemicals closed the year weak with the price tendency downward.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—A step long advocated by leaders of the aluminum industry became a reality during the latter months of 1949 when the government added aluminum to the list of strategic metals to be stockpiled. No direct purchases of aluminum during the current fiscal year are contemplated, however, as requirements are expected to be met with deliveries from the General Services Administration. Bauxite, the principal ore from which aluminum is produced, has been on the stockpile list for some time and will remain so. The droughts that plagued large portions of the United States during 1949 affected the aluminum industry in two ways. First, the resulting low-water conditions at some hydroelectric plants furnishing power for producing aluminum curtailed production of primary metal during certain portions of the year. Second, the need for irrigation in agricultural areas showed a marked increase, and the use of portable irrigation systems made with aluminum pipe and fittings saved many crops that otherwise would have been either partial or complete losses.

The aluminum industry experienced a shifting change in demand for its products during 1949. It entered the year with demand far in excess of the industry's capacity. During the second quarter this situation was reversed, which permitted the industry to build up an inventory of the metal—something that had been im-

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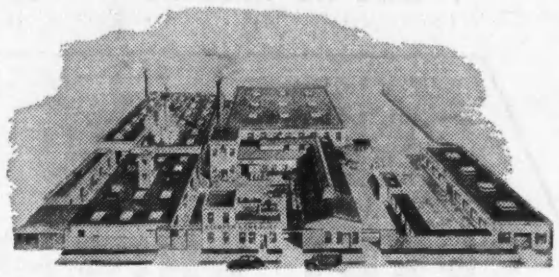

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possible since 1946 when the unprecedented peacetime demand for aluminum really got under way. In the early Fall, however, demand again swung upward and this trend continued to the end of the year. The industry thus enters the new year with production at a high level.

Shipments of aluminum sheet, plate, and strip by Aluminum Association member companies may exceed 800,000,000 pounds during the year on the basis of definite figures for the first ten months. This compares with 1,250,469,806 pounds for 1948, according to Bureau of Census figures. There was no change during 1949 in the price of primary aluminum pig and ingot. Aluminum still is the only major engineering and construction material selling considerably below its prewar price level.

Copper—Mine output of recoverable copper fell 11 percent in 1949 compared with 1948 and was the smallest since 1939, except for strike-ridden 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. The continuing labor strike in the Utah area, lasting to February 7, and the drop in demand and price in mid-year followed by reductions in length of the work week at virtually all leading copper-producing mines and some mine closings were responsible for the lower production in 1949. There was an abrupt recovery in demand, followed by an immediate upturn in the price from the June low of 16 cents. At the end of December operations were again largely on a 6-day week basis. Production in December was 12 percent above the low point of the downtrend, reached in August, but was only 80 percent of the March rate, which was the highest for the year.

Production was lower in 1949 than in 1948 in all of the chief copper-producing areas; Michigan (32 percent), New Mexico (25 percent), Nevada (17 percent), and Utah (15 percent), in the order named, had larger percentage declines than the average for the United States (11 percent). Montana (8 percent) and Arizona (5 percent) fell proportionately less than the country as a whole. Industrial demand for copper for the year as a whole was at a high peacetime level though somewhat under peak rates. The swing in demand during the year coincide with the slump and recovery in general industrial activity, but both the downward and upward copper movements appeared to be more precipitous.

A bill extending suspension of the excise tax on copper for 15 months, for April 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, was signed by President Truman late on March 31. There was little opposition to this extension, but after the market broke, almost coincident with the signing of the bill, several unsuccessful attempts were made to withdraw the suspension law. During the period of suspension the excise tax has been reduced from 4 to 2 cents a pound. Efforts to pass mine subsidy legislation did not come to fruition in 1949.

The average price for electrolytic copper f.o.b. Connecticut Valley dropped from 23.5 cents a pound in March to 16 cents in mid-June, and thereafter rose to 18.50 cents early in November, at which level it continued beyond the end of the year. The average of 19.50 cents for 1949 was 13 percent below the average of 22.34 cents for 1948.

Quicksilver—Prices decline in 1949. The year opened at $86 per flask, reached a high of $90 at the end of January and pursued a downward course to $71 reorded at the close. The quicksilver industry was featured by unprecedented imports and by downtrending consumption, production and price, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Mines. The major portion of the metal that entered the country was for the strategic stockpile, the agency added.

Consumption was probably 20 percent below the high peacetime rate maintained in 1948, but was large in relation to other than war years, the report stated. Production was less than two-thirds of the 1948 rate, and was the smallest since 1926, but the resumption of production by a mine in Humboldt County, Nevada, in the latter part of the year prevented the total for the country from dropping to the lowest level in 100 years, it was added.

From data for nine months, it appears that consumption in all of 1949 was about 80 percent of that for 1948, when the rate was at a high level in relation to other peacetime years.

Lead—Priced at 21½ cents per pound for the common grade in January 1949, declined to 12 cents in May, increased to 15⅛ cents August and down to 12 cents when it closed in December. The 3 percent increase in lead mine output, greatest since 1944, reflected the incentive of earlier higher prices and also fewer interruptions in operation due to labor-management disputes.

Tin—Prices followed a downward course in 1949 and the market became decidedly competitive as the year progressed. The establishment of free trading in tin in the London market late in the year was followed by sharp price cutting. The year opened at $1.03 a pound and closed weak at 77½ cents.

Zinc—Prime western prices declined from 17½ cents per pound in January to 9 cents in June and recovered to 9¾ cents in December. The sharp break in zinc prices interrupted some operations while labor and management were deciding how to distribute the lesser income from zinc operations.

Production of slab zinc in 1949 in the United States was 869,882 tons, compared with 850,105 in 1948 and 848,027 tons in 1947. Daily average production for the year 1949 was 2,383 tons, against 2,323 for 1948 and the same figure for 1947.

Agricultural Chemicals

Starting off slowly with stocks of most of the basic fertilizer chemicals short, the year of 1949 witnessed a transition from tight to free supplies. Buying interest gathered momentum after January and appeared to reach its peak in April. by fall, it was apparent that fertilizer shipments were well ahead of the preceding year. By December tax tag sales totaled 9,626,000 tons, a gain of approximately 291,000 tons over the corresponding period of 1948. During the year, there was a substantial increase in converters' ammonium sulphate. Import restrictions were lifted from Chilean sodium nitrate and domestic output expanded as a result of much freer stocks of soda ash. Ammonium nitrate always found a steady outlet. The addition of new plants was reflected in a larger output of anhydrous ammonia, phosphate rock and potash. Production of the latter, however, was interrupted in the middle of November by a labor strike in the Carlsbad area of New Mexico. This strike was still in effect at the close of the year.

Prices of the smaller items including bone meal, dried blood, fish meal and tankage were regulated by the ebb and flow of purchases for the stock-feed trade. Castor pomace was never in free supply although always in active demand for fertilizer use. Production of hoof meal was limited and it did not take much buying power to hold the market firm.

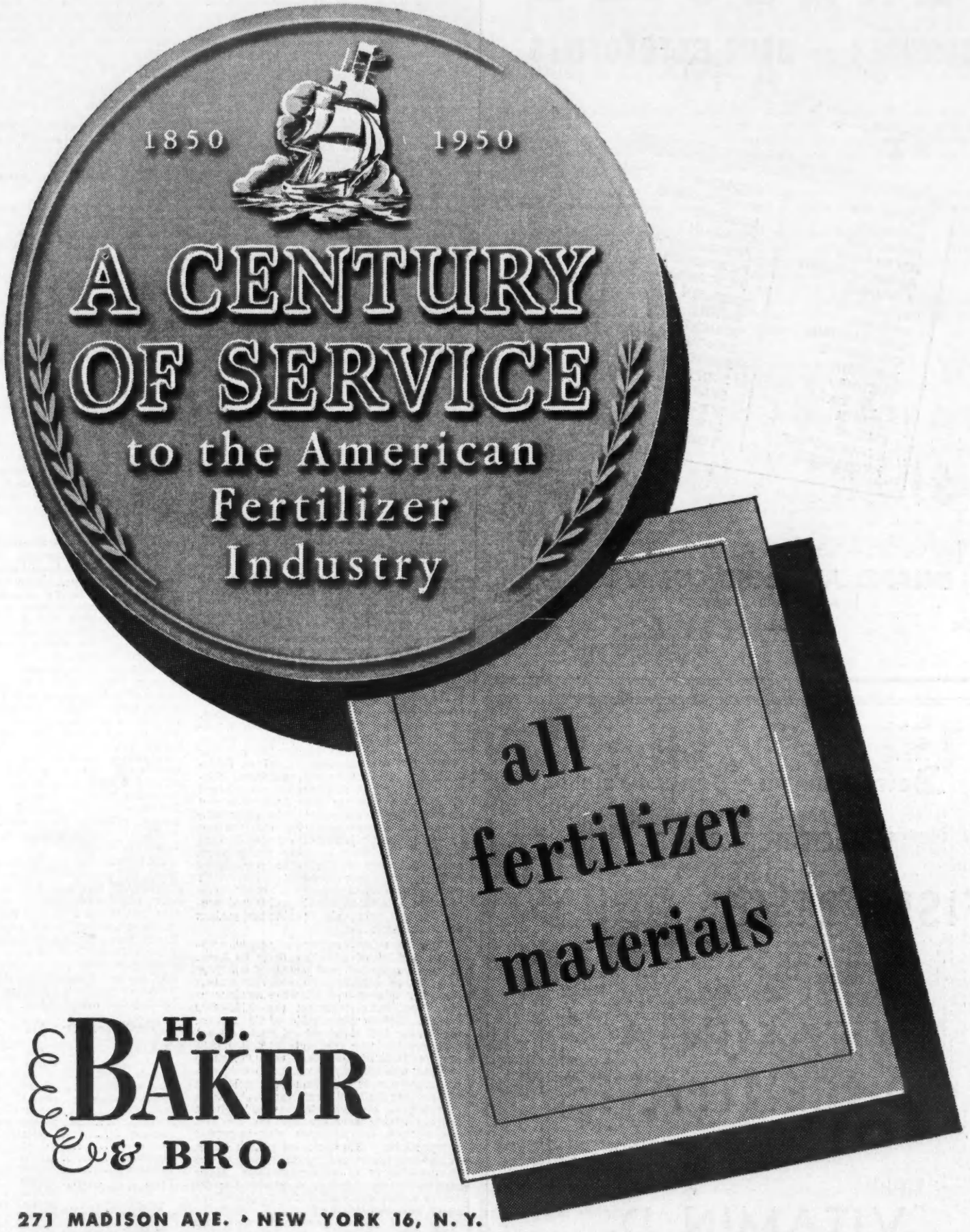
Pesticides Rising Demand

Pesticide materials had a rather hectic movement during the 1949 season. Dealers and distributors bought cautiously at the beginning of the season. Carryover stocks of BHC, DDT and other materials appeared adequate to meet this demand, and production was cutback substantially. Before the summer had progressed far, a serious grasshopper plague threatened crops in the Northwest. This was followed by the corn-borer in other sections and finally a heavy infestation by the boll-weevil in the cotton South. Demand for several of the new synthetics increased sharply and by August stocks were about exhausted with production insufficient to meet current requirements. At the close of the season, the carryover was said to be at the lowest level in recent years.

Nitrogen was short at the beginning of 1949, in fact all basic fertilizer chemicals were scarce with the exception of superphosphate. The movement of mixed fertilizers in the South started slowly in January and farmers were in no hurry to take on stocks. There was a heavy accumulation of superphosphate which slowed down the movement of phosphate rock. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate was quoted firm at $45.00 to $48.00 per ton for bulk at the ovens, with most of the business placed at the lower figure. Late in the month, heavy stocks of phosphate rock resulted in some cancellations of contracts. Potash shipments came through on time with mixers attempting to increase commitments. Cyanamide deliveries to the United State's consumers were resumed after an export movement of 15,000 tons to South Africa was completed. Menhaden meal production off the North Carolina coast closed with the market strong and slanting upward. Castor pomace was available in the open market for the first time in months, the price was $27.50 per ton in paper bags, carlots works.

Mixed Fertilizer Movement

February occasioned an improvement in shipments of mixed fertilizer in the South. This relieved the over-supply of superphosphate to some extent. A sharp decline in prices of oil seed meals shifted the feed demand for dried blood and



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tankage and both materials dropped to lower price levels. Castor pomace prices were reduced $3.50 per ton to $24.00 in an effort to move goods. Producers of lead arsenate reduced the price 1½ cent per pound to 30 cents for the 1949 season. On the other hand, pyrethrum prices were advanced as a result of higher replacement quotations at foreign supply points. Late in the month sales of new menhaden scrap in the Baltimore area were made at $125.00 per ton for April-May shipment.

Demand for superphosphate increased appreciably for shipment to the Midwest in March and there were intervals of shortages in that area. The spring movement also tightened the supply of coke-oven ammonium sulphate. Freer supplies of soda ash allowed domestic sodium nitrate production to increase. One of the potash plants closed down for two weeks to permit the installation of new machinery. Production of phosphate rock was increased by the addition of a new plant. There was also an increase in the supply of anhydrous ammonia. Sales of menhaden meal and scrap on a when and if basis for June shipment, Baltimore had improved substantially. Buying interest in insecticide materials continued slow. Producers of lead arsenate were caught with high priced metal with dealers and distributors looking for lower prices.

Urea was advanced $5 per ton on April 1 to cover increased production costs. First announcement of new season's potash prices indicated there would be no change. Demand for mixed fertilizers reached its seasonal peak and shipments gained considerable momentum. Potash stocks available for the spot period were sold out rapidly. Conversion of anhydrous ammonia into nitrogen solutions progressed at a lively rate. The stock feed trade and the markets for packing-house byproducts became definitely quiet. Low prices that prevailed for fish oil dimmed the outlook for production of fish meal. Trade reports indicated sizable stocks of DDT in first hands and it was understood that some sales were made below the list price. Chloropicrin was advanced in price but there was no enthusiastic buying of insecticides during the month of April.

Phosphate Rock Short

Labor difficulties at some of the phosphate rock mines seriously interrupted the movement to acidulators in May. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate continued definitely short. Increased production of domestic sodium nitrate found a ready market for top-dressing and importations of Chilean nitrate came in as per schedule. All the major potash companies had announced 1949-1950 contract prices on an unchanged basis and buyers were eager to increase commitments. Contract deliveries of cyanamide were completed during the month but Canadian ammonium nitrate deliveries ran behind schedule and caused some cancellations. The phosphate rock labor dispute was settled before the close of the month with shipments behind schedule. Calcium arsenate prices were reduced 1 cent to 9½ cents per pound and lead arsenate broke 3 cents to 27 cents per pound. Buyers of insecticides followed a hand to mouth policy and producers had relatively few future orders on their books.

Coke-oven ammonium sulphate commanded a lot of attention early in June. The shortage that had prevailed all year had caused considerable concern among fertilizer mixers and all were anxious to place contracts covering the 1949-1950 season. Before the middle of the month, producers had disposed of their output with most of the contracts placed at $45 per ton bulk at the ovens with the price ranging upward to $50 per ton. Converters' sulphate at this time was priced at $54 per ton bulk at Birmingham, Alabama Restrictions on importations of Chilean sodium nitrate were removed in June and the outlook for nitrogen was improved substantially. Producers of potash about completed their contract sales and so did the producers of superphosphate, there was no change in prices. A serious drought set in before the end of the month which dried up pasture lands and demand for bone meal, dried blood, fish meal and tankage increased sharply with prices developing strength under the propelling influence. Menhaden meal opened the new season at $170 per ton Baltimore area.

Canadian ammonium nitrate price was reduced in July $16.50 per ton, establishing the market at $63 for carlot shipments, paper bags, works. The downward revision was attributed to economics in production and the desire to place material in a better position to compete with domestic nitrate, which was selling at $58 to $59 per ton works. Continuance of severe drought had a damaging effect on crops in the East, particularly in Long Island and New Jersey. This condition was reflected in reduced sales of insecticides. On the other hand, the corn borer hop appeared in large numbers in Iowa and other corn-producing states and the prospect of a heavy infestation of grasshoppers was apparent in the Northwest These circumstances greatly increased the demand for chlordane, BHC and DDT and available stocks were brought to an exceedingly low level. It looked as though the insecticide market was headed for a first class jam.

At the beginning of August, all inventories of BHC and DDT were exhausted and production was unable to catch up with requirements. The intense heat and drought remained and many pasture lands were burned dry by the sun. This kept the demand active for dried blood, fish meal and tankage and prices continued strong with an upward tendency. An accumulation of converters' ammonium sulphate at distant points resulting from increased production, caused a decline in prices first to $50 and then to $45 per ton bulk works which placed the material on the same level as coke-oven sulphate for domestic use. Castor pomace production was resumed after the vacation period in July and prices were reduced $3 per ton to $21 for carlots, paper bags, works. Demand for ammonium nitrate became active with some mixers taking this material owing to their inability to book more coke-oven ammonium sulphate. At the close of the month, production of menhaden meal finally leveled off demand and prices became easier.

Calcium Arsenate in Demand

Closing of the season in September found insecticide inventories at an exceedingly low level. Producers had been called upon to furnish supplies to control more than heavy infestation of corn borers, grasshoppers and boll-wevils. The shortage of synthetic materials had greatly increased the demand for calcium arsenate in the South, an item that several in the trade thought was on its way out. Increased costs of fuel oil and labor were reflected in higher prices for Florida phosphate rock. Higher replacement charges caused an advance in pyrethrum flowers and concentrates. Prospects of a steel strike caused concern among coke-oven ammonium sulphate supplies and also consumers. Potash production continued at a high level with shipments comparing favorably with the preceding year. Prices for 2.4-d were reduced 20 cents per pound, bringing the market down to 55 cents. Castor pomace was advanced $3 to $4 per ton.

No break in the potash strike took place in December. Fertilizer mixers with plenty of nitrogen and superphosphate were now faced with a shortage of potash. The movement of mixed fertilizer did not improve during the last month of the year. There was a large accumulation of superphosphates and mixed goods with dealers, distributors and farmers reluctant to take on stocks. Superphosphate assumed a more competitive position with buyers looking for lower prices.

Fertilizer Tag Sales for 1949

	Equivalent tons		
	Dec. 1949	Jan.-Dec. 1949	Jan.-Dec. 1948
Virginia	26,773	188,428	190,906
North Carolina	33,283	190,752	463,938
South Carolina	52,404	200,144	235,940
Georgia	44,927	217,213	259,953
Florida	126,073	468,629	348,174
Alabama	29,581	165,517	186,364
Tennessee	13,691	101,043	141,572
Arkansas	18,050	67,418	88,408
Louisiana	10,590	56,444	69,421
Texas	28,036	215,649	209,306
Total South	383,408	1,871,237	2,193,992
Indiana	98,264	405,419	507,075
Kentucky	53,710	166,047	211,329
Missouri	18,684	167,984	185,756
Total Midwest	170,638	739,450	904,160
Grand total	554,046	2,610,687	3,098,152

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in antibiotics during 1949 were all in a downward direction as a result of increased production capacity and output in a market which grew steadily more competitive. Penicillin salts at the bulk quantity level underwent three price declines during the year, as compared with four declines in the previous year. Penicillin salts in bulk quantities dropped from 2½c. to 3¾c. per 100,000 units depending upon the salt. In distributors unlabeled bottles the price declines were much sharper, amounting over the year to a total of from 6c. to 7½c. per 100,000 unit bottle, 9c. to 9½c. per 200,000 unit bottle, from 16c. to 23c. per 500,000 unit bottle, and 25c. to 41c. per

1,000,000 unit bottle depending upon the salt.

Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, which during the year were produced in ample quantity to meet all needs, but were not subject to the conditions of overproduction and acute competition which prevailed in the penicillin market, were quite stable pricewise during the year. It was not until the end of the year that a late December price change was effected amounting to approximately 25 percent.

Quotations on bacitracin, tyrothricin, and others were unchanged. Consumption of antibiotics during the year was at an all time high domestically and there was, at the same time, more material available for export. Export volume, however, in view of the currency situation together with the very considerably increased foreign production facilities, tended to decrease by the year end.

Quinine Declines Sharply

One of the most important price developments in the drug industry during 1949 was the sudden decline of 30 percent in quinine prices. This was the first quinine price change since 1941 and the first price decline since 1933. The decline was due directly to the currency devaluation in the sterling block areas. The alkaloid was reduced from $1 per ounce in 100-ounce lots to 70c. per ounce. The widely used sulphate was reduced from 80c. to 56½c. Other quinine salts were reduced accordingly.

Since the alcohol price developments during the year were tied to a spectacular downward movement started in November of 1948, there is tabulated below the tankcar price pattern of certain key formulas throughout the entire decline and recovery period. Early in the year prices continued to drop. In the weeks prior to January 1 pure tax free alcohol had dropped from 75c. per gallon to 41c. In the first seven weeks of 1949 prices had skidded to 21c. per gallon, which was considerably below manufacturing costs.

Producers apparently lost money on every gallon of alcohol sold during the first six months of the year. The bottom was reached on February 25, and the 21c. price held to July 1. Effective July 1, the price of pure alcohol was advanced 8c. per gallon which was just enough to take the industry out of the red but leaving only a very narrow margin of profit.

Meanwhile, prices held at the July 1 level, based on pure tax free alcohol at 29c. per gallon, for the balance of the year. Purchasers, however, in expectation of an upward price adjustment had laid in heavy stocks during the period between March and the end of June, using all available storage capacity. Accordingly, when the price advance came, as it eventually had to come, consumers were so well stocked that trading right after July 1 reached a virtual standstill. Business was particularly slow during July and August. By Steptember, some of the consumer tanks began to run low, and it was evident to users that the higher alcohol prices were likely to stick, so they started buying again. The business volume in industrial alcohol continued to increase steadily up to the end of the year. October was regarded as a good month, and so were subsequent months.

Other alcohols tended to slightly lower price levels. Synthetic methanol declined 2c. per gallon in May and held firm for the balance of the year. During 1949 there was, for the first time during recent years, an ample supply of methanol.

This good supply position was due in part to increased production facilities, both of established and of new producers, and also to a lesser demand, primarily in the field of antifreeze and for the production of formaldehyde.

Butyl alcohol in three declines which occurred in March, May, and July dropped

Alcohol Price Changes Since the 1948 Break

Changes in alcohol prices since the November, 1948, market break, quoted per gallon, tankcars, delivered, at the time of the changes, were as follows:—

1948	CDA-12	SD-1	SD-2-B	SD-23-H	SD-29	Proprietary	Tax free-pure, .75
Nov. 5...	.74½	.75	.75	.73	.76	.75½	
Nov. 12...	.59½	.59½	.58½	.60	.59	.60	.37½
Nov. 19...	.56	.56	.55	.57	.55½	.56½	.54
Nov. 26...	.54	.53½	.52	.54	.52½	.54	.51
Dec. 3...	.52	.51½	.50	.52	.50½	.52	.49
Dec. 10...	.49½	.49	.47½	.50	.48	.50	.46½
Dec. 24...	.46	.46	.44½	.46½	.44½	.47	.43
Dec. 31...	.44	.44	.42	.45	.42½	.44	.41
1949							
Jan. 7...	.42½	.43½	.41½	.37½	.42	.43½	.40½
Jan. 14...	.40	.41	.38½	.37½	.39	.41	.37½
Jan. 27...	.35	.34½	.33	.33½	.34½	.36	.32
Feb. 4...	.31	.31	.29	.30	.30½	.32½	.28
Feb. 11...	.28½	.28	.26	.26	.26½	.30	.25
Feb. 18...	.27	.26	.24	.26½	.24½	.28	.23
Feb. 25...	.25	.24	.22	.25	.22½	.25	.21
July 1...	.32½	.31½	.30	.33	.30½	.32½	.29
Dec. 31...	.32½	.31½	.30	.33	.30½	.32½	.29

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from 17½c. per pound to 12½c. The secondary butyl alcohol declined by only 1c. per pound, and tertiary butyl alcohol remained unchanged. For the most part, hexanol, decanol and normal octanol were steady. Ethylhexyl and iso-octyl alcohols were unchanged. Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, dropped 2c. per pound, and refined fusel oil was down 4c. during the year.

Ester Solvents Varied

The last quarter of 1949 saw a marked recovery in demand for ester solvents and the active demand was quite strong at the year end. Following a good business volume in the first quarter, the decline in business in organic chemicals in general, which began in March, had developed into a serious slump during the second and third quarters.

Butyl acetate at the beginning of the year was quoted at 17½c. per pound in tankcars delivered. With the beginning of the business slump in March, prices were reduced to 15c. By the midyear, when demand hit a low for the year, competitive conditions were such that the price dropped to 12½c. per pound, where it held for the balance of the year. Secondary butyl acetate tended to follow the downward price trend of the normal ester. Amyl acetate dropped from 20½c. to 15c. per pound.

Ethyl acetate of the 85 percent type declined twice during 1949. In February, it dropped from 12c. per pound to 10c., and in July it fell off another cent becoming 9c. per pound in tankcars. Similar declines were made simultaneously on the 95 percent and the 99 percent grades. Isopropyl acetate which is competitive with ethyl acetate followed along.

Aldehydes Active

The outstanding development in the aldehyde field last year was the marketing of paraformaldehyde in flake and powder form, in expanded volume, at prices considerably below the purified material heretofore available. Flake paraformaldehyde made by concentration of paraformaldehyde solution, rather than by the freezing out method, was introduced in a technical grade of 91 percent purity. This material was designed for industrial production such as the manufacture of resins and adhesives, offering the advantages of easier storage and handling. Later this same material was offered in a technical grade in powdered form of 94 to 95 percent purity.

In carlot quantities, the flake paraformaldehyde was priced at 11c. per pound, and the powdered material at 13c. The purer paraformaldehyde had previously been quoted firmly at 24c. per pound. The new paraformaldehyde, however, was not aimed so much at the former paraformaldehyde markets, as at the formaldehyde solution market where it met with considerable interest.

Formaldehyde Market Firm

Meanwhile, the formaldehyde solution market during 1949 was characterized by a firm price structure, which all during the year held to the peculiar pattern which was established in late December of 1948 in which the f.o.b. works prices of 0.035 for methanol free, and 0.037c. per pound for inhibited formaldehyde prevailed in a wide section of the country. In certain areas, such as metropolitan New York and part of Pennsylvania and New England, formaldehyde could be had at these prices on a delivered basis. In Texas and western areas, the price was 0.02c. and 0.022c., respectively, on an f.o.b. Texas and Oklahoma plant basis.

Formaldehyde was at no time in short supply during the year, a situation quite different from that of recent years. This was so because of the expanded plant production facilities of both new and established formaldehyde producers, together with the much greater quantities of methanol available for formaldehyde manufacture. In addition, there was the increasing quantities of both materials available from petroleum gas oxidation operations.

Supplies of acetaldehyde, butyraldehyde, and benzaldehyde were in good balance with demand for most of the year. The former underwent mild price reductions, but benzaldehyde was firm. Propionaldehyde became increasingly available in large industrial quantities.

Borax and boric acid at the first of January in 1949 went on an f.o.b. sales basis with slightly upward adjusted prices. Benzoic acid also was changed, not in price, but in quantity prices, which enabled buyers of 100 pounds or more to obtain the same level of prices as could formerly be had only on two-ton lots. Certain solvents, such as butyl alcohol and acetate, ethyl acetate and some of the ketones, were changed from a freight allowed basis in certain areas, such as the East, to a delivered basis

There was a considerable easing of supplies in vitamin A during the year, due in

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large part to a decline in world demand, and especially in export markets. Consequently, there were marked total declines in fishliver oils and concentrates, from a price point of view. Feed grade, low potency oil of 6,000 to 12,000 vitamin A units per gram, declined from 26½ cents per 1,000,000 units in January to 12 cents per 1,000,000 units in late December in a series of five to six declines during the year. Similarly, 20,000-unit oil dropped from 29 cents to 13 cents. Fishliver concentrates of 100,000 A unit potency were reduced over the year from a January quotation of 40 cents to 21 cents in December, and the 500,000 unit concentrate went from 53 cents to 32 cents. Synthetic vitamin A acetate and palmitate declined from 55 cents to 40 cents.

Codliver Oil Demand Off

Codliver oil of USP quality moved in a relatively slow market during the year and particularly during the last six months. By virtue of currency devaluation in the sterling area, together with a generally slow demand making for keenly competitive influences, codliver oil during the year dropped from $2.60 to $1.40 per gallon.

Other vitamin materials, however, remained unchanged during the year. Riboflavin held to $125 per kilo. Thiamine hydrochloride and the new thiamine nitrate, which came on the market at the year end, were firm at $160 per kilo. Ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide, pyridoxin hydrochloride, calciferol, viosterol and biotin were unchanged. Such complex materials as rice bran flakes and yeast were likewise stable.

Ketones Plentiful

Abundant supplies of ketone solvents, particularly of methylethyl ketone by virtue of increased production capacity, were available during the year. Demand was up and down, in parallel with the ester solvent demand. Acetone and several other ketones, which in recent years had been critically short, did not reach a scarce supply position at any time during 1949, despite heavy business volume during the first and fourth quarters.

Ketone solvents exhibited considerably more price stability during the year than did the ester solvents, due in part to their being somewhat less competitive from the standpoint of fewer producers, and also due to such factors as more constant costs. There was a decline of 1 cent per pound in acetone effected in February, and the price held thereafter at 7½ cents per pound in tankcars to the end of the year.

Methylethyl ketone held firm in price during the first half of the year, but under the competitive influence of a declining ethyl acetate market it dropped 1 cent per pound in July, to 9 cents per pound in tankcars, where it held for the rest of the year. At the same time, methylisobutyl ketone was reduced 1½ cents per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Narcotics, such as opium, morphine and its salts, apomorphine, codeine salts, and cocaine, were unchanged in price during the year. However, certain analgesic materials, such as benzocaine, were reduced. Other items, such as the esters and salts and various derivatives of barbituric acid, were firm.

Glycerin started off the new year in reasonably good balance between supply and demand, but under a price level which most producers regarded as high. The outstanding development in this market during the year was the marketing of the first large scale plant production of synthetic glycerin derived from petroleum source materials, and the attainment of full plant capacity synthetic operation in the third quarter.

In March, glycerin prices were sharply reduced, the 95 percent CP grade being reduced 15 cents per pound from its former level of 39¼ cents per pound to 24¼ cents. The other grades were reduced proportionately, except for crude glycerin, which, because of its scarcity, maintained a higher price in relation to refined glycerin than was considered normal. During the year glycerin became progressively tighter, despite large imports of foreign crude, and by the year end was definitely short in supply.

Lanolin in Short Supply

Lanolin was short during most of 1949, particularly during the first half of the year, a condition brought about by the slump in the textile woolen mills, which curtailed wool scouring operations from which degras is obtained. Prices in this tight market advanced sharply and maintained a high level all year. By the year end the supply position of lanolin was about in balance with demand.

Alkaloids for the most part were in moderately good supply under firm price structures. Berberine and its salts became available again during the year. Some items were dropped drastically in price, such as colchicine, which declined from $145 per ounce to $86. Atropine sulphate was lowered from $12 per ounce to $9. Digitoxin declined from $15 per gram to $9 chiefly because of foreign production at lower cost.

Rutin moved in a soft market all year, and prices fell from 16½ cents per gram down to 5½ cents. Agar was lowered sharply in price, following the stopping of government controlled floor prices in the early fall. Ethyleneglycol and ethylene oxide were in strong demand, and a ten-week strike during the summer in the plants of a large producer kept supplies in a moderately short position.

Prices on New Drugs Cut

Some of the newer drugs underwent spectacular price reductions during the year. These were in some cases effected as the result of economies in production as the items attained an increasingly wider trade acceptance, and some of them were drastically reduced as a result of competition from imported materials. Para-aminosalicylic acid started the year off at $20 per pound, and during the year five price reductions were made, which brought it down to $9 per pound by the first of November, where it held until the year end.

Alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate at the beginning of 1949 were still quoted at $750 per kilo. As this vitamin E material became more widely accepted and moved in larger volume production, economies allowed the price to be reduced three times during the year. In April the Vitamin E and its acetate were reduced to $600 per kilo, in July to $450, and in October to $350 per kilo.

Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, a veterinary sulpha drug, came on the market during early 1949 at $20 per pound, but by the year end it had undergone two sharp price declines, which placed it at $9 per pound, in line with the other sulpha drugs.

Most of the sulpha drugs were advanced in price in February, or early 1949, because of accumulated increased manufacturing costs, and they held this higher level throughout the year, both when business was booming by virtue of heavy export demand, and when business slowed to relatively low volume. Not only in sulpha drugs, but in many other pharmaceutical items, business tended to fluctuate appreciably during the year, with demand up and down, but overall generally slow. There was, throughout the year, in the drug markets, a marked price stability with respect to most items.

Price Changes in 1949

—*Continued from page 38*

		1950	1949
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	20.00	20.00
hard-quartz, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	15.00
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	10.00
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.14½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.73¼	.70
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500 oz. lots	oz.	.66¾	.66
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500 oz. lots	oz.	.46¾	.46½
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000 oz. lots	oz.	.95	.95
strong, bots., dms., 1,000 oz. lots	oz.	.90	.90
Simaruba bark, bls	lb.	.85N	.85N
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.60	.85
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	11.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.33	.33
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.11	.11
Blue, ctns	lb.	.16	.16
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.20	.19
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.22	.26
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.23	.28
powd., bbls	lb.	.27	.29
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	1.25
light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.00	1.15
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	3.45
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	2.40
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.50	2.50
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.60	2.40
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	3.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car	100 lbs.	1.55	1.55
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.10	.10
NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.16	.08
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	.79
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.46	.46
white, powd., dms., works, tun lots	lb.	1.25	1.25
Aluminate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	7.60
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	E lb.	.31	.31
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.12
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13¼	.13¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	.70
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons	lb.	.39	.39
USP, dms., 2 tons	lb.	.46	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	2.35
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95	1.95
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	.10
Sodium bichromate in dms., ½c. higher.			

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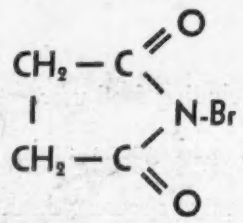

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	1950	1949
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .13¼	.13¼
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs. 1.75	1.75
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 3.75	3.50
solut., 35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 1.10	1.10
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb. .33	.33
Cacodylate, bots., dms	lb. 7.00	9.00
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb. .07½	.07½
powd., kgs., works	lb. .09	.09
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb. .75	.75
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works	lb. .11½	.11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls	lb. .21½	.21½
USP XIII, gran., bbls	lb. .28	.28
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.		
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works	lb. .75	.75
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms	lb. .16	.17
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb. .11½	.11½
anhydrous, dms., works	lb. .14	.14
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .10½	.10½
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .10¾	.10¾
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs. 7.10	7.10
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs	lb. 1.55	1.54
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls	lb. 1.65	1.65
powder, bbls.	lb. 1.70	1.70
solution, 75%, cbys	lb. .96	1.00
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb. .21	.24
Hydroxide, USP, pellets, dms	lb. .23	.23
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb. .85	.85
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs. 3.50	3.50
pea cryst., bgs., metro area	100 lbs. 3.75	3.75
Iodide, USP, dms., jars	lb. 2.47	2.72
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .18	.18
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .12½	.12½
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.73.00	73.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works	ton.184.50	184.50
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.		
Metal, dms., works	lb. .18½	.18½
Metanilate, bgs.	lb. .57	.57
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.25	4.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 3.25	3.25
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 3.65	3.65
Molybdate, anhyd., works	lb. .51½	.51½
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 2.00	2.00
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb. .60	.60
Nitrate, crude, dom., bulk, c.l., works	ton.45.00	45.00
imp., bulk, Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse	ton.43.00	51.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 5.25	5.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.25	4.25
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works	lb. .09½	.09½
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald	lb. .21½	.21½
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb. .20	.20
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb. .18¾	.18¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb. .18	.16
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb. .38	.33
powd., dms.	lb. .41	.36
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 6.75	7.80
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 3.35	3.35
USP, dried, powd., dms., works	lb. .20	.20
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.10.00	12.45
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs. NS	NS
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs. 3.75	3.75
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.		
Prussiate, yellow, bgs	lb. .12½	.12
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.10.00	11.25
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works	lb. .30	.22
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs. 6.90	6.50
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb. NS	NS
Salicylate, dms.	lb. .57	.57
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 1.95	1.95
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.45	2.45
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 4.15	4.15
Silicate, 40°, turbid, tanks, works	ton.16.00	16.00
52° turbid, tanks, works	ton.32.00	32.00
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.	lb. .04	.05
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .46	.58
Sulphanilate, bbls., works	lb. .22	.22
Sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms	lb. .20	.14½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.10	2.10
USP, cryst., gran., bbls	lb. .15½	.15
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.50	5.00
fused, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.00	4.00
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs. 2.50	2.50
crystals, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 3.60	3.60
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.00	4.00
powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 6.50	6.50
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls	lb. .51	.51
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l	lb. .05¾	.05
liquid, 45%, tanks, works	ton.90.00	95.00
Thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb. .55	.55
tech., dms., works	lb. .30	.30
Thiosulphate, USP, cryst., bbls.	lb. .10	.10
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .10	.10
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .07¼	.07¼
Tungstate, tech., kgs	lb. 1.10	1.30
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb. .23	.23
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works	lb. 4.50	5.00
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., dlvd	lb. .22	.25½
Sodium-titanium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .16½	.16½
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb. .28	.28
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works	gal. .25	.27
high-flash, tanks, works.	gal. .25	.27
petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal. .25	.27
150° F., flash, tanks, same basis	gal. .25	.27
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .22¼	.25¼
crystalline, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .30	.50
solution, 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb. .16¼	.1859
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur	ton.56.00	68.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works	lb. .19	.22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works	lb. .0575	.061
Spearmint leaves, bls	lb. .52	NP
Spikenard root, bls	lb. .40	.40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works	lb. .01¾	.01¾
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb. .05¼	.05¼
Squaw vine leaves, bls	lb. .33	.40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs	lb. 1.50	1.50
White, bls	lb. .11	.08
powd., bbls., bxs	lb. .16	.14
St. Ignatius beans, bgs	lb. NS	NS
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 5.52	5.51
Chicago	100 lbs. 4.87	4.92
powd., paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs. 5.63	5.62
Chicago	100 lbs. 4.78	5.03
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.		
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l	lb. .06¾	.06¼
Rice, bgs., c.l	lb. .12½	NS
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l	lb. NS	NS
Wheat, bgs	lb. .0596	.0631
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb. .60	.60
Stillingia root, bls	lb. .35	.35
Stoneroot, bls	lb. .07½	.07½
Storax, USP, cs	lb. 1.50	1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb. .19	.20
Seed, bgs.	lb. .20	.20
Streptomycin, hospitals	gram. .60	1.28
wholesalers	gram. .48	1.03
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms	lb. .62	.62
Carbonate, 90%, bbls	lb. .15½	.15½
Chloride, tech., bbls	lb. .22	.22
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb. .50	.43½
bbls., works	lb. .50	N.P.
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs	lb. 3.60	3.60
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .09¼	.09¼
Oxalate, bbls., works	lb. .42	.42
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb. 1.25	1.25
Sulphate, air-floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bbls., works	ton.56.70	58.00
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.	lb. 2.50	2.50
Stropanthin, bots	oz.39.00	39.00
Stropanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb. 3.00	2.50N
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs	oz. 1.25	1.25
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs	oz. 1.00	1.00
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works.	lb. .15	.15
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb. 2.50	2.50
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb. .60	.60
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb. .55	.55
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works.	lb. 4.25	4.25
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms., works	lb. 4.25	4.25
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works.	lb.10.25	9.00
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms., works	lb.11.25	10.50
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works.	lb. 4.50	4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works.	lb.10.25	9.00
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., works	lb.11.25	10.50
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works	lb. 1.30	1.05
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.		
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works	lb. 7.00	7.00
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works	lb. 7.50	7.50
Sulphathiozole-sodium, USP, dms., works	lb. 3.50	3.00
Sulphathiozole sodium, USP, dms., works	lb. 3.50	3.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 1.75	1.75
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract	long ton.18.00	18.00
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export	long ton.22.00	22.00
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 1.60	1.60
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb. .27	.18
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 3.00	3.00
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 2.80	2.80
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 3.85	3.25
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.		
rock, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.40	2.40
rolls, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.70	2.70
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.25	2.25
Chloride, 55 gal. dms., c.l., works	lb. .03¼	.03¼
10 gal. dms., c.l., works	lb. .08¼	.07¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, tanks, works	lb. .045	.0465
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works	lb. .18	.16
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.65.00	85.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls	lb. .10½	.10¼
No. 2, bbls	lb. .09	.09
crystals, bbls	lb. .40	.40
stainless, bbls	lb. .14½	.14¼
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock	ton.67.00	85.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto.,	unit-ton. .76	.76
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton. .83	.83
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. area are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.		
Sweet basil, bls	lb. 1.50	1.50

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works	ton.25.00	22.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works	ton.14.00	14.00
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., works	ton.24.00	24.00
98.5-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.23.00	23.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l	ton.12.50	12.50

Tallow—Tonga

		1950	1949
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose	lb.	.06	.10¼
fancy, loose	lb.	.06¼	.10½
special, loose	lb.	.05¾	.09¾
sulphonated, 25%, dms	lb.	.08½	.06½
50%, dms	lb.	.10	.10½
Tamarinds, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	8.25	9.00
Chicago	unit-ton.	8.50	9.25
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	NS	NS
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	NS	NS
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.24	.20
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs	lb.	.08¾	.10½
medium grades, bgs	lb.	.07¾	.08½
Java, bgs	lb.	NS	NS
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, tanks, works	gal.	.33	.43
25-28%, tanks, works	gal.	.40	.54
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.45	.45
leaves, bgs	lb.	.80	.95
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.46	.49
dms.	lb.	.47	.50
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.51	.54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½	.24½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.75	.90
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.80	.95
Terpineol, com'l, tanks, South.	lb.	.13	.13
prime, dms	lb.	.33	.43
Terpinglycol ether, tanks, works.	lb.	.19	.19
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms	lb.	.60	.65
prime, cns., dms	lb.	.55	.61
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.08	.08
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.20
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works	lb.	.70	.70
Pyrophosphate, dms., works	lb.	.65	.80
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	.50
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd	lb.	13.00	15.00
Theobromine, bots., kgs	lb.	4.50	6.00
Theophylline, bots., kgs	lb.	6.00	8.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams	kilo.	160.00	160.00
Thiocarbanalide, dms	lb.	.34	.24
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50	5.50
Thiourea, tech., dms., works	lb.	.42	.40
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	3.50	3.50
Thyme, French, bgs	lb.	.16	.17½
futures, bgs	lb.	NP	.14¾
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08½	.09½
Thymol, USP, kgs	lb.	3.65	3.65
Iodide, NF, dms	lb.	6.80	6.80
Tin, chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms	lb.	.72	.97
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb.	.58¾	.71½
Metal, Straits	lb.	.77½	1.03
Oxide, bbls	lb.	.83½	1.01
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.48	.60
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	.19½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	.19½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05	.06¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	.06½
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	.21½
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	7.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	.07½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms.	lb.	.54½	.54½
technical, 5-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.32	.32
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	2.25	2.90
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.23½	.24½
Birmingham, Ala	gal.	.22¼	.23¼
Chicago district	gal.	.24½	.26½
Cleveland district	gal.	.24¾	.26
Dangerfield, Tex	gal.	.24½	.27
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.24	.25
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.22	.23
Lackawanna, N. Y	gal.	.25	.26
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.25½	.29
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.22	.23
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.23½	.24½
St. Louis, Mo	gal.	.25	.28
Syracuse, N. Y	gal.	.22½	.27
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.25	.27
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.22½	.23½
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld. New York	gal.	—	.30
works, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld. New Jersey	gal.	—	.30
works, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.25	—
frt. alld., Arkansas	gal.	—	.30
works, Chicago, Ill	gal.	.27	—
frt. alld., Chicago	gal.	—	.30
works, Detroit	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., Detroit	gal.	—	.30
works, Philadelphia	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., Pennsylvania	gal.	—	.30
works, Providence, R.I.	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld. New England	gal.	—	.30
works, Sewell's Point, Va	gal.	.25½	—
frt. alld., Virginia	gal.	—	.30
works, Wood River, Ill	gal.	.25	—

Petroleum toluol quotations were changed in 1949 from a freight equalized to a works basis.

works, Providence, R. I	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., New England	gal.	—	.30
works, Sewall's Point, Va	gal.	.25½	—
frt. alld., Virginia	gal.	—	.30
works, Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.25	—
frt. alld., Delaware-Maryland-D. C	gal.	—	.30
East Tennessee	gal.	—	.30
Louisiana	gal.	—	.30
North Carolina	gal.	—	.30
South Carolina	gal.	—	.30
West Tennessee	gal.	—	.30
West Virginia	gal.	—	.30
Tonga, 80% bark and vine, bls.	lb.	.80	.80

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Inquiries Invited

UNIVERSAL MANUFACTURING CO.
P.O. BOX 2427 • HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

Tonka Beans—Xylol, Coaltar

		1950	1949
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.75	1.75
Brazilian, cs.	lb.	.85	.85
Surinam, cs.	lb.	.85	.85
Totaquine, USP, 100 oz. lots	oz.	.42	.52
Triacetin, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	.40½
Tributyl citrate, dms.	lb.	.41	.4.
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56½	.56½
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.78	.78
Trichlorbenzene, tanks.	lb.	.08½	.08½
Trichloroethane, tanks, works	lb.	.11½	.11
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1	lb.	.10½	.10½
Zone 2	lb.	.11	.11
Zone 3	lb.	.11½	.11½
Zone 4	lb.	.11	.11½

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l., 1¼c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29	.37
petroleum, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29	.36½
Triethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½	.21½
Triethyl citrate, dms.	lb.	.34	.34
Phosphate, tanks, works.	lb.	.38	.37
Triethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.19	.19
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	.50
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	.33
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	.37
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.31	.31
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works.	lb.	.90	.90
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0175	.0175
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.016	.016
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.015	.015
Tryptophane dl, fib. ctns., works	kilo.	207.00	240.00
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works	lb.	4.75	4.75
Oxide, kgs., works	lb.	2.85	2.85
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.	lb.	.38	.36N
East Indian, bls.	lb.	NP	.17½
Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.10½	NP
Madras, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Turpentine, sulphate, ret. dms., East	gal.	.23	.50
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.40	.40
N. Y. whse.	gal.	.45	.55
steam-dist., tanks, works	gal.	.34	.41

U

Urethane, USP, dms.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Uranium oxide, black, bags.	lb.	2.35	2.35
yellow	lb.	1.65	1.65
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.04¼
Fertilizer compound, 42% N., bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and East	ton.	94.00	89.00
46% N., bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and West	ton.	103.58	98.00
Urea, dom., fertilizer compound, 46% N., bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and East	ton.	96.00	93.00
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and West	ton.	107.15	102.00
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va.	ton.	125.00	100.00
C and D grades, same basis	ton.	123.50	98.50
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	.11

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF	bls.	.45	.37
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	NS	90.00N
Cups, bgs., ex dock	ton.	53.00	68.00N
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.14N	.14½N
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works	lb.	7.00	7.00
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.20
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.00	5.25
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	5.00N	4.50
whole, tins	lb.	5.75N	5.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.00
ex guiaicol, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.00
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.00
Vinyl acetate, tanks, works	lb.	.15	.15
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.50	1.50
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units	Mill. units.	.025	.04

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.55	.55
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00	83.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock	ton.	62.00	80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, tanks, works	lb.	.04¼	.08
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.06¾	.09¼
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.06¾	.09¼
Wax, bayberry, bgs.	lb.	.48	.52
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.	lb.	.64	.70
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.63	.68
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.44	.55
Western hemisphere, bgs.	lb.	.48	.55
refined, yellow, bricks, cs	lb.	.56	.61
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.54	.60
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.48	.66
refined, bgs.	lb.	.52	.69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	NS	.75N
North Country, No. 2, ton lots	lb.	.85	.82
No. 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.79
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.87	.82
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.11	1.15
No. 2	lb.	1.09	1.13
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.			
Japan, bgs.	lb.	.75	.66
Wax, microcrystalline, 170-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20 tons, group 3, works	lb.	.14	.14¾
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis	lb.	.12½	.13¼
white, ctns., 20 tons, same basis	lb.	.25	.25¾
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.20½	.21¼
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis	lb.	.19	.19¾
white, ctns., 20 tons, same basis	lb.	.33½	.34¼
Montan, crude, bgs.	lb.	.18	.33
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.80	.83
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.27	.39
cake, cs.	lb.	.28	.40
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.13	.17
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs.	lb.	2.00	2.00
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works	ton.	6.00	11.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	16.00	14.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	NP	NP
90%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	NP	NP
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	NP	14.50
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	NP	NP
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	NP	13.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	25.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	18.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.06	.06
rossed, bls.	lb.	NP	NP
thin, natural, bls.	lb.	.13½	.16
rossed, bls.	lb.	.17	.24
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.30	.30
Wild yam root, bls.	lb.	.16	.16
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.20	.14
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	32.00	32.00
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	37.00	37.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	40.00
Woodflour in bags, extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.13	.15
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.15	4.15
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.40	.40

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.	lb.	.28	.23
Xylenol, 5°-7°, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	.21
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.24	.24
fractions, tanks, same basis	gal.	.80	1.50
Xylidins, mixed, dms.	lb.	.45	.45
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.26 - .26	
Birmingham, Ala.	gal.	.23½	.23¼
Chicago district	gal.	.26¼	.26⅛
Cleveland district	gal.	.26	.26
Dangerfield, Tex.	gal.	.27	.27
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.25	.25
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.24	.24
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.24	.24
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23	.23
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.26	.26
St. Louis, Mo.	gal.	.28	.28
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.23½	.27
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.28	.28

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		1950	1949
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works, Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.27	.27
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.23½	.23½
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., New York	gal.	—	.30
works, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., New Jersey	gal.	—	.30
works, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.25	—
frt. alld., Arkansas	gal.	—	.30
works, Chicago, Ill	gal.	.27	—
frt. alld., Chicago	gal	—	.30
works, Detroit, Mich	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., Detroit	gal.	—	.30
works, Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., Pennsylvania	gal.	—	.30
works, Providence, R. I	gal.	.28	—
frt. alld., New England	gal.	—	.30
works, Sewell's Point, Va	gal.	.25½	—
frt. alld., Virginia	gal.	—	.30
works, Wood River, Ill	gal.	.27	—

Petroleum xylol prices were changed from a frt. alld. to a works basis during 1949.

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.00	2.10
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.44	.46
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.49	.51
200 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.53	.55
300 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.57	.59
Yellow, barium, chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31½	.32

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other states and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.60
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.65	2.55
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95	.95

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.28¾	.34

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.60
Primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.90	1.90
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.01375
French type, bgs., c.l	lb.	.04½	.04½
Yellow iron oxide, natural, Peruvian type, bgs., cl.	lb.	.0185	.0185
synth. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93	1.93
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.01¼
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.22¼	.24½
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16	.25
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.35
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls	oz.	3.25	3.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	.25
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26½	.47
NF, dms	lb.	.38	.42
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.12	.17
frt. alld., Pac. Coast	lb.	.15	.19
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bbls., works	lb.	.10¾	.10¾
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	.26
purified, precip., dms.	lb.	.37	.37
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	8.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.75	8.75
solution, 50%, tanks, works, 100 lbs.		3.90	3.90
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	.42
Cyanide, bgs., works	lb.	.38	.41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	.20¼
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	.40
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	.19¾
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	4.85
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.45
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.42½	.51¾
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.09¾	.17½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾	.21½
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25½	.26¼
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.36	.42¼
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.15½
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.15½
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.15½
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	.17⅛
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.12⅛	.17⅞
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.17¾
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.17¼
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	.16¾
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	.17¾
USP, cns., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	.18¾

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.28
powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	.31

Xylol—Zinc Sulphate

		1949	1950
Zinc resinate, fused, 1% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20	.20
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.22
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs	lb.	.34	.42
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		4.55	5.50
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.50	5.75
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.		7.00	8.75

Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher.

Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼	.13½
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	.08
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	.08
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	.08

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.00

		1949	1950
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1180
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.23	.24½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.23½	.43
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	.25½
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.30½
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.18¾	.19¾
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	7.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	1.75
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	1.50
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	.44
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	.59
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	.29½
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	.04¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.11
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	.37½

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business in botanical drugs during 1949 was characterized by conservative consumption at declining prices. In this respect, the market was a continuation of that in 1948. From January through September in both years, the market index was in a steady decline. Also in both years, the beginning of the October-December quarter was accompanied by some strengthening and even advance in prices, conditions that for a time were reflected in the progress of the index. However, in some respects, basic conditions were considerably different in 1949 than they had been in 1948 and at the end of 1949—even as early as October of that year—it was clear that the most important market influence would be the volume of demand for domestic and foreign drugs in the consuming season of 1949-1950.

With respect to foreign botanics, had not foreign currencies been devalued in October, there was reason to believe that a modicum of price stability would have prevailed in all markets. However, devaluation of the dollar exchange value of foreign monies was sufficient to upset all calculations and prognostications and the ultimate result of such devaluation would have to await the future.

Detentions of foreign merchandise by order of the Food and Drug Administration continued to be a major hazard of importers throughout all of 1949. The tendency of importers to require foreign shippers to guarantee their botanicals to pass the quality requirements of the United States government gained through the entire year and the resistance of shippers to that requirement mounted steadily. The answer was found in the policy of paying only after passing—a policy which protected importers financially but which was hardly a stimulus to the maintenance of normal spot stocks.

Directly after the war, it was not surprising that much of the merchandise shipped here from abroad had been contaminated as the result of long storage under none-protective conditions that were productive of infestation by bugs and insects along with contamination by rodent excreta. But it was hard to excuse the continued export of botanicals so contaminated four years after the war had ended.

Improper Storage

Careless and improper preparation and storage of foreign stocks led to a high percentage of Food and Drug Administration detentions, some of which could be reconditioned here but much of which had to be either destroyed or re-exported. Late in the year President Truman signed

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- CHEMICAL FORMULA – $CH_3COCH_2CH_2COOH$
- MOLECULAR WEIGHT – 116.11
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- INDEX of REFRACTION (at 20°c) 1.4409

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Phytates	Alpha Methyl-d-Glucoside
Kojic Acid	Alpha Methyl-d-Glucoside Tetraacetate
Glucosides	Alpha-d-Glucose Pentaacetate
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a bill that legalized this reprocessing, reworking, and reconditioning which had been permitted by the department for many years and the bill also provided that the administrative costs of supervising this work by FDA agents shall be paid by the importer or consignee.

Demand arising from consuming industries was mainly a disappointment during 1949. Many of the larger consumers carried substantial stocks throughout the year and those who bought on contract estimated their requirements so accurately as to permit substantial conservatism in their further purchases throughout the twelve-month.

The result was a downward trend in sellers' prices during fully three quarters of the year regardless of the fact that their stocks acquired in the 1948 collection season had often times shown a relatively high cost because of the limited collection in that year and often at rising prices at the origins.

Market Index Depressed

The influence of such conditions in the market index was depressive, as may be seen from the following tabulation of the monthly high and low of the market index in 1949 in comparison with 1948.

	1949		1948	
	High	Low	High	Low
January	200.0	193.9	247.5	243.8
February	199.2	193.4	239.6	237.9
March	194.6	186.8	237.1	231.9
April	184.4	183.7	230.4	223.1
May	183.7	180.3	226.2	220.3
June	180.7	179.9	219.4	209.6
July	184.1	173.8	208.0	199.2
August	181.8	176.2	201.1	197.3
Sept.	185.1	176.3	199.4	193.1
October	185.8	184.6	200.0	201.4
Nov.	190.7	185.0	201.8	198.7
Dec.	191.1	193.7	200.6	199.4
Year	200.0	176.2	247.5	198.7

More Labor Available

Conservative demand throughout practically all of 1949 made the collection of domestic botanical drugs a matter of major importance, beginning with spring and extending through October at which time cold weather checked the flow of sap and brought the collection to a virtual halt.

It may be recalled that collection of domestic botanics in the two previous years had dwindled in keeping with a lack of a normal amount of labor caused by its absorption in agricultural and industrial projects throughout the collection area. The 1947 collection had been a third of that in 1946 and the 1948 crop was a drop of 50 percent from the 1947 level.

In 1949, collection of domestic drugs rose sharply early in the season. Spring dug items were delivered in large quantities to the numerous collection depots in the South. A slump in industrial activity returned many persons to the gathering of botanicals and the gain in labor was quickly evident in the manner in which goods piled up in firsthand warehouses.

Large Crop Expected

In the spring, everything pointed to a large crop. So much so that the collectors began to reduce the prices they offered the workers. Even lower prices did not materially reduce the quantities of drugs gathered. Thus, it seemed as though warehouses would be well filled with merchandise bought at declining prices.

Not that some botanics were not obtained except at higher cost to the collectors. A considerable rise in the buying prices for a moderate number of materials did take place, especially when collection conditions took a turn for the worse.

The trend of buying prices, however, was predominantly downward much of the season. If prices prevailing in October, 1948, be represented by 100.00, then those in force in October, 1949 stood at 72.8.

Posted Prices Lowered

The quantities of botanics collected during the spring were so substantial that collectors reduced posted prices in anticipation of a bumper crop by the end of 1949.

Then came the rains. Day after day, and week after week, rain fell throughout the collection areas, soaking the countryside and putting an end to drug collection when workers could not dry their gathered botanicals. When drugs cannot be dried, they are not collected. Not until late summer did a return of fair weather permit resumption of major drug collection and drying.

Good drying weather was accompanied by a lift of some buying prices and higher prices did in some measure stimulate collection activity. Efforts to that end centered in botanicals definitely short in supply both as to new crop goods and the quantities carried over from the 1948 collection season. Special efforts were made to secure witch hazel, lobelia, hellebore, catnip, clover, gelsemium, passion flower bern, mandrake, sassafras, star root, spearmint leaves and tops, wild lettuce, and spikenard.

Other Collection Factors

Adverse weather was not the only block to the large collection expected in the spring and early summer. Those who do the actual work of gathering botanical drugs are mountaineers and mountain folk remain free men imbued with an independence that in other parts of the nation has been diluted or washed-out entirely by industrialization on one hand and by the willingness of man to give up much freedom and independence in exchange for having the state supply that which in earlier times the individual was proud to create for himself and ashamed to accept public assistance except in dire extremity.

The hardy mountain people, when faced by low prices on the products of their work, oftentimes fail to seek out the low priced botanics irrespective of how badly collectors may need them. And once they have refused to collect such items, they rarely can be persuaded to undertake their collection regardless of how much the collectors may ultimately raise their buying prices on the needed botanicals.

Prices Boosted Sharply

And just that took place in the collection season of 1949. Collectors did raise many prices substantially and even sharply but the workers showed a stubborn independence and continued to neglect the items even though prices had been raised.

In some instances, the rise in price came too late in the season. But for the most part it seemed clear that the workers, once they decided not to collect certain materials, continued to neglect them; the diggers, et al., ignored suddenly higher prices in many instances, displaying a marked indifference to money returns and showed that independence that marks mountain folk—probably the world over.

It is that independence which collectors have to take into consideration when they establish prices in early season. And in 1949, most of them reduced buying prices almost throughout the list. Then they raised them, the results certainly were not all that had been desired. Consequently, had it not been for a substantial carryover from the 1948 collection season,

Advances and Declines

While not attempting to be all inclusive, the following tabulations present the price change on many items in terms of the percentage of advance or decline when buying prices prevailing in October, 1949, were compared with those in October, 1948:—

Advanced

	Percent higher		Percent higher
Catnip herb	20%	Prince's pine herb	50%
leaves	17%	Redwood bark	100%
Clover, white	17%	Samson snake root	66%
Deerstongue leaves	25%	Serpentaria root	20%
Elm bark, slipper	66%	Spearmint herb	230%
Fringetree bark	33%	Spikenard root	100%
Gravel plant	100%	Squaw vine	66%
Hellebore root	200%	Star root	54%
Liferoot plant	600%	Sumac, root bark	66%
Lobelia herb	20%	Turkey, corn	233%
Mullein leaves	100%	Wahoo, tree bark	33%
Pennyroyal leaves	110%	Witch hazel leaves	50%
Peppermint herb leaves	25% 100%	Yellow root	100%

Reduced

	Percent lower		Percent lower
Adam and Eve root	50%	Indian physic root	66%
Angelica root	33%	Indian turnip root	33%
Balm of gilead buds	33%	Jersey tea, root bark	46%
Bayberry root bark	53%	Ladyslipper root	32%
Beth root	46%	Lemon balm leaves	50%
Birch bark	66%	Liverwort leaves	71%
Bitter root	45%	Milkweed root	33%
Blackberry root	75%	Motherwort herb	37%
Black cohosh root	55%	Peach leaves	62%
Black walnut leaves	33%	Pennyroyal herb	29%
Black willow bark	70%	Pink root	50%
Black haw, root bark	55%	Plantin leaves	70%
tree bark	30%	Pleurisk root	20%
Black Indian hemp root	50%	Poison oak leaves	75%
Black willow bark buds	70% 33%	Poke root	45%
Blue cohosh root	33%	Prickly ash bark	62%
Blood root	51%	Pumpkin seed	60%
Blueflag root	40%	Raspberry leaves	35%
Boneset herb	85%	Sarsaparilla root	22%
Bugleweed	50%	Sassafras, root bark	22%
Bugleweed	50	Scullcap leaves, southern	33%
Burdock root	62%	Shonny root bark	20%
seed	83%	tree bark	44%
Butternut, root bark	50%	Stillingia root	46%
leaves	33%	Stargrass root	30%
Butterfly root	20%	Stickweed leaves	66%
Buttonsnake root	66%	Stone root	16%
Calamus root, stripped	80%	Strawberry leaves	50%
Chickweed herb	93%	Wahoo, root bark	33%
Cranesbill root	33%	White pine bark	29%
Elder flowers	25%	White willow bark	50%
Elecampane root	16%	Wild cherry bark	11%
Gelsemium root	20%	Wild ginger root	20%
Ginseng root, wild	25%	Wild indigo root	50%
Goldenseal root	28%	Wild plum bark	57%
herb	46%	Wild yam root	20%
Ground ivy vine	33%	Wintergreen herb leaf	33% 40%
Horse nettle root	25%	Yarrow leaves and tops	66%
Hydrangea root	63%	Yellow parilla root	50%

Finally, a study of the October, 194[illegible] buying prices of four major collectors i[illegible] he south reveals the following number o[illegible] hanges made by each since Octobe[illegible] 948:—

	Higher	Lower	Unchan[illegible]
Dealer A	27	60	42
Dealer B	28	67	70
Dealer C	11	91	32
Dealer D	11	86	17

stocks of domestic botanicals in firsthands would have been drastically short. In fact, they were just that in numerous individual botanicals.

It may thus be said that governing factors in the 1949 collection were:—(1) low prices early in the year; (2) long continued rains during the most critical months of collection; and (3), a sizeable carryover of botanicals that had been collected in 1948.

Foreign Botanicals

Foreign botanicals had a less spectacular history during 1949. The trend of economic and political events in foreign countries softened in some measure those pressures that directly after the war had driven shipment quotations down steadily in foreign parts.

The need for dollar exchange, of course, did make foreign governments press for the sale of their export products, including botanical drugs. But the pressure, so far as crude drugs were concerned, was lessened by the growth of the ability of foreign shippers to resist more successfully the attempts of United States importers to buy always at prices lower than the shippers' price views.

Directly after the war, foreign warehouses had been found heavily stocked with botanicals collected during the war and stored because of the elimination of export markets. The very size of such stores brought declining prices at that time.

Cost of Living Rise Abroad

During 1949, however, such stores played only a small and always decreasing part in the influence on shipment quotations. Furthermore, new collections were obtained at increased cost to the shippers because of the steady rise in the cost of living abroad. With less goods being available, with less distressed stocks being held abroad, and with a rise in the cost of gathering the 1949 crop abroad, the price trend overseas reversed itself and, for the greater part of that year, prices either held firm or actually advanced. The number of declines was of less consequence that it had been in 1948.

This more sensitive price situation abroad came into prominence following the devaluation of foreign currencies in September. Following the increased purchasing power of the dollar, some foreign botanicals were obtainable at a cost below that which had prevailed in midsummer. But it was not long before much of the decrease in cost had been wiped out by foreign shippers raising the price of their botanicals as quoted in respective foreign currencies.

Barks

Black Haw root bark in January was 78 cents per pound; midyear, 75 cents. August, 70 cents; unchanged rest of the year. Collection prices were 25 cents below those of 1948.

Cascara Sagrada bark prices favored buyers. January price was 32 cents per pound; down to 28 cents in late May, and to 27 cents in late July. Low for the year was 26 cents in August. Upturn came in late September when prices rose to 28 cents, and were unchanged through December.

Cocillana bark began at 20c. in January, and went down to 18 cents by April under limited demand; still lower at 16 cents in August. Needs of buyers were filled thereat over rest of year.

Select sassafras bark in January was quoted at 60 cents per pound; during Spring months, 55 cents, down to 50 cents at midyear. Carryover of good quality bark was small. Buying prices in country were 5 cents under 1948. The bark collected in 1949 was of much better quality.

Wahoo root bark in January was priced at $1.80 per pound. This high price kept buyers out. Collectors paid about 30 cents per pound less in 1949 than in the previous year. Spot price was down to $1.75 in June and reached $1.50 in late July. It was steady the rest of year.

White pine bark collections were off in 1949, due to a slump in the lumbering and furniture industries. It was quoted at 17 cents in January and was down to 13 cents by August. It firmed up then as collection dropped.

Vanilla Beans

Vanilla beans ended the year in strong position. January advices from Madagascar noted the intentional destruction of 653 tons Bourbon beans. The remaining stock was reported enough for United States needs. Between 450 and 500 tons remained in Madagascar. Bad weather hurt pollenization in the island and suggested a smaller crop. European consumption rose under the Marshall plan and cut stocks sharply, bringing about a shortage.

Official quotations in Madagascar were $9 per kilo in March under price control.

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The United States urged return of free, uncontrolled pricing in the French territory. January prices were:—Bourbons, $5.25 per pound; Mexicans, whole, $5, and cuts, $4.50.

In mid-April the French arranged to barter vanilla for American textiles. This involved about forty-one tons of beans. Americans pressed for removal of all controls and establishment of a free market but the French objected. They said Madagascar government had loans of $100,000,000 from banks to pay for the 653 tons beans destroyed and it had agreed to raise the export tax above 21 percent to new level at 40 percent and to maintain prevailing prices. The price in Madagascar then equaled $4.65 per pound. The French ended control on May 7 but reported they were retaining 40 percent export tax. Establishment of a free market let beans sink to a natural price level. Spot Bourbons dropped to $3.50 per pound; Mexicans became $4 for whole and $3.75 for cuts.

Import buying stopped to permit free trade to work its will on prices. Low prices were cabled in mid-May. Then Madagascar reported European buying which involved about 50 tons at least. Demand revived sharply in United States and sales exceeded January transactions—and they had been large. When buying started, 750 tons of beans were in sight.

Mexican disgust with the low prices curbed pollenization there and brought prediction of a sharp decrease in the crop. July transactions in Mexicans were around $3.85. Bourbons were $3.25 but dropped to $3. Local importers expanded stocks by August purchases. About that time sellers disappeared in both Madagascar and Marseilles, with stocks at the latter port about 150,000 pounds. The United States found it could not buy the Marseilles stock. Germany was reported buying there under Marshall plan.

Devaluation of French franc in September brought confused markets everywhere; the French offset devaluation by raising prices. Spot prices held steady until November when Mexicans went to $4.75, only to become nominal at $5.75 in November. Bourbons rose to $3.75 per pound by December.

These prices were about the same as market twelve years ago, when Bourbons were $3.35 and Mexicans $4.40 in January. Bourbons reached $4.40 in December, 1938, and Mexicans stood at $4.75.

Herbs and Leaves

The belladonna price trend was downward all year but the total drop was less than in 1948. Foreign goods competed more with the domestic crop. The January market was $1.15 per pound; it went down to $1.10 in February, and further declines made the April market 95 cents, and 85 cents in May. It was steady thereat until August when the last decline of the year made it 75 cents, and a very stable position featured last quarter.

Buchu leaves fluctuated narrowly between 80 cents and 83 cents per pound. From August to the end of the year price was 80 cents. It reflected the stability of the Cape Town, Union of South Africa, market.

Catnip herb and leaf made poor collection in 1949. Collectors raised prices to stimulate gathering, but not too successfully. The spot price in January, 55 cents per pound, went down to 50 cents by August. Demand was good late in the year and suggested a probable rise early in 1950. Next to nothing was left to be carried over.

Competition gained in digitalis leaves. Decline during the year amounted to about 15 cents per pound. The January price, 85 cents, and a low of 70 cents was reached in August, but the bulk of sales was around 80 cents. The domestic crop was very high in quality, and home grown leaves had a strong upward tendency at year end. Much imported merchandise was subnormal in quality.

Henbane leaves were 45 cents in January and dropped to 38 cents by midyear. A further drop in June made the market 30 cents, and the mid-August market was down to 28 cents. The trend reversed then and the market reached 35 cents under good trading, reflecting a rise in import costs, too. Food and Drug Administration rejections of arrivals kept stocks conservative. Much of the arriving merchandise was hyoscyamus muticus instead of official hyoscyamus niger.

The lobelia crop was a disappointment in 1949, and the carryover was smallest in years. Bad weather cut domestic collections sharply and country prices rose fully 20 percent in the buying season. The spot market in January was 65 cents per pound, and low for the year, 50 cents, was reached in August. It jumped to 65 cents and 70 cents in September, and October sales were noted at 80 cents. The market held strong during rest of year, and little was left to be carried into 1950 season.

Chilean marjoram sold at 18 cents in January, and a low of 16 cents was reached in June. The advance began and reached 25 cents by October, and prices were purely nominal at 45 cents by November. French marjoram was 32 cents in January, and the high for year, 52 cents, prevailed in mid-November. It was nominal at 48 cents at year-end.

Passion flower herb was 28 cents in January and declined to 20 cents by August. Collections were very poor. The shortage was more acute and the market reached 40 cents in October, and was nominal by December 31.

Dalmatian sage crop was almost a total failure in Europe, and the pinch on spot was very hard. The high of spot prices was 74 cents, reached in late December, and the low was 22 cents, ruling in late February. The fluctuation between February and August was between 22 cents and 24 cents per pound. The January price was 24 cents. A steady rise began in mid-August at 28 cents, and reached 35 cents in September and a nominal 42 cents ruled in October. Stocks reappeared in late November at 56 cents and 58 cents per pound, but were hard to find at 70 cents during last two weeks of year.

Miscellaneous

Ergot was the main feature of the group. The January price of $1.18 per pound had become $3.50 late in November through a series of advances. The January advance was from $1.18 up to $1.35, and the market reached $1.40 in May; $1.45 in June; $1.85 in mid-July, and $2.25, nominal, at the month-end. In September, prices were nominal at $3; November prices were $3.25 and $3.50 per pound, and December, $3.50 quoted nominally, but sales were made high as $4 before end of year. Europe made very poor crop, and speculation concentrated the small crop in strong hands. The medical profession was turning to ergot derivatives and to synthetic and natural substitutes late in the year, and expected that less use of galenical preparations was likely.

Papain was "sick" throughout the year. The January price of $6 per pound was followed by the low for the year, $1.75 reached in late November. Competition was so keen that dealers stressed quality more than ever. Some sold only on basis of test. The Far East failed in many of its sale commitments. Considerable was sold into consumption between $2 and $1.75 in the final quarter.

Roots

Little aletris was gathered last year. It was quoted at $1.50 most of the time. Country prices dropped fully 30 cents per pound. Blood root dropped at least 19 cents per pound in the country, and more accumulated than collectors could move. Spot quotations were 58 cents per pound in January, and at midyear, were down to 50 cents after a steady decline. Low was 43 cents, reached in early August, and prices were unchanged the rest of the year. Keen competition developed in country.

Gentian ranged from 13 cents to 14 cents in price all year. Fair movement. Agents import business was excellent in the last quarter. Country buying prices were low on wild ginseng. New York prices fluctuated between $12 and $13 per pound during the year. Export trade was poor.

Goldenseal brought relatively low prices in the country. Production, Pacific Northwest, was ended by disease. New production was started in Arkansas from North Carolina seed. The Arkansas project was highly promising. Spot quotations, January, were $4.25 per pound. Low for the year was $3.25 in November. Good business awaits on export revival.

Domestic green hellebore was a sensation. Low for the year was around 50 cents per pound. The price in April was 60 cents and by late September, 80 cents. The rise in country buying prices was 200 percent in some quarters.

Mandrake January quotations at 48 cents were high for the year. Late August was 30 cents, but sudden reverse brought 40 cents, by late September; and 42 cents and 45 cents in November. For the rest of 1949, 45 cents was quoted on spot. Country prices named by secondhands also advanced at that time. The upsurge of prices was traced to podophyllin makers. Speculation took up all cheap lots.

Communist success in China made rhubarb a strong material. January price, was 80 cents per pound and by March, reached 75 cents, low for the year on spot. May price was 80 cents and by September, 90 cents was being obtained. Stocks were small. High for the year at $1.05 was established late November. Communications between the collection area and the shipment ports were cut as the Red army moved south.

Senega January prices were around

$1.80 per pound and steady declines followed. Low for the year, $1.20, reached in mid-August. Price trend reversed, and by the end of September, the market was at $1.35. In October, $1.45 and $1.50 were quoted. In November, $1.55 was done, and sales at $1.60 followed. Unchanged the balance of the year. Good export between July and December.

Seeds

Bold, bleached cardamom was under upward price pressure. On January 3, the market was $2.75; January 10, $2.95; February 7, $3.25, strictly nominal. Balance of the year the rise was slower. August, reached $3.40, and late November, $3.45 was high for the year.

Decorticated cardamom low for the year was $1.92 per pound in January. High was $3.10, late in December. The mid-year quotation was $2.42. Indian decorticated material high for the year was $3.10, reached in December and low was $2, in January. French celery seed low for the year was 23 cents, in mid-February. It was back to 24 cents in late April, and the upward trend was resumed in July at 25½ cents. High for the year was 28 cents in August. Indian seed was high at 25½ cents, late December. Low was 20 cents in January.

Moroccan fenugreek seed was high for the year at 11½ cents per pound in May. From May on, the price trend was down. Low for the year was 7 cents in the last week in December.

Dutch poppy seed was a declining item throughout the year. The January price of 21 cents per pound was high for the year. By July 1, the market was down to 17¾ cents. Low for the year, 15 cents, was reached in the middle of November. Recovered to 18½ cents and remained steady to year end.

Spices

Cassias were strong all year. China's were especially so when Red armies took practically all China. Selected Canton rolls serve as an example. The January price was 10½ cents. Low for the year was 9 cents, late in February. High for the year was 13 cents, early in December. Appearance here of Honan and Yunnan scraped and unscraped cassia was a feature.

Ceylon cinnamon was high at 27 cents per pound in January. Between January and August, it dropped to 16 cents. Starting early September it reached 17 cents, but declined steadily between September 19 and December 12. Last price of the year was 21½ cents.

Madagascar clove was low for the year at 12½ cents per pound, early in January. Substantial sales to Europe as the year passed. By August, the price worked up to 19½ cents and it ended that month at 22 cents. High for the year was 22½ cents, reached in mid-September. Between September and December, quotations dropped until they reached 19 cents, late November. In December, the year ended at 19 cents.

Zanzibar spice was high for the year at 27 cents per pound, in August, from a January start at 18½ cents. Successful bidding under primary market prices by late December, made it 18½ cents.

Price advances, in all kinds of ginger, were sensational. African root began the year at 14½ cents per pound; the low of the year. By June 30, the market became 28 cents. By the end of August, it reached 48 cents, the high of the year.

Between October and the end of December, prices dropped to 42 cents.

Jamaica ginger made a poor crop. Under limited stocks and successful price control at the origin, the January market —24 cents for No. 2 Jamaica root—which was low for the year—was succeeded by March prices that began at 26 cents and ended the month at 33 cents on goods to arrive. Nothing was offered on spot. The May advance reached 36 cents. June market stable but the July market reached 38 cents. Beginning at 43 cents early in August, the market reached the high for the year at 48 cents in September. The year ended at 46 cents.

Pepper was a sensational item all the year. Black pepper in early January was 75 cents per pound. By late January it had reached 61 cents—which was low for year. The price climb was steady from there on. Midyear market was $1 per pound, and the high for the year was $1.36, in late October. The end of the year market was $1.30.

The sensational pepper market was caused by no Indonesian pepper being available for export. Dependence was on India. German purchases with American money were an added influence late in year. November brought notice of a 30 percent export tax on pepper in India. The export tax had added 12 cents to the Indian pepper price. The American Spice Trade Association filed a request with the Department of State for government to negotiate with India for removal of the tax. State department refused, lacking legal grounds.

Coaltar Chemicals

The year 1949 was one of contrasts in the coaltar chemicals market. It began with demand slow and supplies on the heavy side and wound up in the opposite condition, with demand running strong and supplies none too free.

At the beginning of the year, demand took an abrupt tumble. Through the latter months of 1948 it had held up well but with the arrival of the new year the bottom, if it did not fall out, at least began to sag alarmingly. Demand remained slow throughout the spring and into the late summer. Then came the first rumbles of the oncoming strikes and consumers began to think of covering their needs and even laying in stocks against a shortage. When the strikes in steel and coal did come about they clamped the lid tight on production and for several weeks there were practically no coaltar chemicals moving.

After the strikes had been settled production did not immediately return to normal. There were the technical difficulties involved in getting the plants back on a full production basis and, naturally, this took time. Demand in the meantime was still running high and producers found that even after they had put their plants back on a pre-strike basis they could not produce enough for the demand. This condition tapered off somewhat in the ensuing weeks, but still at year's end the industry found that the call for its products was at high levels and the indications were that it would continue that way through at least the early part of the current year.

Strikes Vital Factor

The strikes were the big event of the year and marked the turning point in the condition of the industry, for after labor peace was again established the industry seemed to take on new life. The coal walkout came first and though it was serious it did not precisely cripple the industry. However, in the first week of October the steel strike began and this did have a crippling effect. Called over a pension issue, it lasted forty-two days and idled 500,000 workers.

During the year steel, a basic industry on which coaltar depends, was produced in the amount of 77.5 million tons. Production was somewhat erratic. At times it reached high levels, only to dip and then go up again. During the strikes, however, production fell away to practically nothing. Early in the year, because of what was rated a shortage of steel. President Truman asked for government financed steel plants, but before long the industry began catching up on its production and the suggestion was dropped.

Coal production during the year was about 460,000,000 tons as compared to an output of 680,000,000 tons during 1947. The falling off in output was brought about largely because of the coal strikes and the wider use of oil and natural gas for fuel. In general, however, there was enough coal mined to satisfy the needs of the industry, except during the walkout, but as soon as that was over the supply again was boosted to satisfactory levels.

Other factors affecting the industry in 1949 were the increases in freight rates. In January there was a 6 percent increase

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Carbonate—Liquid, 47-48%. Returnable drums, 675 lbs. and tank cars.
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Caustic, Liquid Clarified—45% KOH. Tank cars and drums, returnable, 675 lbs.
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Caustic—Flake. Drums 100-225-400 lbs. Ground, drums 100-500 lbs.
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and in September there was another that ran from 4 percent to 5 percent in the West and 4 percent in the South and East.

Benzol started the year off in a generally good demand position and the supplies of it were at reasonably good levels. Here and there there were some slight difficulties as far as the supply was concerned but they were seldom of a serious nature or long duration. As the year moved onward, the supply and demand came into an approximate position of balance and, if anything, the supply was a little bit heavier than the demand.

The item continued in this position until late in the summer when there began to be talk of strikes. This possibility immediately stiffened up the demand, although not to any overwhelming extent. There had been talk of strikes before and there had been a fairly reliable supply all along and consumers were not especially worried.

Coal Miners Walkout

Then came the walkout in coal and the demand went up. There were for a time supplies of coal above ground sufficient for the producers, but as the strikes contined these were consumed and on top of that came the walkout in the steel industry. This tied up production seriously and there was little if any of the material available.

When the strikes ended the supply did not ease immediately for the production facilities had to be put back on a working basis and this naturally took time. Then the panic ordering that was noted during the strikes fell off but firm orders still continued to come in and the demand stayed up. The end of the year found the industry straining every production facility but still not able to keep up with the heavy call for the item.

The year began steadily enough for coaltar and for a long time it looked as though the item would go through all of 1949 on a steady basis. Supplies were up to good levels and while the demand was not at an especially strong pitch, it was reasonably good. Prices were firm and there were no indications of any revisions in listings. In fact, the product went through the first half of the year on an even keel and it was not until September, after the supply had advanced beyond the demand, that the price dropped.

Tightness in Coaltar

The crude material in tanks dropped from 14½c. to 13½c. and the refined went down from 15½c. to 14½c. Then along came the coal strike and reduced the supply of raw material. For a time the producers were in a still safe position because they had enough coal above ground to hold them, but after that the steel strike began and coaltar became tight. The tightness prevailed through the settlement of the strikes and for a while after that. In fact, as the year closed it was still not entirely free, for the recovery had been only spotty. The North was in a pretty fair position as far as output was concerned, but there was still some lag in the South. However, there were no further price revisions during the year.

The year 1949 was one that showed no particular feature as far as crude coaltar creosote was concerned. True, the price dropped from 16c. in January to 14c. at the end of the year but this was regarded largely as the result of adjustments of schedules rather than any serious falling off in price. In general, it could be said that the item about held its own, especially when it was considered that the high side of the range was still 18c. at the end of the year, this being well above the low side prevailing in January.

Crude Creosote Output

Domestic production ran high through out most of the year. During the strikes there was a falling off in output but the general supply condition was such that it did not seriously affect the overall picture. The year saw large amounts of the item arriving in this country from abroad. Most of it, as it had during the previous year, came in from England, but there were some supplies that arrived from Germany. Not a great deal came from that source because the industry in that country was still not back on its feet and ready to ship large amounts and its output was generally shipped to England where it was added to English material to make a full cargo The Japanese industry was also recovering but it was still not certain at the end of the year how much material there might be available from that country.

Conditions in the building industry had much to do with the market for creosote during the year. Timber was commanding a high price and much of it was being diverted into building channels. This meant that although the railroads and utilities wanted lumber for ties, poles and crossarms, they were not always able to get as much of it as they wanted nor when they wanted it because wood was bringing p mium prices for general construction. However, there was the other side of the picture to be considered.

Wood Cost High

With wood at high cost, users were generally eager to treat it with preservatives rather than have it rot out and have to be replaced at costs that might be as high or higher. From time to time it was reported that sales of the item on the Pacific Coast were not too strong, although on the Gulf Coast the turnover was holding up well. This was a reflection of the vast building programs going on in that section of the country.

Creosote was also receiving competition from other preservatives but with the country taken as a whole it was not considered that the sales of this item were off badly. Domestic goods was being produced, imports continued to arrive steadily and the material was being sold, even if the demand was not what could be called brisk.

Cresylic acid was in much the same position during the year. It, too, felt the effects of the strikes but there was help given to the supply of it through the arrivals of imports from abroad. It began the year in an easy enough supply position and after the difficulties of the strikes were ironed out, closed the year in fairly good shape as to supply, with the demand running at good levels.

The first dip in price came in January when the high boil dropped 20c. a gallon and the low boil came down 15c. a gallon. Prices then remained quiet until April when a decrease of 5c. a gallon was noted for the low boil. The next month both the high and low boil materials went down by 25c. per gallon. In July there was another 25c. decline for both the high and low boils.

After that, the coaltar material stayed unchanged as to price but during the month of November there were revisions in the price listings of the petroleum material. Depending on the distillation range, the material fell off anywhere from 11½c. to 25c. per gallon.

The features of the year in cresol were the steady dips in price and the tightening of supply caused by the strikes. Until the strikes came along the supply had been reasonably free but the tieups in labor naturally made it difficult if not impossible to satisfy the needs of all customers at the time that they wanted material. The product recovered well however, and as the year wound up it was found that the supply, although still not entirely free, was in good shape and the demand was running to good levels.

Cresol Reduced in April

April saw the first reduction in the price of cresol. During that month the technical material dropped 2½c. per pound while the USP took a dip of 2c. During the next month there was a further drop, when the price of both the technical and USP went down by 2¼c. In July, both again went down by a similar amount.

Naphthalene Price Trend

Naphthalene showed a downward price tendency during the year until the time of the strikes. Whether the strikes and the concomitant tightening of supply were responsible for halting the tendency was not easy to say, but it was not likely that there would be further price decreases when the item was short. After the strikes were over and most of the kinks were ironed out of production schedules, the item was still none too free and there was no sign that prices would again go down.

The 74° item began the year at 6¼c. and closed it at 6c. Refined, industrial took a 2c. drop in June, coming down from 11c. to 9c. the figure at which it closed the year. The 78° crude began the year at 6½c. and ended up at 5¾c. The balls and flakes opened the year at 14c. and closed at 12¼c., a decrease of 1¾c. being noted in September.

Strikes Brought Pinch

The pinch for naphthalene really became acute during the strikes. As soon as production facilities closed down the supply of the item became much less than the demand and continued that way until things got back to normal. Some small amounts were available either out of stocks or out of what production there was left after the strikes had closed most plants.

Unfortunately for outside consumers, the manufacturers were using just about all that they could make for their own phthalic anhydride purposes. Phthalic was also in a heavy demand at that time and the bulk of the available naphthalene was going into the manufacture of that product. It was not until the strikes were over that those who wanted the material or other purposes were able to get it in ny reasonably good amounts.

One factor that helped the users dur-

ing the strikes was the material that came in from abroad. This arrived in fairly good amounts, although not all of it landed here in time. Some consumers saw the strikes coming and ordered from abroad early but others put it off far too long so that their material was still coming in after the strikes had ended and production in this country was back pretty close to normal.

Phenols Fairly Steady

The 82-84 percent and the 90-92 percent phenols decreased in price gradually during the first five months of the year, but after that remained unchanged. The USP held to the same price throughout the year, and in some circles this was considered a surprising thing. When the strikes closed down production of benzol, it was natural that the supply of USP phenol should suffer. The material became harder and harder to get until at one point it was just about impossible to find a bit of it around.

The item gradually improved as production got adjusted but it was still a long haul and a price rise during that time would not have been a surprising thing. However, the material closed the year at 12½c., the same figure at which it opened. As the year ended the producers had put their facilities pretty much back into good working order and the item was in a fairly well balanced position as to supply and demand.

Pyridin Demand Improves

Pyridin would have been in an uneventful position during the year were it not for the antihistaminic drugs. The material dropped in price in January and again in December. During the strikes it was naturally in short supply for a while, but after the industry got rolling again the supply picked up. However, about that time there came the demand for its use in the antihistaminics. Without that need, demand for the item would have been about usual, but when the Winter weather came and the cold preparations were put on the market and began to sell in a big way this item picked up sharply and at the end of the year was still doing well.

Some producers were hard put to supply the need, although with some there was a question of how long the demand would last. It continued through the end of the year, however, but with the public being fickle, there were some who wondered if the general demand would continue through the early months of the current year and would again be good during the coming Fall.

Solvent Naphtha Routine

Solvent naphtha declined in price once during the year but otherwise there was little if any feature to the market. The high-flash material began the year at 27c. and ended it at 25c., the decrease of 2c. a gallon coming in April. Except during the time of the strikes, the item was in an adequate supply and the demand for it ran along at about a routine level.

Aside from price declines in May, the listings on toluol were steady during the past year. The item was in sufficient supply during the first part of the year but when there began to be talk of strikes in the steel and coal industries the demand increased. Buyers feared being caught without sufficient supplies of the item, and were intent on preparing for their wants. Orders had already begun to come in heavily when the strikes were called and as soon as production felt the full brunt of the strikes, the output of this material was practically negligible and requests for it came in all the faster.

Backlog of Orders

It took some time after the end of the strikes for the industry to get back to normal again. By that time there was a great backlog of orders piled up and added to that were other orders coming in. As the year closed the supply was pretty well back to normal but the demand was still so great that producers were straining their facilities in an effort to meet it.

Xylol was in about the same position as toluol during the year. The strikes hit it hard and by the end of the year it still had not recovered. In the early part of the year it was in a fairly good supply position but the labor difficulties put the pinch on production and at the same time the demand went up with the result that when the year closed the item was in an extremely tight supply position and there seemed to be no indications that there would be any immediate easing.

Intermediates Situation

The intermediates were in a generally better position both as to supply and demand during the year and even during the strikes there was less of a pinch on them than there was on the basics. Phthalic anhydride, of course, was an exception. Even before the strikes this item began to tighten up and during the non-production period it was just about impossible to obtain. Although it eased a bit after the strikes were over it remained in a heavy demand and all the production facilities of the industry were working to turn out enough of it. Price-wise, however, it was an item that went down during the year. It started at 22½c. and wound up at 21½c., the decrease taking place during July.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Resistance to continuous price declines during 1949 was in sharp contrast to the steady, downward movement of quotations in 1948. The contrast was further emphasized by the fact that during 1949 numerous periods of sustained price advances existed and while recessions did follow at times, the net movement for the year was on the up side.

The trend of the essential oil market index reveals something of this more resilient market. During 1949, the index actually experienced a net rise of 9 points when the January index is compared with that ruling in late December. In 1948, the index underwent a net fall of 51.3 points during the corresponding period of time.

The following tabulation gives the high and low of the market index during each month of the year and comparison with the corresponding data for 1947 is also afforded:

	1949		1948	
	High	Low	High	Low
January	103.1	101.8	151.1	150.4
February	103.6	102.9	152.7	147.3
March	104.5	102.0	147.3	145.3
April	105.1	103.3	144.3	135.8
May	103.0	102.5	131.9	127.8
June	102.2	101.6	127.8	124.9
July	102.5	100.8	124.5	120.5
August	109.0	105.8	119.8	114.2
September	108.0	100.4	113.9	111.9
October	105.0	101.2	111.9	104.1
November	104.4	103.0	101.0	100.5
December	105.8	100.0	102.2	101.4
Year	109.0	100.0	152.7	101.4

Figures Are Deceiving

To that degree and in that respect, the essential oil market in 1949 was much stronger than that of 1948. But everything was not all sweet and light during 1949. In fact, those in the trade declared late in the year that the industry had in fact gone through a trying year. Among the tribulations to afflict it at various times were unfavorable growing conditions throughout the world, exchange difficulties, currency controls, dollar shortage and export duties. These factors added to the difficulties and burdens of doing business at least to the satisfaction of customers who, it was admitted, were not supplied as efficiently and as advantageously as the industry might have desired.

Yet with all of its adverse features, the market was actually productive of profits to the essential oil dealers. The fact was that the last six months of the year—especially the last quarter—produced excellent returns to sellers. So much so, it was said, that numerous suppliers succeeded in wiping out such losses as may have been their lot in the January-June period and, in addition, real profits were found when the audits of 1949 business were concluded.

Rising Prices Effected

While the tendency to enumerate difficulties persisted at the end of the year, it was admitted that the law of supply and demand had worked effectively,

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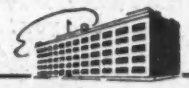

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bringing about rising prices. One of the factors working to that end was that of inventories in the hands of consumers—and in those of dealers, for that matter. Desire of buyers to purchase at continually declining prices had been well whetted in 1948 and that philosophy of trade was with many buyers when they went into 1949.

To that end, they bought close to needs for a too long period of time. This led to a reduced production of many oils and caused dealers to make extra efforts to supply even the urgent needs of their customers. It also created low inventories in the hands of manufacturing consumers and in no small measure forced them into the market for substantial quantities of oils during the second half of the year.

This led to advancing prices and, at the end of 1949, it was declared that the industry had stood up well under trying, if not adverse, conditions. It was with satisfaction that many in the industry said that the year had been gratifying in most respects. From the lively inquiries that opened the new year, it seemed clear that the consuming industries were not overstocked and with a good demand for their products still persisting, a satisfactory volume of business, at least during the first half of 1950, seemed a reasonable prospect.

Anise Oil Shortage

With no exceptional demand developing for any specific oil, no serious shortage or most items was noted. A possible exception existed in the case of anise oil. That material last year was in heavy demand for the manufacture of anethol, needed in turn for the production of anisic aldehyde. This stemmed from the marketing of the new antihistaminic drugs useful in treatments for the common cold and, in 1949, released for general purchase without the need of a doctors prescription.

At the same time, production of many oils were very close to consuming needs, a fact which produced a firm tone to these oils. Political unsettlements at various points in the world made it almost impossible to estimate the future accurately. It may well be that substitutes for scarcities will rise in importance.

It would be difficult to pick out an individual oil as the special price feature in 1949. The sudden rise in demand for anise oil was surely a feature. But so, also, was the threefold advance in the price for patchouli oil.

Mint Oils Declines

Again, the marked declines in prices for peppermint and spearmint oils could not be ignored in the search for a price feature. But neither could the reductions in such less spectacular oils as natural almond and both varieties of eucalyptus oils. To neglect to mention the sensational rise in cardamom, distilled ginger and all varieties of geranium oil would be as absurd as to omit mention of the sharp downward revision in dillweed, Messina lemon and orange, and petitgrain oils. No one oil constituted the prime of market price developments, either up or down but, of course, the predominant movement was upward when the market as a whole was studied.

Abies siberica oil was an active item based on dwindling supply encountering more than usual demand. The January price of $2.65 to $3.10 per pound receded to the year's low of $2.35 to $3.10 in April. Upward pressure came in November when the market rose to $4 to $4.25. Through December, the minimum remained at $4 but the top end of the range went as high as $5.50.

China Trade Situation

Mention of the special situation in anise oil was made above. The year opened at 80c. to $1 per pound. Low for the year came in May, when quotations were 72c. to $1.05 as to seller. The upward movement came in August when 76c. to $1.05 was reached. September recorded a market at 90c. to $1.10. October kept the market lowest at 89c. but the top end of the range reached $1.35. The high for the year was $1.20 to $1.60, reached by the end of December.

In addition to the special demand arising from the consumption of anethol and anisic aldehyde by the anti-histaminics makers, the political and military successes of the Chinese communists made trade relations with the primary market for anise oil extremely uncertain and always difficult. Transport from interior production points in China to the British crown colony of Hong Kong was the bottleneck influencing supplies.

Cassia oil was another article whose position came under communist influences. The year opened at $1.90 to $3.75 per pound. It closed at $2.05 to $3. Low for the year was $1.80 to $2.40, reached in April. The high for the year was reached in the final week of the year.

Reasonable stability governed bergamot early in January, with the market quoted $3.75 to $6 per pound as to brand. February found the top brand reduced to $4, which was succeeded by $4.50 in April when the market minimum was higher at $4. By August the market had worked up to $4.35 to $4.50 and, in September, it became $4.55 to $5, as to brand. The year ended at $4.40 to $5. The rise in prices were the result of an official increase in the quotations of the Consortium in Italy, a movement caused by adverse weather conditions that reduced production sharply. Snow fell in March in Reggio di Calabria, an event never before experienced. A heat wave in July found the fruit small and brought severe losses of fruit. The result was a reduction of 50 percent in production of oil, as compared to a normal year.

Messina lemon opened the year at $2.75 to $4 per pound. Low for the year was $2.40 to $5 as to brand, reached in August. The final quotation for the year was $2.55 to $5. The price of California oil in early January was $2.55 to $2.95 per pound. Before the end of January, the market had advanced to $2.90 to $3. In August it was down to $2.65 to $3, but at the year-end it was $2.75 to $3.25. The major producer held the market around $3 most of the year; concessions from that level were obtained in quarters with smaller output.

Messina Orange Availability

Messina orange in January was priced at $3.50 to $5.50 per pound as to brand but not much was available or could be sold because of the low prices at which American oil was available. Some increase in stocks took place toward the end of the year and it was available at the more competitive price of $2.45 to $5.50, still as to brand. Considerable adverse comment prevailed with respect to the quality of some Italian oil on spot.

California oil dropped from $1.25 to $1.75 per pound in January to a low for the year at 60c. to $1. In competition with California oil, the Floridian production in January sold at 72c. to 80c. per pound. Low for the year was 42c. to $1, reached at the year-end after a series of 5c. price declines that took place in March, April, and August. The fall in Brazilian oil prices was from $1.25 to $1.50 prevailing in February to 80c. to $1.25 reached in April. Recovery came in December and the year closed at 95c. to $1.25 in a much firmer market. It will thus be seen that the movement of citrous, lemon and orange oils was, in the main, favorable only to consumers.

Cardamom Oil Price Rise

The rise in cardamom oil was sensational but was based almost completely on a similar increase in replacement costs that were based on a rising market in raw material. In January the market was $35 to $38 per pound (note the narrow range) By March it was higher at $42 to $45—still a narrow range. By midyear the market had reached $46.50 to $55. Note the widening of the range as high replacement cost changed sellers' views. In September the market had become $54 to $70. Very little could be had at $54 and few were disposed to pay $70. In January the range in minimum and maximum quotations was but $3. At the year-end, such quotations were separated by $16 per pound.

Citronella oil was a rising market most of the year, due to primary market conditions in the main. Ceylon oil in January was priced at 65c. to 86c. per pound. By March prices had worked up to 75c. to $1.03. At midyear the market was 80c. to $1.05. High for the year was reached in December when the range was $1.05 to $1.55 as to seller and quality. Java, and Java type oil, was priced at $1.15 to $1.45 as to quality in January. By March it was up to $1.25 to $1.55. August brought sales over the range $1.55 to $1.85 and $1.75 to $2. Early December found the market lower at $1.65 to $2.20, but the year ended with quotations ruling at $1.75 to $2.

Clove Oil Scarce

Scarcity of clove spice and rising prices for the same made clove oil a rather strong item most of the year. In January, Madagascar bud oil was $1.10 to $1.40 and Zanzibar bud oil was $1.40 to $1.60. High for the year was: Madagascar bud oil, $1.75 to $1.85, reached in September; Zanzibar bud oil, $1.85 to $2.20, also reached in that month. The year ended at $1.45 to $1.85 for Madagascar bud oil and at $1.70 to $2.20 for Zanzibar bud oil.

Dillweed oil began the year at $8.50 to $9.25, but it was down to $7.35 to 8.25 by May 1. When the new crop was marketed it was available in substantial quantity at reducing prices and from $6.75 to $8.60 prevailing in August, the market dropped to $5.65 to $6.50 by the third week in December. That was the last price for

the year. The consumption was said to be about normal.

Eucalyptus oil was high for the year at 69c. to $1.30 per pound in January for the 70-80 percent item and 80c. to $1.45 for the 80-90 percent. It was low at 58c. to $1.30 in June for the 70-80 percent and 70c. to $1.45 for the 80-90 percent. The market remained at those levels over the last six months. Consumption was said to have shrunken materially which accounted for the decrease in replacement and spot prices, as noted.

Geranium Oil Advanced

Shrinkage in the shipment offerings of Algerian and Bourbon geranium oils developed, together with a rising of prices on replacement goods. The tightening of all aspects of the market was reflected in local quotations. Algerian oil was $9.75 to $11.50 per pound in January and Bourbon oil was $8.25 to $15. The prices ranged as to seller and quality. By July, prices were up to $10.50 to $12 for Algerian and $11 to $13 for Bourbon. At the year end, $10.50 to $15 was asked for Algerian, which was high for the year; and Bourbon oil was $13 to $15, also high for the twelve months.

The pinch on prices for African and Jamaica ginger root made a sensational advance in the price for distilled oil. Starting at $7.50 to $11.50 in January, the market at midyear had reached $12.50 to $14. High for the year was $21 to $25 in August. The minimum remained at $21, but by November the range had been widened to $28. Little oil was available.

Lavender Oils Steady

Lavender oils moved in a narrow price orbit. The 30-32 percent ester was $2.40 to $3.10 in January. High was $2.80 to $3.10, also done in January. Low was $2.20 to $3.10, noted in August, and the year ended at $2.20 to $3.25 as to seller. The 38-42 percent oil was $3.50 to $4.35 in January. The market dropped to $3.20 as a minimum figure in March and remained unchanged for the rest of the year. The range in September was to $4.50 and $5.15. The year ended at $3.20 to $4.10.

Ocotea cymbarum was 48c. to 55c. on January and it was well stabilized thereat until December, when shrinkage in stocks and sharp advances at the origin made the spot market 70c. to 95c. as to seller. At the end of the year, it ranged 75c. to $1. It was said that the availability of Japanese camphor oil at low prices had curbed the use of ocotea cymbarum in the production of artificial sassafras oil.

Production of a good-sized crop of domestic peppermint brought lower prices until late in the year, at which time the concentration of unsold stocks in strong hands at primary market points brought a pinch on prices that put them up substantially. January prices were $6.90 to $7.95 per pound on natural and $7.15 to $8.30 on redistilled, the range covering differences in sellers' views. Low for the year was reached in September, when natural was quoted spot at $4.50 to $5.50 and redistilled was named at $4.85 to $5.80.

Primary Market Influences

The primary market concentration of stocks then began to influence prices upward and by the close of the year natural had reached $5.75 to $6.40 and redistilled stood at $6 to $6.80. It will be noted that the price range had narrowed as prices advanced. In January, differences in sellers' opinions on natural oil were separated by $1.05; redistilled, $1.15. In December, the difference was 65c. on natural and 80c. on redistilled oil.

Patchouli was sensational in its price rise. Source prices rose sharply and strongly, causing spot values to go steadily higher. The January price was $6 to $18 per pound. The December quotation was $20.50 to $24, high for the year for an extremely scarce article. Low for the year was $5.95 which was done for a short time in June.

Sandalwood prices were affected substantially by the devaluation of the pound sterling. The January price of $13.75 to $16.30 was succeeded by the low for the year at $11.50 to $16.30, reached in December after goods to arrive had been quoted as low as $10.

Spearmint Shows Weakness

Spearmint was a declining market all year, especially so when a substantial crop was marketed under depressive market activity in the fall. The high for the year was $4.65 to $5 per pound and ruled in January. At midyear, the prices were down to $3.70 to $4.75 and the low for the year at $3.10 to $4.10 was reached in October and remained thereat to the end of the year.

The devaluation of foreign currencies that took place in September influenced the markets of the world variously. Pound sterling items for the most part could for a while be bought for fewer dollars. In French oils, the effect was lessened by the device of advancing the prices quoted in francs sufficiently to offset the larger number of francs that the dollar would buy.

There were no broad and decisive savings permanently experienced by most importers. The fact that stocks in foreign parts were conservative in size, so far as most oils were concerned, worked in the interest of many foreign shippers, especially when the large expansion in domestic buying came shortly after midyear and compelled importers to meet the views of foreign sellers at the origins.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Conditions in the tanning industry showed little improvement in 1949 from the low production of the previous year. Tanning operations were restricted, as many plants were shut down or operated on a part-time basis. Production was estimated at from 30 to 50 percent of capacity during the greater part of the year. This was reflected in the curtailment of both domestic and foreign tanning materials. Tanners confined purchases to prompt requirements, and in most instances limited inventories from thirty to sixty days requirements, which resulted in hand-to-mouth buying throughout the year. Prices of imported tanning materials registered moderate declines, and all were lower than in 1948. Principal cause of lower prices was the devaluation of the English pound sterling, which affected markets all over the world. Domestic materials were practically unchanged, due to increased labor costs and higher freight rates.

Quebracho Extract Reduced

The lower price trend began in January, when Paraguayan producers reduced quebracho extract 1⅜ cents per pound. Prices of Argentine extract continued unchanged until February, when the government announced the lifting of controls on shipments of quebracho extract, thereby permitting trading by private concerns. This brought about a reduction in the price of about 2 cents per pound. Ordinary solid, 63 percent, was cut to 10¾ cents per pound and clarified, 64 per cent, to 11¼ cents per pound, ex dock, duty extra. This reduction was met by Paraguayan producers by lowering prices another 1⅜ cents per pound. The next decline in quebracho took place in September, when ordinary solid was cut to 9 7/16 cents and clarified, 64 percent, to 10⅛ cents per pound, ex dock, duty extra.

In October, the devaluation of the English pound sterling resulted in the lowering of the Argentine peso, which brought prices of quebracho down 1⅛ cents per pound. Solid ordinary was reduced to 8 5/16 cents, and clarified, 64 percent, to 9 cents per pound, ex dock, duty extra. This resulted in a marked improvement in demand from tanners, and a good volume of business was booked during November and December for prompt shipment and for first quarter of 1950 delivery.

Wattle Bark Affected

Devalued English exchange market also affected the wattle bark and extract primary markets. Prices declined $18 per ton, with fair average bark cut to $65 per ton and merchantable to $62 to $63 per ton, ex dock. Offerings at the lower levels were restricted to December forward due to scarcity of material at African sources, while extract was in plentiful supply and orders were placed at 6¾ cents per pound for immediate and forward shipment. Trading was active at lower prices for both materials.

Cutch was in tight supply and in steady demand for shipment throughout the year and prices were firmly maintained until lower foreign exchange reduced prices 1½ cent per pound in December to 7 cents per pound, exdock, duty extra. Production of cutch was started in the Celebes Islands during the year and trading was reported on the same basis as the Borneo material. Offerings of cutch from Borneo increased late in the year and supplies were adequate to cover domestic requirements. Prices of valonia and myrobalans also were lower during the latter part of the year.

Mangrove Bark Switch

Owing to the scarcity of supplies of African mangrove bark, tanners were compelled to switch to the South American bark produced in Colombia. This variety was lower in tanning content than the African and not as satisfactory until late in

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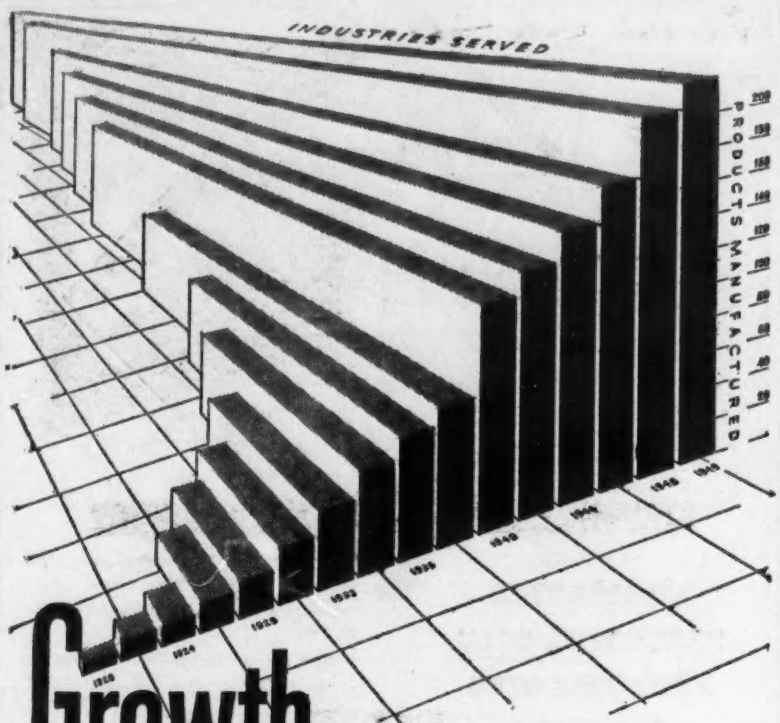

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the year, when shipments were of improved quality.

Domestic tanning materials moved in moderate volume during the year, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were generally steady for most varieties, owing to increased labor cost and freight rates. Chestnut extract was reduced fractionally in December.

In the chemical division, there was a marked improvement over the tight supply condition which existed during 1948. Volume of business was fairly active but did not reach the total of the previous year. Quotations of most materials ruled steady for the greater part of the year. Bichromates were firm, although the demand was spotty. Supplies were adequate to cover requirements. Most consumers also limited demand to prompt needs and carried smaller inventories than previous years. Increased available supplies of sodium hydrosulphite and formaldehyde sulphoxylate and lower cost of basic materials caused prices to decline 1 cent a pound in April.

Export quota restrictions on potassium bichromate and chromate and chromic acid were removed on May 6 by the Office of International Trade. This was the result of the marked improvement of domestic supplies of these products, OIT stated.

Bichromate Buying Basis Revised

In December, producers of bichromates announced unchanged quotations for sodium bichromate and chromate and an advance of ½ cent for potassium bichromate due to the higher cost and scarcity of potash. A new method of trading also was announced for 1950 whereby the price of bichromates would be determined by the quantity purchased and shipped at one time to the same destination, instead of the quantity purchased throughout the year, which had been in effect for many years.

Trading in sizing materials was fairly active in 1949 but the total was below the volume of 1948. Supplies were more liberal and prices were moderately lower than 1948 for most grades. Corn derivatives, despite record corn crop, fluctuated narrowly and corn dextrin and starch prices at the close of the year were on a par with last January levels and were only fractionally below 1948.

Corn stocks on farms on December 31, 1949, totaled 2,401,100,000 bushels, the second largest on record for this date. This carryover was only 147,000,000 bushels below the previous high established a year ago and compared with the average of 1,928,000,000 bushels. The 1949 near record production of corn resulted in substantial quantities being available for feeding.

Potato Starch Lower

The cost of potato starch was lower in 1949 than in 1948. Consuming demand was moderate and reported less than the previous year. Quotations covered a narrow range in 1949 from the high of 5¼ cents per pound, f.o.b. Maine mills, in October, to the low of 4¾ cents early in the year.

Price trend of tapioca flour was steadily downward during 1949, reaching the low point at the end of the year, about 1½ cents from the high of April for all grades. Trading was fairly active, with consumers limiting purchases to prompt delivery. Supplies of low and medium grades were ample during the greater part of the year, while for some buyers there was a marked scarcity of the higher grades. Increased offerings, though not heavy, became available from Java and Siam late in the year which affected the lower grades.

Egg Albumen and Yolk Cut

The announcement of lower price support program for eggs December 30 by the Department of Agriculture resulted in sharply lower prices for egg albumen and yolk. Offerings were liberal and the trend of the market tended lower. The new support price was announced at 25 cents per dozen to producers in the midwest, which represents 75 percent of the parity compared with the former price of 35 cents received by farmers from driers under the 1949 program at 90 percent of parity. This market was featured in 1949 by the scarcity of egg yolk which resulted in the boosting of the price to $1.40 per pound at New York and other points. The scarcity increased trading in the Chinese yolk, but this grade also weakened with the domestic yolk.

Department of Agriculture announced December 19 that the 1949 wool price support program was to be continued through March 31, 1950. The program, as originally announced, would have ended on December 31. This action was taken to provide the same program of support for the small amount of the 1949 shorn wool clip market in the latter part of the season as for the main portion sold.

Wool Support Mandatory

Since August, 1947, support of wool had been mandatory at the 1946 price support level of 42.3 cents per pound for shorn wool, grease basis. Under the new act, the Secretary of Agriculture was directed to support wool at a level, between 60 and 90 percent of a modernized parity, that would encourage the annual production. Since 1943, through October, 1949, the department purchased about 1,625,000,000 pounds of wool. Inventory reports indicated that by early November stocks held by the department were less than 75,000,000 pounds. This was nearly 45,000,000 pounds less than stocks at hand the previous year at the same time.

The following table indicates high and low prices for 1949, per pound, unless otherwise specified:—

Tanning Materials

	High	Low
Chestnut extract, tankcars	$0.0390	$0.0370
Cutch	.08½	.07
Divi divi, ton	68.00	64.00
Mangrove bark, So. Amer., ton	65.00	62.00
Myrobalans, J1, ton	62.00	53.00
Quebracho extract, ord	.11⅝	fl 5/16
Valonia cups	71.00	53.00
Wattle bark, fair av'age	83.00	65.00
Extract, 61 tannin	.09¼	.08⅝

Sizing Materials

Corn dextrin, white	.0684	.0656
starch, pearl	.0552	.0529
Egg albumen, flake	2.64	1.87
Yolk	1.40	.93
Potato starch, Maine	.05¼	.04¾
Sago flour	.08	.05
Tapioca flour, med	.09½	.07¾

Protective Coatings Materials

Nineteen forty-nine was a year of bust and boom for the coatings materials industry.

For the first two quarters, a period that most of the trade would like to forget, the state of business was perhaps best characterized by its absence. The plain facts were that trade sales were not moving, and industrial accounts were working out of inventories.

The turning point came at mid-year with substantial reductions in paint products. Basing the action primarily on a cut in the government support price for 1949 flaxseed, decreases of 8 to 10 percent went into effect throughout the industry during July and early August. It came as a surprise to practically no one that paint manufacturers were able not only to move warehouse stocks but also to start up on new production. More paint, of course, meant more coatings materials. In fact, demand was so stepped up during August-November that the paint industry was assured of another billion-dollar year, the third in a row.

Early Price Advances

The year in coatings materials began with a flurry of January 1 price adjustments, mostly on the up side. Asbestos was raised $3 to $11.50 per ton. With pig lead standing at 21½ cents per pound in New York, chrome colors were boosted to bring them into line with the high cost of the metal. Slab zinc at 17½ cents, East St. Louis, was also no bargain, and pigment producers were forced to hoist the oxide and zinc yellow. The only glimmering of weakness was in tricresyl phosphate, whose coaltar and petroleum grades were cut 4½ cents to 5 cents apiece, this action stemming from late 1948 declines in tar acid prices.

There was little call for pigment materials during January, buyers apparently having stocked up in December in anticipation of first-of-the-year advances. Sellers appeared unconcerned, feeling that demand would take a sharp upturn as soon as consumers worked off accumulated inventories. With the possible exception of the titanium dioxide, still considerably short of trade needs, the overall supply position of pigments was favorable. Even organic toners, which until late 1948 had been tight, were available for prompt shipment subject only to minor delays. Zinc oxide, while not yet free, was reported to be easing.

Fillers and Extenders Plentiful

Talc was still short, but fillers and extenders in the main were plentiful all around. Interest in natural resins continued lackluster. Some synthetics like coumarone-indene and styrene resins were in active demand, but in general sales were at a low ebb. The sorry state of the alkyds business was, perhaps, best demonstrated by the fact that phthalic anhydride, which had been in critical supply since the war, was for the first time available in limited spot quantities.

Most plasticizer makers reported a general sluggishness on the part of the buying public. In fact, the only lacquer material to buck this trend was dioctyl phthalate, which appeared to be moving in good volume during the month. Asbes-

tos was in mixed supply, long fibers tight and short grades ample. There was no interest in either imported or domestic casein.

A 6-percent increase in freight rates went into effect on January 11. Domestic casein producers, whose output in 1948 had dropped some 61 percent under 1947 levels because of huge government buying of milk solids, were hopeful of a better year when Commodity Credit Corporation announced completion of its purchase program as of December 31, 1948. As for imported, an export tax of 8 percent was levied on casein by the Argentine government on January 1.

January Price Changes

Apart from turn-of-the-year adjustments, January price changes were largely confined to miscellaneous materials and naval stores. Bone glue went up one-half cent to 6 cents per pound during the month. Shellac moved up steadily, bleached grades netting a 2-cent gain and orange lacs rising 2 cents to 3 cents per pound during the period. Stearates were cut 3 cents, while dimethyl sebacate was shaved one-half cent. Imported casein, under impetus of the Argentine export levy, opened strongly only to lose much of its earlier gain during the last two weeks. Naval stores prices in Savannah were mixed, gum turpentine posting a slight rise and rosin declining sharply.

February saw further evidence that all was not right with the paint industry. Titanium dioxide, critically short since the war, eased for the first time. Quotas were at first kept in force, but, with waning demand, these too were lifted.

Lacquer materials continued to move slowly during the month. Nevertheless, a new manufacturer began production of dioctyl, diisooctyl and 2-ethyl hexyl phthalates. With ethyl alcohol sinking some 60 percent under mid-November, 1948, levels, diethyl phthalate was slashed 6 cents per pound. Shellac varnishes were cut 10 cents per gallon.

Canadian Asbestos Strike

In mid-February Canadian asbestos miners walked out on strike, a dispute destined to shut down production for nearly six months. On February 21 the Commodity Credit Corporation resumed purchases of skimmed milk powder. Zinc oxide was in better supply, business remaining in the doldrums. Antimony oxide and acetylene black were both plentiful. Call for carbon black was good, notwithstanding the slump elsewhere in the paint trade .

Declines in milk powder brought on successive drops in February's domestic casein market, the material falling an overall 4½ cents per pound during the month. Lack of activity forced a 2½-cent reduction in imported. Gum turpentine was higher again during the period, moving up 3¼ cents in Savannah. Gum rosin, however, dropped steadily. Film scrap was lower.

March saw the first postwar break in nonferrous metals, a development which was to set in motion a series of sweeping declines in pigment materials. With buyers holding off, pig lead on March 8 dropped 2 cents per pound, lowering the New York quotation to 19½ cents. The initial move was followed by another 1½-cent drop later in the month for an overall decline of 3½ cents per pound during the period.

Metals Trend Downward

Two weeks after the initial falling off in lead, slab zinc went down, falling 1½ cents per pound and making the East St. Louis posting 16 cents per pound. Copper was not to follow until early April, but the downward pattern was already drawn. Makers of coatings materials were quick to take their cue and trimmed schedules to fit costs.

Lead oxides were lowered automatically in successive moves for an aggregate decline of 3½ cents per pound by the end of March. Lead sulphate was downed 2 cents. Dry white lead received a pair of cuts totaling 2 17/20 cents. Basic lead silicate was dropped 1¾ cents to 3 1/10 cents per pound, depending on the brand. Leaded grades of zinc oxide also went along, 35 percent sinking five-eighth cent and 50 percent falling one cent per pound. Finally, as was inevitable, chrome colors were adjusted downward, producers skimming one-half cent from CP green quotations and one cent from schedules on molybdate orange, yellow and orange chromes.

March Business Slow

Nevertheless, March was still a slow month. Dry color sales were light. Demand for synthetic iron oxides was a little improved, but interest in earth colors gen-

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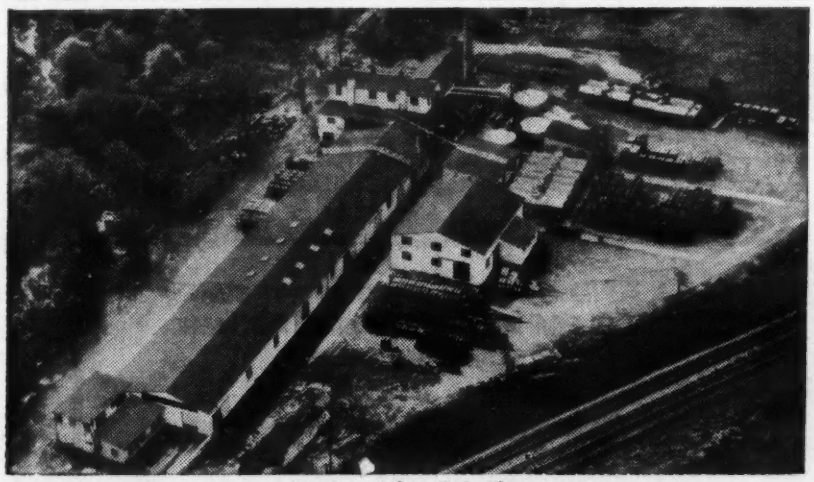

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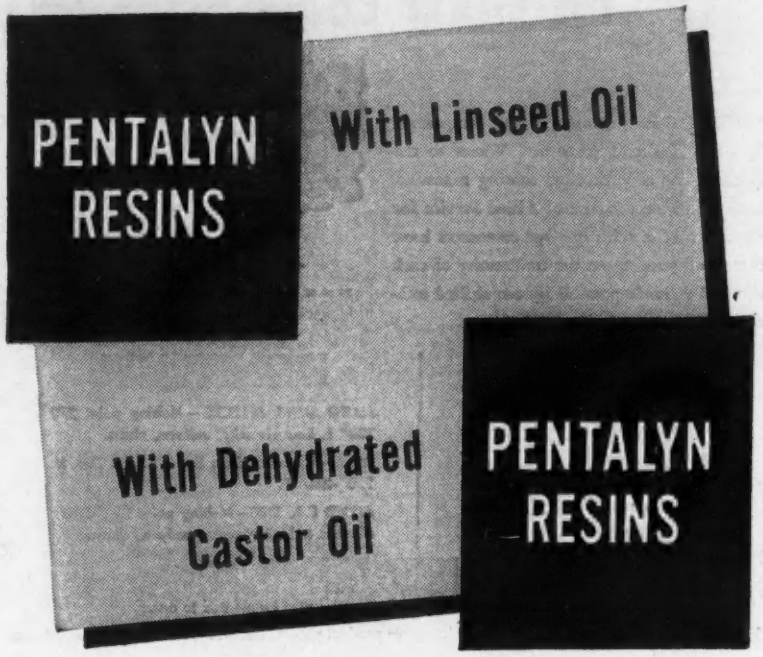

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erally was low. There was not much call for lead and zinc pigments, despite the declines. In fact, business during the entire first quarter was reported to have run about 11 percent under volume for the corresponding 1948 period, according to Bureau of Census figures on paint, varnish and lacquer sales.

Sales of pyrophyllite were said to be going nicely, and in mid-month the 325-mesh standard grade received a boost of $1 per ton. Direct-process blanc fixe, which had been insufficient to meet all trade requirements, eased in March. Low-test hide glues were in readier availability too because of waning buying interest, and a one-cent cut was effected on all grades during the month.

The asbestos strike moved on apace, and although producers were reportedly able to keep up with orders out of warehouse stocks, they looked for a long hard pull. Butanol was cut 2½ cents per pound. Plasticizer makers, taking advantage of the savings on this and other alcohols, instituted a series of reductions. Dibutyl phthalate and sebacate were cut 1½ cents and 2½ cents per pound, respectively. Diethyl phthalate was shaved one cent to 1½ cents and diisooctyl phthalate received decreases of 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound.

Natural Glycerin Down

Natural glycerin went down, and alkyds makers looked for early reductions in shorter oil-length grades. Orange shellac was off during March, falling one cent to 2 cents in New York. Both domestic and imported casein were lower by one cent during the period. Gum turpentine gained one cent per gallon in Savannah, but gum rosin for the third successive month was down sharply, grades falling 65 cents to $1.10 per hundredweight in Savannah during the period.

Metal prices continued on a downward spiral during the second quarter. Pig lead lost 3 cents in April and another 3 cents the following month, bringing the New York quotation down to 12 cents per pound by the end of May, the year's low. Metallic zinc fell an aggregate of 7 cents during the period. Thus, by the end of June slabs stood at 9 cents per pound, East St. Louis, or one-quarter cent under the O. P. A. ceiling price of October, 1946. Copper, which stood fast during March in the face of declines in lead and zinc, went the way of other nonferrous metals during April-June, dropping an overall 7½ cents per pound.

Pigments Follow Metal Cuts

Pigment makers were hard put to keep pace with the ever-shifting metal markets. Price reductions were announced with monotonous regularity every week. In some cases there were several successive reductions during the same seven-day period. Thus, by the end of June, lead colors, zinc oxide, chrome colors and copper oxide were quoted at levels substantially below those prevailing at the start of the quarter. In addition, cuts were also effected on schedules for pure and extended grades of zinc sulphide, ordinary lithopone and antimony oxide. Like the pigments, driers were also downed during the period.

Demand for colors during April-June, which was not heavy to begin with, slowed down somewhat in April because of uncertainty over metals, but picked up slightly in May and June. However, sales by the end of the period were still well below par. Interest in carbon black was off in April and May, but made a slight recovery in June. In early April the Office of International Trade published an order, retroactive to March 25, putting carbon black back on the positive export list. The measure was reported to be aimed at preventing trans-shipment orders to the Soviet Union.

Resins Demand Light

Interest in synthetic resins continued lackluster during the entire second quarter. A decline of 41.7 percent in phthalic anhydride output during the first five months of 1949 indicates what had happened to the alkyds business. Nevertheless, in May, a leading maker of nylon textile fibers announced plans to increase production. Trading in naturals was also slow, despite lowerings on some Congo, Manila, Pontianak and dammar gums in May. Interest in shellac was reported moderately heavy, though on the spotty side, during April, May and June, bleached and orange grades losing several cents apiece on the New York market during the period.

Sebacate plasticizers were downed in April and May. Stearate flatteners were cut 4 cents to 5 cents per pound, reflecting lower acid costs. Butanol dropped one cent per pound during May, and dibutyl phthalate followed with a one-half-cent decline. Dioctyl and diisooctyl phthalate

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also received decreases during that month. Tricresyl phosphate held its ground in the face of coaltar acid lowerings.

Milk Powder Demands Cuts Casein

The government continued to buy huge quantities of milk powder during the second quarter. In fact, by the middle of May it became apparent that CCC meant to far exceed its 1948 purchases. As a result, the production of domestic casein continued to wane. Prices on both imported and domestic grades, meanwhile, declined steadily during the second quarter, consumers showing increasing preference for substitutes. The asbestos supply situation, which was hardly free during the first quarter, became critical during April-June as the labor stoppage at Canadian mines continued unabated throughout the entire period.

Gum rosin continued lower for the first half of April, staging a partial recovery late in the month for a net loss, but was higher in both May and June. Gum turpentine in Savannah, up slightly during the first weeks of April, lost ground steadily thereafter during the quarter.

Industry Cuts Paint Prices

With goods moving out of warehouses in only a slow trickle during the first half, the paint industry began the third quarter on a realistic note. One manufacturer of trade sales effected reductions averaging 9 percent on that company's line of house paints, brushes, varnish and enamel products. The action, which was said to be based on the cut in the government support price on the 1949 flaxseed crop and the lower cost of China bristles, set the pattern for the industry at large. Other concerns followed quickly, and by early August paint products were some 8 to 10 percent lower throughout the trade.

Nonferrous metals staged a comeback during the third quarter. Lead rose 2 cents in July and 1⅛ cents in August. Zinc was up one cent during July-August. Copper gained 1⅝ cents in July, and held at that level until November. Derived pigments, of course, moved up correspondingly. Lead colors advanced in July and August. Because of prevailing price guarantees in effect during July, zinc oxide and zinc sulphide did not rise until August. Chrome colors followed the upward trend in mid-September, contract quotations going into effect a month later. Copper oxide was up.

Orange Shellac Increased

Call for shellac was slow during July and August, as is customary during the summer months, but orange grades gained an overall 2 cents to 4 cents per pound in New York. The major news in lacquer materials during the third quarter was that alcohol producers had finally pulled their business out of the red, effecting substantial increases on July 1. However, with demand stilled, plasticizer makers made moves in the other direction, lowering dibutyl, dioctyl and diisooctyl phthalates. Sebacates were also cut because of a 5-cent decrease in the acid. Both petroleum and coaltar grades of tricresyl phosphate fell 3½ cents per pound, the action stemming from a 25-cent reduction in cresylic acid. Gum naval stores were higher during the third quarter. Rosin prices in Savannah, up and down in July, gained considerable strength in September for a net gain of 10 cents to 50 cents per hundredweight. Turpentine rose steadily for an aggregate rise of 3¼ cents per gallon during the period.

Asbestos in Short Supply

The Canadian asbestos strike was settled at 1949's midway point. However, because of the duration of the dispute, asbestos supplies, which improved a little in subsequent months, remained critical to year's end.

In casein, continued government buying of milk solids kept domestic output at a low ebb, and quotations on standard quality moved up 3 cents during July-September. Imported casein fell off in July following announcement of an Anglo-Argentine trade pact, which committed Great Britain to the purchase of 2,700 tons of Argentine casein per year for five years.

In late August, Argentina devalued the peso, lowering the currency on casein shipments to the United States from 3.35 pesos to the dollar to 3.98 pesos. Although tantamount to a 19-percent cut in casein prices, New York quotations were up and down for several weeks after the move, but gained strength steadily in September for a net rise during the quarter.

On September 1 freight rate increases of 4 percent to 5 percent in the West and 4 percent in the East and South went into effect. These advances were over and above temporary boosts granted by the ICC earlier in the year. There were no immediate repercussions among coatings materials.

By early September the July-August price cuts in paint products were beginning to reap a harvest of better business. Demand for dry colors increased. Call for earth colors, while not strong, was described as fair. There was a substantial pickup in synthetic resins and plasticizer buying. Titanium dioxide moved in excellent volume. Leaded zinc oxide stocks narrowed because of stepped-up trade requirements. Interest in shellac heightened, although continuing on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The third quarter closed with a world-shaking development, Great Britain announcing a cut of 30.5 percent in the pound sterling. However, there was little immediate bearing on the market for coatings materials. Asbestos, quoted in U. S. funds, held fast despite devaluation of the Canadian dollar. Dealers in natural resins were hopeful of substantial savings, variously estimated at 15-20 percent. Shellac prices in India moved down 20 percent for shipment, but New York dealers stood pat. The Argentine casein market was confused. Graphite listings were withdrawn pending clarification of South African and East Indies monetary situations.

Steel Strike Repercussions

With the exception of some members of the trade, makers of coatings materials had other things on their mind than devaluation at the outset of the fourth quarter. For one thing, there was the steel strike, which cropped up in October over a pension issue. Not only did this stoppage of steel output mean a falling off in red lead sales, but also it was responsible for a reversal in metal prices, zinc particularly. Withdrawal of galvanizer demand forced a one-half-cent decline in slabs, which was only partially made up during November.

Pig lead also got weaker, due in the main to slackened buying and an abundance of foreign offerings at cut-rate prices. Lead sank 2⅛ cents per pound in October and another 1⅛ cents in November, and remained at that level for the balance of 1949. Thus, at December's close, the New York posting (12 cents) matched the year's low attained in May. Copper, however, got stronger, rising seven-eighth cent in November and closing out at 18½ cents per pound for electrolytic.

Metal Pigments Lowered

It naturally followed, of course, that lead pigments were moved down into line with the metal. As for zinc oxide, the only action taken was on 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades, which were lowered. Contract advances on chromes, as announced a month earlier, went into effect in mid-October. However, by early December, pig lead had fallen off so sharply that manufacturers were compelled to reverse their field, and effected appropriate reductions on chrome green, yellow and orange and molybdate orange. Finally, again in mid-January, 1950, further cuts were made, retroactive to the first of the year. Antimony oxide, meanwhile, was lowered 5 cents to 9 cents per pound in October following a steep drop in that metal. Copper oxide, however, moved up.

Business boomed during October-December. Demand for earth colors, heavy in September, October, November and early December, fell off sharply at the close of 1949 because of the customary year-end lull. The synthetic resin business was similarly situated. Alkyds moved in excellent volume during September-November, slumping in December only because of the Christmas holidays. In fact, soybean-oil alkyds received price boosts during the middle of the fourth quarter.

Cadmium Colors in Demand

Demand for cadmium colors was up appreciably during the period. Dry color sales were heavy, as was titanium dioxide volume. Even carbon black, normally slow during the fourth quarter,

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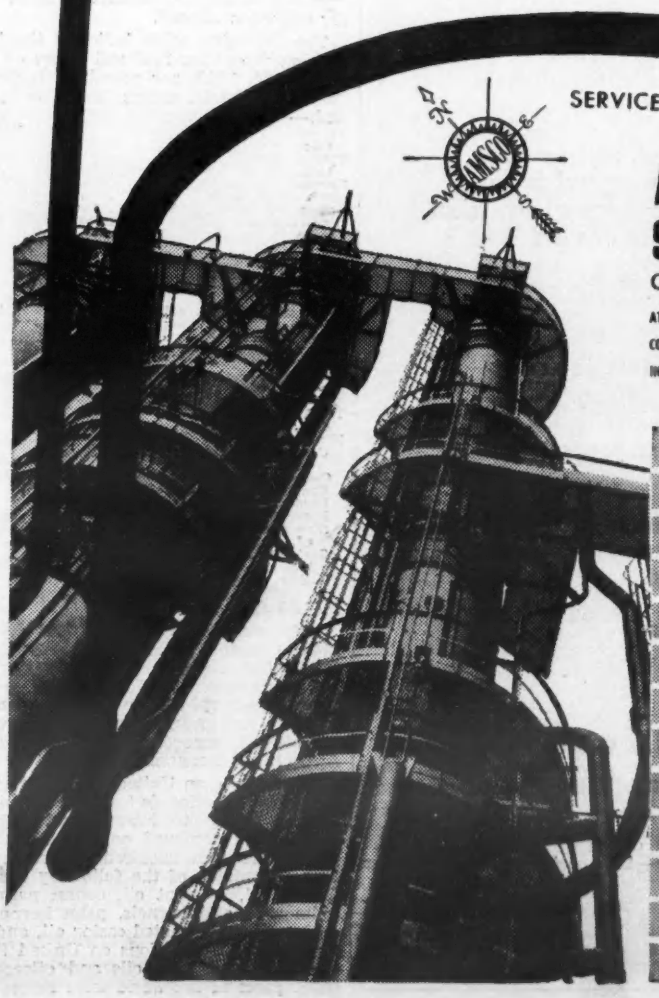

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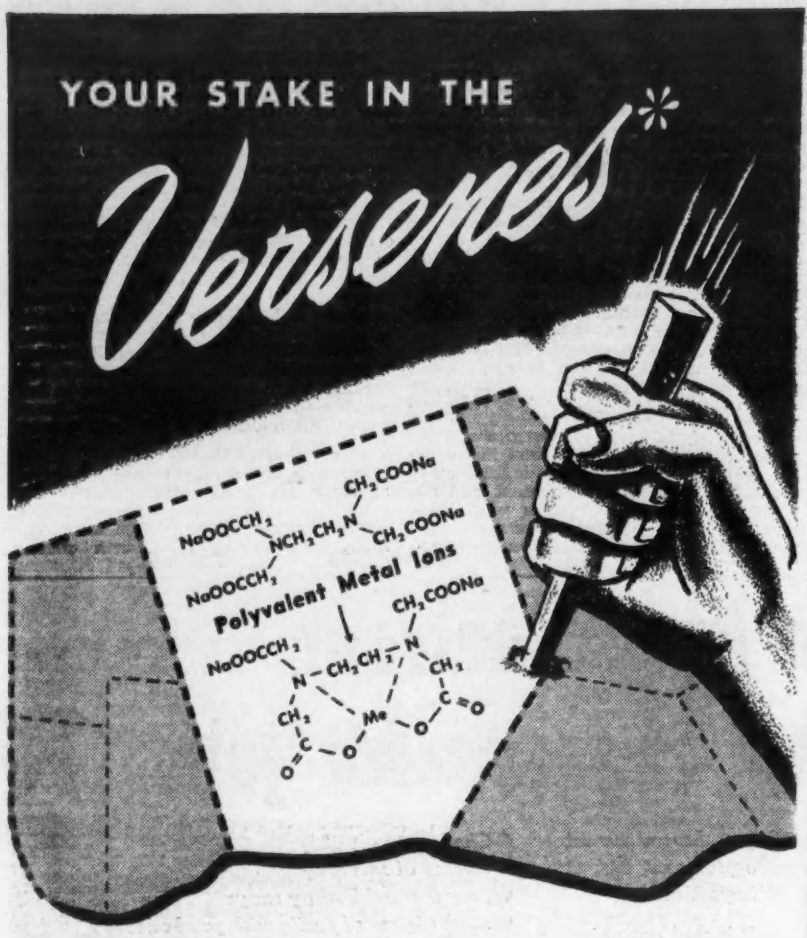

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moved well. Sales were reported to be ahead of April-June and almost on a par with those of the third quarter. Apart from the October-November decline in red lead buying by the steel industry, call for lead pigments was excellent. Zinc oxide was short because of a scarcity of high-quality metal and a fourth-quarter strike at plants of one manufacturer, but in the main pigment materials were in ample supply.

Shellac, perhaps the sole coatings material to truly reflect devaluation of the pound sterling, dropped sharply during the fourth quarter, bleached grades losing 4 cents and orange lacs sinking 14 cents to 16 cents per pound in New York by year's end. Natural resins, which at first moved down, gained toward the close of 1949, almost completely offsetting earlier savings. In fact, with the exception of one or two items, New York gum prices at the end of December were almost on a par with those prevailing during the pre-devaluation period.

Argentina Devalues Peso

Argentina announced a further devaluation of the peso in October, and the New York price on imported casein dropped sharply. However, in subsequent weeks of up-and-down price movement, the market jockied itself into a better position, which resulted in a net loss of only three-quarter cent on the material during the quarter. Domestic grades, in acutely short supply because of heavy government milk powder buying, were somewhat higher at the close.

Bone glue was stronger in October and again after January 1. Lead-derived vinyl stabilizers, taking their cue from the metal, were reduced, as were lead driers. Late November saw price cuts on some grades of cellulose acetate. Tricresyl phosphate was downed in mid-December because of lowerings in tar acid. Dry, by-product blanc fixe, steady the year round, was raised $2.50 to $5 per ton, effective January 1.

There was considerable activity in gum naval stores during the final quarter. Rosin prices on the Savannah market were mixed. Grades F, WW and X netted gains, but postings were down for the most part. Turpentine, up and down in October and early November, gained mounting strength during the last six weeks of 1949 for an overall rise of 1¾ cents per gallon during the last quarter.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

In 1949, the market for oils and fats witnessed the sharpest break in prices of any postwar year. The decline was below OPA ceilings and in some instances reached prewar levels, namely cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils, tallow and greases, edible olive oil and foots, menhaden oil, red oil, oleo oil and lard. The downward movement which began in December, 1948, continued during the first half of the year and the market was weak and unsettled by the fear of a business recession, which proved mild and of short duration.

During the third quarter, business substantially improved and the market showed remarkable gains under government and increased consumer buying. Purchases by the Economic Recovery Administration of substantial quantities of edible oils, cottonseed and soybean oils, soybeans and peanuts, lard, tallow and greases for relief purposes abroad and the support price program were the paramount factors in stabilizing the market during the year. Steady improvement in business was noted during the third and last quarters of the year and prices rose appreciably from the lows reached earlier. Increased use of synthetic detergents in the production of soap put a sizable dent in the use of tallow and grease and producers requests to the government for relief, resulted in allocations of large quantities of these fats for shipment abroad.

The following table indicates the high and low prices for 1949 and prices on December 30, 1949, per pound, in tankcars, New York basis, unless otherwise specified:—

Oils	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1949
Castor, dehyd., bodied	$0.23½	$0.21	$0.21
tech., No. 3	.19½	.16	.16
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast	.17¾	.12½	.13¾
Corn, crude, mills	.16½	.09⅜	.11¼
Cottonseed, crude, mills	.16	.09¼	.10¼
Lard, Chicago, tcs., l.c.	.1610	.08½	.10½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., l.c.l.	.15½	.09¾	.11½
Linseed, raw	.2780	.1730	.1730
Menhaden, crude, works	.12	.051	.06
ref. light pressed	.16	.0920	.0920
Oiticica, drums, c.l.	.24½	.15¾	.24
Oleo, tcs	.20	.12	.16
Olive, edible, dms., gal.	4.45	2.30	2.40
foots, dms	.23	.13	.13
Palm, dms	.22	.1110	.11½
Peanut, crude, mills	.20	.10⅞	.12½
Rapeseed, ref	.20	.15½	.15½
Red, single dist., c.l., bgs.	.15½	.10¼	.11
Sardine, crude, Pac. Coast	.11	.05½	.06½
Soybean, crude, mills	.15½	.09	.10⅜
Tung, imported	.26½	.17¾	.26½
dom. mills	.26	.19	.26
Miscellaneous—			
Copra, short ton, Pac. coast	235.00	140.00	182.50
Cottonseed meal, mills, ton	90.00	53.00	64.00
Grease, ch. white, divd.	.10	.04¾	.06¼
Lard, tres., Chicago	.1610	.08½	.10½
Linseed meal, Minn., ton	79.00	43.00	67.00
Stearic acid, single press., c.l.	.30	.12¼	.12¼
Soybean meal, Decatur, ton	95.00	55.00	56.00
Tallow, fancy, divd	.09½	.05¾	.06¼

1949-50 Oils Output

Total output of oils and fats for the 1949-50 season probably will exceed 12,000,000,000 pounds, compared with the last year's record of 11,800,000,000 pounds. These figures include oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Restrictions on United States exports of fats, oils and oilseeds (except stockpile or related items) to Europe and adjacent areas were removed on August 12. Licenses are still required for exports to these countries of the following items:—Sperm oil, coconut oil, copra, palm oil, palm nuts and kernels, palm kernel oil, castor oil, sulphonated castor oil, and castor beans. Restrictions on United States exports of all fats, oils and oilseeds to other parts of the world were removed in February, 1949. International allocation of world export supplies of all fats and oils by the International Emergency Food Committee was discontinued on February 10, 1949.

Cottonseed Output Higher

Cottonseed output for 1949 was indicated at 6,477,000 tons, compared with 5,945,000 tons in 1948, and 4,681,000 tons in 1947. Yield per acre was estimated at 473 pounds, compared with 513 pounds in 1948 and 435 pounds in 1947. Cotton crop was indicated at 16,034,000 bales in 1949, against 1948 ginnings of 14,887,000 bales and 10-year average of 11,306,000 bales.

The government's program for buying 1949-crop cottonseed to support prices will end this February 15, instead of on December 31, as originally scheduled.

The purchase period was extended because unprecedented yields in some areas made it impossible to harvest and gin the big cotton crop within the usual harvesting season. Producer prices for cottonseed are being supported at 90 per cent of parity through loans and purchases. The loan rate is $49.50 a ton. The purchase price is $3 lower to offset storage expenses.

World production of cottonseed for the 1949-50 season was forecast at 14,000,000 short tons by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents a 3 percent increase over 1948-49, and is the largest outturn since 1940-41. Notable increases occurred in the United States, Mexico, India and the Soviet Union, OFAR said, whereas sizable decreases took place in China, Egypt, and East Africa.

Soybean Crop Down

Soybean crop for 1949 was forecast at 222,305,000 bushels against 223,006,000 bushels (revised in 1948) and the ten-year average of 148,381,000 bushels. Yield per acre was placed at 22.4 bushels per acre, compared with 21.4 bushels in 1948 and 16.4 in 1947. Acreage was indicated at 9,912,000 acres, compared with 10,430,000 acres in 1948 and 11,212,000 acres in 1947.

Soybeans, soybean oil and peanuts were placed under import restrictions, effective July 30, except by special authorization from the Department of Agriculture, under an amendment to WFO-63. Officials of the department explained that the addition of these products to the import prohibition list was a precautionary measure to safeguard the price support program on the domestic crop against the imports of the Manchurian crop.

Regulations for the 1949 soybean loan and purchase agreement program were amended late in September by the Commodity Credit Corporation to apply the latest official standards for soybeans to the beans eligible for the program.

The basic loan and purchase rates for eligible soybeans were not changed in the amended regulations. They remained at $2.11 per bushel for yellow and green soybeans, containing 14 percent moisture and grading No. 2 or better, and $1.91 for brown, black and mixed soybeans, containing 14 percent moisture, and grading No. 2 or better.

New Definitions Issued

However, the following new definitions for the various classes of soybeans, as contained in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Soybeans, which became effective September 1, were made for purposes of determining the basic loan and purchase rate:—

"Yellow soybeans shall be any soybeans with yellow or green seed coats, which in cross-section are yellow or have a yel-

low tinge, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

"Green soybeans shall be any soybeans with green seed coats which in cross-section are green, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

"Brown soybeans shall be any soybeans with brown seed coats, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

"Black soybeans may be any soybeans with black seed coats, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

"Mixed soybeans shall be any mixture of soybeans which does not meet the requirements for the classes yellow soybeans, green soybeans, brown soybeans, or black soybeans. Bicolored soybeans shall be classified as mixed soybeans."

Trading in crude soybean oil futures was initiated on the New York Produce Exchange, September 28, providing a hedging medium for growers of beans, processors and the oil trade. The contract was changed in October to a maximum refining loss of 7 percent, premiums for lesser refining losses and a maximum red bleached color of 3½ percent, compared with the old contract of refining loss of 12 percent and maximum red bleached color of 6 percent. This was done at the request of soybean oil traders, who desired a higher grade of soybean oil to conform with the practice in the cash market.

Flaxseed Production Up

Production of flaxseed in 1949 was indicated by the Department of Agriculture at 43,664,000 bushels, compared with 54,529,000 bushels in 1948 and the 1938-47 average of 30,102,000 bushels. The acreage of 4,880,000 acres harvested was the second largest, exceeded only by the harvest of 1943. The average yield per acre was placed at 8.9 bushels. The ten-year average yield is 9.2 bushels per acre. Production in North Dakota and Texas was larger than in 1948, unchanged in South Dakota and substantially smaller in other areas.

The support program was the important factor during the year. The price of linseed oil was higher in January than the support price of 26.70 cents a pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis. The market declined in the late Spring, when new crop oil from Texas and California became available and further reductions took place in August when main crop was offered freely, oil price declining to 18.60 cents tankcars, Zone 3, for September, and 18.10 cents November forward delivery. Further declines took place in the Winter months and although the open quotation was named at 17.30 cents, due to the higher price of linseed meal, trading was reported at concessions of ½ cent per pound on round lot business. Linseed meal developed an easier tone late in the year and registered substantial declines, down to $67 to $68 per ton, basis Minneapolis.

Price Support Program

Price support at $3.99 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, for No. 1 1949-crop flaxseed, to reflect 90 percent of parity as of April 1, 1949, was announced in March by the Department of Agriculture. This was a sharp drop from $6 a bushel, Minneapolis, for 1948 crop. Support price at Duluth, Chicago, and Portland (Oregon) was the same as at Minneapolis; at Los Angeles and San Francisco, $4.14; at Fredonia, Kansas, $3.74, and at Corpus Christi and Houston, Texas, $3.69.

In September, the flaxseed price support at 60 percent of the farm parity price as of April 1, 1950, for the 1950 crop was announced. This compared with 90 percent of parity for the 1949 crop. The actual support price for the 1950 crop will be announced about April 1.

CCC offered 5,000 carlots of linseed oil crushed from 1948 seed at 23½ cents per pound, in storage, Minneapolis, to the trade in July. Buying interest was limited but some sales were reported by the agency. Flaxseed also was offered at $5.25 per bushel f.o.b. cars Minneapolis, and boats at Duluth. The selling price of flaxseed was reduced from $5.25 to $3.65 per bushel, f.o.b. eastern ports on September 15. Some 17,000,000 bushels were offered at the lower price because no interest was shown in the seed offered in July.

World Flaxseed Production

World production of flaxseed in 1949 was estimated at 138,400,000 bushels, about 8 percent less than last year's harvest.

All North American flaxseed crops were smaller than 1948, but the decreases were offset to a great extent by increases in Europe, South America, Africa and Oceania. Indications were that the Soviet Union had a sizeable increase in both acreage and production.

Canada's flaxseed estimate was 2,300,000

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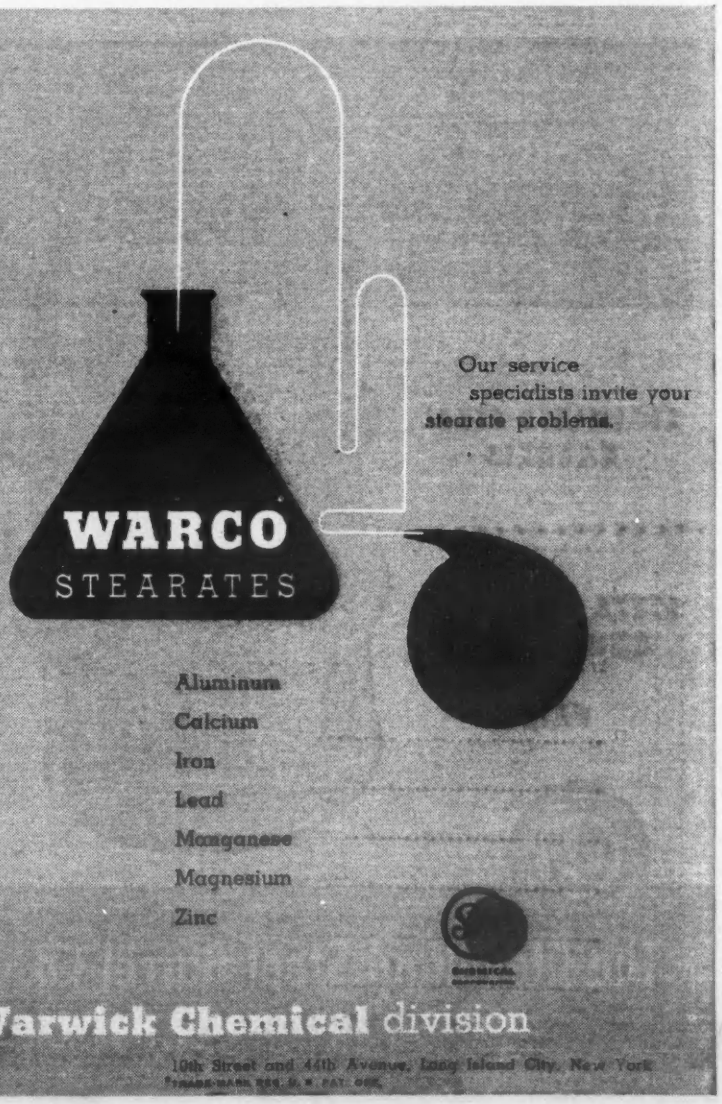

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5—Simpson No. 0 Intensive Mixers (New).

1—Abbe 6' x 12' Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill.

1—10 gallon Lead-lined jacketed Kettle.

1—Abbe Silex-lined Pebble Mill, 8 gallons.

1—Allis Chalmers Ball Mill, 5'8" OD x 18' long, Granite slab lining, with drive.

1—Abbe Tube Mill, 4½' x 15'.

1—Patterson Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill, 48" dia. x 24".

5—No. 28 Vallez Filters.

2—Smidth Iron-lined Tube Mills, 4' x 12'.

1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 8' x 30", silex lined.

1—Sperry 24" Stainless Steel Filter Press, closed delivery, 12 chambers with hydraulic closing.

1—Sperry S.S. Filter Press, 12" x 12", 15 chambers.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Filter Press, 46 chambers with hydraulic closing.

1—Sperry Rubber-lined Filter Press, 12" x 12", recessed type, closed delivery.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Recessed Type Filter Press, center feed, open delivery, 42 Heresite covered plates.

2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20".

2—Buffalo Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 12 & 14 shelves.

2—Alloy Fabricators, S.S. jacketed Reaction Kettles, 170 gallons with agitator and motor.

1—Shriver Filter Press, 30" x 30", closed delivery, 28 chambers.

1—Shriver Filter Press, 36" x 36", closed delivery, 48 chambers.

1—Pfaudler G/L Jacketed Kettle, ASME Code, 6' dia. x 9' long.

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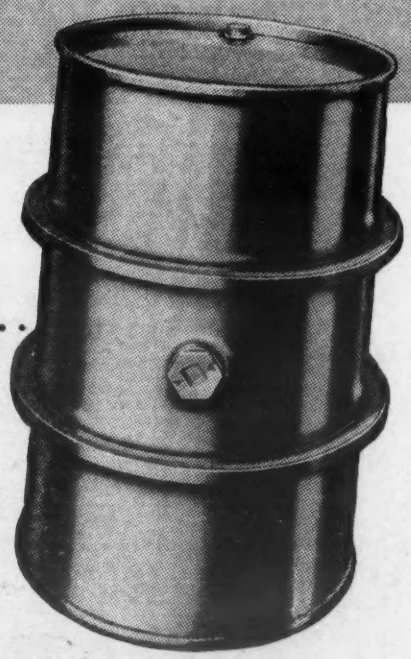

STAINLESS STEEL BARRELS

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FOUNDED 1912

CLEVELAND 5, OHIO

bushels compared with 17,700,000 bushels in 1948. Mexican production of 1,800,000 bushels was somewhat larger than earlier reports signified but the 1948 output has been revised downward. The United States 1949 crop was 43,700,000 bushels compared with 54,500,000 in 1948.

European production, amounting to 9,500,000 bushels, was 12 percent greater than in 1948, when production reached 8,500,000 bushels. Asia's production was down slightly from 20,000,000 to 19,800,000, while production in South America rose from 25,200,000 bushels in 1948 to 29,800,000 in 1949. Production in Africa was also up from 2,100,000 bushels to 4,900,000 as was production in Oceania from 395,000 bushels to 560,000 bushels.

Tung Oil Short

Civil warfare in China during 1949 drastically cut imports of tung oil and existing stocks in the United States were at low ebb during November and December. The price of Chinese tung oil advanced to 26½ cents and domestic oil to 25¾ cents and 26 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills. Imports during the first six months of the year totaled 14,500 tons, compared with 31,000 tons during the same time in 1948. Arrivals were materially smaller during the second half of the year, and private estimates placed imports at 8,800 tons from China and 5,800 tons from the Argentine. (Official import figures for 1949 were not available early January.)

Consumption was affected by reduced imports, totaling 48,000,000 pounds from January-June inclusive, some 20,000,000 pounds less than for the same time last year, according to the Department of Commerce. This reduced rate of consumption still exceeded new supplies and the resulting decline in stocks brought factory and warehouse holdings from the January 1 level of 56,000,000 pounds to 18,766,000 pounds on November 30, 1949. Late in the year, the bulk of the domestic production was reported sold for December-March delivery at prices ranging from 24½ to 26 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Production of domestic oil for 1949-50 was estimated at 22,000,000 pounds, against 16,000,000 pounds for the previous season.

Support prices for tung nuts were announced December at 60 percent of parity or 22.70 cents per pound for tung oil, f.o.b. shipping points for 1949 and 1950 crops. Any United States producer of tung nuts was eligible for price support under the program The support price was based on tung nuts containing 17.5 percent oil. Premiums and discounts are allowed for other qualities.

China Output Off

China's 1949 tung oil production was estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 110,000 short tons, compared with 126,500 tons in 1948. On the basis of this latest production estimate, an exportable surplus in 1949-50 of 70,000 to 75,000 tons is indicated from the 1949 crop. Taken together with the carryover from 1948, it appeared that supplies would be available to meet an export demand at the 1947-48 level of 93,239 tons. "Due to transportation and marketing difficulties, however, it is doubtful that as much as 55,000 tons will move out in 1949-50," OFAR said. The present tendency of increasing exports to the USSR may further reduce the availability of tung oil for other destinations, particularly under present conditions of low port stock and slow arrivals.

Peanut Crop Smaller

The 1949 peanut production was forecast at 1,853,000,000 pounds, against 2,338,000,000 pounds in 1948, 2,338,000,000 pounds in 1947, and the 1942-46 average of 2,106,000,000 pounds. Department of Agriculture announced August 3 support prices for 1949 peanutt crop based upon 90 percent of parity, as of August 1. These prices, which provided a basic support level of 10.5 per pound apply to farmers' stock peanuts containing less than 2 percent damage and less than 4 percent foreign material are:— $209 for Spanish and Valencias east of the Mississippi River, $204 for Spanish and Valencias west of the Mississippi River, $199 for Virginias, and $187 for runners. Comparable base grade prices for 1948 crop peanuts, respectively, were:— $215, $210, $207 and $195.

Coconut Oil Imports

United States imports of coconut oil from the Philippines totaled 105,748,628 pounds, from January 1 to December 3, 1949, according to the Bureau of Customs.

President Truman issued a proclamation on July 27 increasing the processing tax applicable to coconut oil derived from copra produced from foreign countries other than the Philippine Republic. The effect of the proclamation was to restore the 2 cents per pound preferential tax advantage enjoyed by the Philippines prior to 1942. The proclamation went into effect August 27, after which the processing tax on Philippine coconut oil was 3 cents per pound, and 5 cents per pound from other foreign sources.

Edible olive oil output in the principal producing countries of the Mediterranean for the 1949-50 season was estimated at 974,700 short tons. This represented an increase of 86 percent over the 1948-49 outturn of 523,400 tons (revised) and 15 percent over the 1940-41/1944-45 average of 845,200 tons. Considerable increases were reported for all countries except Lebanon, with the output in Greece and France three times greater than in the previous year and that of Portugal more than double the 1948-49 production.

Sardine oil Production

Sardine oil production improved substantially in 1949. Latest figures give the total of 5,218,639 gallons for eleven months ending November, compared with the 1948 output of 2,328,572 gallons. Menhaden oil production was slightly off. totaling 7,627,548 gallons during January-November, 1949 inclusive, against 1948 total of 8,763,939 gallons. Tuna and mackerel oil production amounted to 474,871 gallons for eleven months ending November, 1949, against 660,516 gallons for the same time in 1948. Herring oil output was 3,633,500 gallons and 731,275 gallons, respectively.

The 1949 fall pig crop numbered 37,262,000 head, 10 percent larger than 1948 and was the heaviest fall crop since 1943. The 1949 spring and fall pig crops totaled 96,000,000, 15 percent more than the year earlier and also the biggest since 1943. As a result, production of lard and grease in the 1949-50 season will total substantially more than the previous year. The output of Federally inspected lard in October-December, 1949, on the basis of preliminary indication, was about 590,000,000 pounds, or 13 percent larger than a year ago.

Petroleum Derivatives

Nineteen forty-nine in petroleum derivatives was a year in which producers rebounded with vigor from a post-boom letdown. There was hope and even promise at the outset, but by the second quarter it became apparent that the lush days were over. Then followed the days of disillusionment. Of course, business improved, but on a far smaller scale than had been anticipated. Finally, in mid-year optimism returned, an attitude more than justified by the upturn of the last third. Carpers might take note of labor difficulties in coal and steel and their reflected benefits to petroleum makers. But a quick scanning of the records of consuming industries in 1949, paint, automobiles, refrigerators, will show that the stimulus to business was not artifical but real.

Petroleum aromatics began the year in a limited supply position. Although stocks were generally narrow, this is not to say that long-standing accounts went without material. The fact is that there was sufficient toluol and xylol available to cope with the needs of all regular customers, but nothing beyond that. In fact, spot and export buyers, who were increasingly active during January, were hard put to locate offerings.

This situation continued well into February, but by mid-month it became apparent that demand was not all it might be. In short, consumer interest had let up appreciably, thereby easing supplies. Not until March, however, did the slump free stocks sufficiently to permit aromatics sellers to accept new business. Of course, considerable quantities of toluol were going into the government's aviation blending program right along. Yet, the inactivity of commercial buyers, notably the paint trade, was beginning to take on alarming proportions.

Business took a turn for the better in April, but the volume of sales was still nothing to get excited about. Toward the middle of the month, the first aromatics price development of 1949 occurred, a move of far-reaching implications.

Taking their cue from the Supreme Court's Cement Institute decision of 1948, which outlawed delivered prices where they operated in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, makers of petroleum aromatics abandoned the delivered formula in favor of an f.o.b. works basis. In so doing, they effected reductions averaging one cent per gallon on toluol and xylol at most points. (In metropolitan areas like New York and Philadelphia, the cut was nearer 1½ cents per gallon.)

Coaltar producers countered in May

with a 3-cent-per-gallon slash in toluol at all points East of the Mississippi River. In the face of this drastic move, petroleum sellers held their fire, taking consolation in the gradual, though sub-normal, increase in their business. Supplies by the end of May were described as comfortable.

Petroleum toluol at Wood River, Ill., was lowered 2 cents per gallon in June, backing it into line with the coaltar posting of 25 cents at St. Louis. Demand continued to wane during that month and into July. However, at the beginning of the third quarter, sellers of petroleum toluol and xylol, eying declining steel operations and slowing of coaltar production, were looking for better things in August.

Things did take on a rosier tint in late August, due to a resurgence of the protective coatings industry. Foreign inquiries spurted. Furthermore, there were indications of a good Fall, refrigerator manufacturers announcing plans for expanded output during the balance of the year. There was some rise in business during September, but for the most part it was a month of watchful-waiting, negotiations in the steel dispute remaining in the balance.

Group 3 Pricing Abandoned

During the month a leading midwestern producer of aromatics and other petroleum derivatives announced abandonment of the group 3 pricing system. According to the company statement, new quotations were to be established at each bulk plant and other supply points on the basis of "local economic and competitive factors." The trade, while viewing the move as significant, expected no change in the status quo, and there was none during September.

Steel workers went out on strike in October, and almost immediately producers of petroleum toluol and xylol were faced with an influx of new business. Sellers were able to take care of all regulars, but had little material to spare for displaced coaltar accounts. The strike ended in mid-November, but aromatics production was completely sold out that month. Meanwhile, one midwestern marketer effected a one-cent advance during the period, but there were no repercussions elsewhere.

Call for aromatics continued unexpectedly good in December. One maker of petroleum toluol announced discontinuance of toluol production as of January 1. The government indicated that it would not require the addition of pure toluol to aviation gasoline during the first half of 1950. Nothing immediate was expected to develop with regard to supplies as a result of these moves.

The year in aromatics closed with coaltar boosts of one cent to two cents per gallon on toluol and two cents on benzol. Petroleum makers were not expected to follow, and, on the basis of their standpat attitude of early 1950, indications were that they intended to live up to expectations.

Higher Boilers and Blends

Conditions in the market for higher boilers and blends parallelled those in pure aromatics during 1949 almost month by month. The first half was very slow. There were second-quarter reductions on 100-flash and 150-flash and on one line of blends. Business began to pick up for one maker in June, this seller reporting the month's sales 15 percent better than those of any similar period in the year to that time. Demand was not up generally, however, until late August, and continued good into September.

With the onset of the steel strike in October, buying became heavy and continued that way for the balance of the year. Apart from one supplier who announced January 1, 1950, boosts of one cent per gallon on that company's line of blends, there were no second-half price changes.

Aliphatics were plentiful throughout the first quarter of the year. Demand was sluggish in the main. Prices held steady in the face of steady declines in fuel oil. In April one midwestern producer took the trade by surprise, lowering group 3 listings one-half cent per gallon on all aliphatic naphthas except benzol-type lacquer diluent. Other marketers in that area were quick to follow, but the action had no repercussions on either the Gulf Coast or Eastern Seaboard.

Consumer interest picked up in May, the paint industry calling for more lacquer diluent, mineral spirits, stoddard solvent and V. M. & P. naphtha, and tire makers requiring additional rubber solvent. The oil trade was far from enthusiastic, however. In fact, the increase in May and June was reported to be three months late in coming, naphtha sellers describing the extent of improvement as only what had been expected during January-March. There was some late-June shading on rubber solvent quotations in the Akron and Memphis areas, and Philadelphia marketers were compelled to lower prices one cent per gallon on cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent because of local competitive conditions. Both of these developments were, however, confined to special areas, and gained no support elsewhere.

Call was slightly better in July, but still under 1948 levels on the overall. The pickup in demand for aromatics and higher boilers of late August was accompanied by a similar, but more gradual, rise in aliphatics buying. In September one midwestern seller announced abandonment of the group 3 pricing system, but it changed nothing. Inquiry was up in October and November, notwithstanding the steel walkout, but slipped to moderate levels toward the close of the year.

Butane and Propane Tight

Butane and propane, in tight supply at the beginning of 1949, became progressively narrow during January and February, easing in March with the letup in Winter motor fuel production. The first quarter saw cuts of one cent on butane and 1½ cents on propane, and in April-June these LPG's were downed another 1½ cents and 1¾ cents per gallon, respectively. Both materials were in excellent supply during that period, and continued free during the summer quarter. July saw a further one-quarter-cent reduction in propane.

In September the Texas Railroad Commission warned customers and dealers to fill up with butane and propane to avoid winter shortages. With the start of the fourth quarter, butane began to tighten up again, propane not narrowing until November. Both products continued short for the balance of the year, butane receiving a one-half-cent boost in November. Heptane, hexane and pentane were in moderate demand and plentiful supply the year round. They experienced no price changes.

Paraffin Offered Freely

Medium and higher grades of paraffin were in excellent availability the year round. Low-melting wax, in short supply for the better part of the first half of 1949, eased in May and continued ample for the remainder of the twelvemonth. Call for medium and high melts was only fair all year long, but low-melting grades moved well, particularly in the first and fourth quarters. Published quotations on crude-scale wax remained unavailable, producers limiting themselves to private transactions. Prices on fully refined grades, however, were reduced in 1949, sinking eleven-twentieth cent to one cent per pound during the course of the year.

Microcrystalline wax was also downed during the twelvemonth, sinking three-quarter cent per pound. White mineral oil was similarly lower, technical grades falling 2 cents to 4 cents and USP oil losing 6 cents to 11½ cents during the period. Tetraethyl lead anti-knock compounds kept pace with the rapidly declining pig lead market, and by year's end were substantially lower than at the beginning. Fuel oil postings were likewise reduced drastically. Indicative of the downward trend is the New York tankcar price on No. 6 oil, which opened at $2.58 per barrel and closed at $2.05.

Supply and Demand Statistics

Crude oil production during 1949 averaged 5,040,000 barrels per day, according to an American Petroleum Institute estimate. Combined with the natural gasoline output of 430,000 barrels daily and oil imports of 638,000 barrels per day, overall petroleum supplies were figured at 6,108,000 barrels per day. This compares with 1948's average crude-oil output of 5,509,000 barrels daily and overall supplies of 6,420,000 barrels per day.

Domestic demand during the year was computed at 5,780,000 barrels per day, and export oil consumption amounted to 325,000 barrels, putting the overall demand figure at 6,105,000 barrels daily. This compares with 1948's all-time peak demand of 6,125,000 barrels per day. Nevertheless, domestic demand for crude oil and its derivatives in 1949 exceeded the year's at-home production for the first time in seventeen years. Indicated imports during the entire twelvemonth were estimated at 234,000,000 barrels, as opposed to 187,700,000 barrels in 1948. Exports, meanwhile, dropped from 134,900,000 barrels in 1948 to 119,000,000 barrels in 1949.

In reviewing the year's supply-and-demand picture, API noted that total demand in 1949, including exports, was up approximately 40 percent over prewar 1941 levels. Supply during the corresponding period was said to have gained some 41 percent. It was also pointed out that an increase of about 5 percent in demand for motor fuel was reflected in a similar rise in gasoline production during 1949. Fuel oil output, however, was down in 1949 for the first time in more than a decade, the decline stemming largely from the warm weather experienced during the first and fourth quarters of the year.

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